

Gc
974.8
P41
v.2
1630687

REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

GC
ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY



3 1833 01144 9284



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2015

9/5

The
Perkiomen Region,
Past and Present.

EDITED BY
HENRY S. DOTTERER.

12
VOL. II.

BOUND COPIES. TWO DOLLARS.

Philadelphia:
PERKIOMEN PUBLISHING COMPANY,
1605 North Thirteenth Street.
1900.

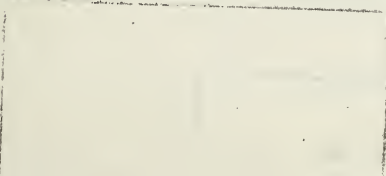
E-6969.7

1630687

118



U. S. Stauffer, Printer,
Quakertown, Pa



The Perkiomen Region,

Past and Present.

Perkiomen Publishing Co.,
1605 N THIRTEENTH STREET.

Henry S. Dotterer,
EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 15, 1899.

Volume Two.

It is with genuine pleasure that we enter upon the task of issuing the Second Volume of The Perkiomen Region. In resuming the publication it is proper to state that it will be conducted on the same general lines as heretofore. Its aim will continue to be to develop the local and family history of the Perkiomen Valley, and to bring to view the salient features of its resources, its scenery and its institutions. As heretofore a principal purpose will be to render merited honor to the worthy men and women of whatever nationality, who have during the past two centuries made their homes within its borders.

A considerable portion of the matter to appear in the new volume will consist of the results of the researches of Mr. Dotterer in the libraries and archives of Europe, so far as they bear upon the history of the Perkiomen country. Articles from former and from new contributors, upon subjects of direct interest, have been promised and may be looked for.

PERKIOMEN PUBLISHING CO.

Original Official Document of 1776.

Providence township, stretching away from either side of the Perkiomen at its entrance into the Schuylkill, was not exceeded in the intelligence and patriotism of its people in the Revolutionary age by any district in the Thirteen colonies. Who were its inhabitants? What their condition and their occupation? The names of its property owners and the nature of their holdings furnishes answer. Nothing can more clearly mirror to the imagination the character

of its people and their concerns. Fortunately we have the assessors' list of this township for the year 1776, giving the names of all its taxables, and in most cases a clue to their vocations. Wm. J. Buck, our pioneer historian, in his researches of a lifetime, has discovered the official record giving this valuable information, which up to this time has never reached printer's hands. Mr. Buck has kindly made it possible for The Perkiomen Region to be the medium through which this document of rare value shall reach the public. It will appear in a month or two. We feel entirely safe in affirming that nothing more important bearing directly upon the history of favored Providence has heretofore been written or printed.

The Late George S. Nyce.

George Samuel Nyce has passed away. He was born on the 21st day of September, 1836, and his death occurred on the 25th day of February, 1896. His parents were Jonathan Nyce and Rachel Kepier, his wife. He resided all his lifetime on the ancestral homestead, in Frederick township, Montgomery county. This property was purchased by Hans Neues, his great-great-grandfather October 20, 1720.

Mr. Nyce had an ardent fondness for genealogy and local history. He had a remarkably retentive memory, inherited from his mother. He knew the relationships existing between all the families in his locality, and of hundreds in other parts of the country; could tell where might be found living descendants of such as had migrated from the Perkiomen region, generations back, to the West

and elsewhere; could recall what very old people told him about their early days, and about happenings of local interest; knew when the old houses of the neighborhood were built; and could give the exact dates of birth and death recorded upon the gravestones of many persons long dead. Besides the populous churchyards of his neighborhood, many private burial places, relics of a custom long past, have been preserved to the present time. He knew them all, and whose dust rested in them, whether marked by headstones or not. He was, like Sir Walter Scott's famous character, drawn to visit venerable places of sepulture, and to decipher the half-obliterated inscriptions on the disintegrating stones. He made copies of the words on every stone at the New Hanover Lutheran and Falkner Swamp Reformed churches, and at Bertolet's Mennonite meeting house, as also of those in a number of private and isolated graveyards. It was his veneration for the men and women of past generations, his sense of duty to the memory of worthy ancestors, that was most potential in bringing about the organization of the Bertolet Burying Ground Association—a corporation unique in character and unselfish in purpose—the sole object of which is to preserve and care for the graves within the precincts of the cemetery.

Filial affection was a conspicuous characteristic of Mr. Nyce. His mother, more than ninety-three years old when he died, was the object of his constant care and his boundless love. This aged lady, now in her ninety-seventh year, still "lingers on the shores of Time." By the people of the neighborhood he was universally respected and beloved: he was kind and helpful to them, and ever ready to sympathize with them in their griefs. He had a large correspondence with persons interested in the genealogy and history of the Perkiomen region, and many visitors came from a distance to confer with him on these matters. He spared no pains or labor to give or obtain for them the information they craved. His willingness to assist, and his unself-

ishness in imparting information to such seekers—among whom was the writer of these lines—can never be forgotten by them.

He was a Christian, sincere and true. Many years ago, in his early manhood, he began to question the sufficiency of the superficial and perfunctory religion which prevailed and still prevails. He gave the matter persistent thought. "Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?" He studied the ways and words of the Redeemer while on earth. He found the solution of his difficulties in the Exemplar. Denominationalism gave him little if any concern. But he felt that a Christian's work could be effectively performed only through the medium of a church organization. He identified himself, accordingly, with a society which seemed best suited for him. He was earnest, active, constant, faithful. The highest encomium to the singleness and purity of his Christianity was expressed by a gentleman of extended business experience and of large fortune, but not at the time a Church member, when he said: "I spent an hour at Sunday School, with the class taught by George Nyce; and I came away satisfied that if all the teachers in our Sunday schools instructed the children as faithfully as Mr. Nyce does, the results for good would be immeasurable."

Notes.

The Second Volume of papers read before the Historical Society of Montgomery county, will come from the press in a short time.

Rev. G. Merle de Fere Zacharias, of Baltimore, is making researches in the archives of the Reformed Classis of Amsterdam, in the interest of Potomac Synod of the Reformed Church in the United States.

The Historical Society of Montgomery county gave a supper in City hall, Norristown, on March 2, the profits from which, reaching nearly Five Hundred dollars, are to be applied to reducing the debt on the society's hall.

The Antes Memorial.

In another portion of this issue will be found articles from two prominent local journals touching the proposition to mark the grave of Henry Antes with a suitable memorial stone. Since these articles have gone forth, a number of letters from descendants and others have been received, favoring the scheme. There can hardly be a doubt that the great Nachkommenschaft of the "Pious Layman of Frederick-Town" will do this reverent and generous service. Appended are the views of the correspondents. In future numbers of the Perkiomen Region it is our purpose to note the progress of this undertaking.

H. S. MacMinn, C. E., DuBois, Pa. : It is very gratifying to learn of the practical and substantial interest taken by the people of the neighborhood where Henry Antes lived. It means that he is not to be forgotten. . . . Your idea is a splendid one ; the substantial, permanent and inexpensive nature of it suggests its acceptance at once.

John F. Meginness, Historian, Williamsport, Pa. : The movement you are engaged in is a commendable one, and the descendants of the illustrious pioneer should take hold of it vigorously, and not allow it to fail.

Mrs. Margaretta W. Perkins, Litchfield, Conn. : I agree with you, that a permanent monument should be placed on the spot. I shall be very happy, as one of his descendants, to contribute towards it.

Rev. Edwin MacMinn, Salem, N. J. : It gives me inexpressible pleasure to learn that the grave of Henry Antes is now delivered from desecration.

Antes Snyder, Engineer, Blairsville, Pa. : I would be glad to contribute to the worthy object.

Countess de Salis, Neuchatel, Switzerland : My sister and I . . . think that subscriptions might be asked of most of his descendants in Europe. I here send you a few addresses for sending copies of the newspaper article explaining the thing, and we will prepare the way as far as we may.

F. Antes Snyder, Somis, Cal. : I am willing to bear my share of the expense. My next younger brother being in Manila, there will be some delay in hearing from him.

Miss Amelia P. Berg, Philadelphia : I for one shall cheerfully contribute what I can towards it.

Charles H. Latrobe, Baltimore, Md. : I would be willing to make a moderate contribution to the monument, if the matter assumes serious proportions.

Robert Rau, Bethlehem, Pa. : Perhaps it could be managed that the Moravian Historical Society would donate something.

Joseph Fornance, President Historical Society of Montgomery county : Dr. Beeber moved that you be requested to prepare a paper on Henry Antes and read it before the Society. The motion was unanimously carried. I hope you will be able to do this.

C. H. Antes, Chicago, Ill. : I think the suggestion wise and timely, and inasmuch as the stone suggested is not to be very expensive, I think the amount could be easily raised, even though the donation of each be comparatively small.

Hon. John Patton, Grand Rapids, Mich. : I enclose a New York draft as a small contribution toward this monument fund, as I suppose the design is to raise the amount needed in this way by small contributions among the numerous descendants. Will contribute more if necessary to raise the amount, as I am much interested in the project

Rev. Prof. W. J. Hinke has contributed a number of historical articles of rare interest to the Reformed Church Messenger, his subjects being, among others, the careers in Germany of John Philip Boehm and George Michael Weiss, both of whom were clergymen—who came to Pennsylvania in the formative period of the congregations here.

Rev. A. Stapleton, of Lewisburg, Pa., is working on Huguenot Memorials, with special reference to the emigration of the French Reformed exiles to Pennsylvania.

Recent Publications.

MASONIC ADDRESS.

We are indebted to the author for a copy of *An Address* by William H. Richardson at the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the Institution of Charity Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., Norristown, Penna., October 3, 1898. The address treats mainly of the work of Lodge No. 8, which flourished at Norristown and other points along the Schuylkill, at a time long anterior to the institution of Charity Lodge. The minutes of the elder organization furnish Mr. Richardson with a mine of facts, from which he has extracted a wealth of long-hidden information about prominent men in local affairs as far back as the Revolutionary war.

THE KEIM AND ALLIED FAMILIES

is the title of a monthly publication edited by DeB. Randolph Keim, of Reading, Pa. Its central theme is the career of a typical Colonial family. The Keim name was transplanted at the dawn of our local history from the Continent to one of Pennsylvania's most interesting spots. The founder was German. At the start there was an alliance with a Huguenot, and afterwards an infusion of blood of other nationalities. At the hands of the distinguished editor we shall doubtless have a conclusive demonstration of the high quality and firm texture of the element in our population sprung from the commingling of the foremost races of Europe.

ADDRESSES ON LOCAL HISTORY.

Early Schools and School-Teachers and Sources of Local History are the subjects of two addresses delivered by F. G. Hobson, Esq., before the Montgomery County Teachers' Institute, at the Fall meetings, 1898. Mr. Hobson, instead of speaking of New England or some other far-away section, wisely devotes himself to the consideration of Montgomery county schools, Montgomery county teachers, and Montgomery county history. An almost incredible amount of local historical information is concentrated in the twenty-nine printed pages containing the two addresses.

THE AMERICAN GENEALOGIST

has just made its appearance. It is edited by Thomas Allen Glenn, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The new publication is most welcome. Under the direction of the experienced editor, it will be the expression of the pronounced interest in family history in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. It will in a short time, we predict, take a foremost position in National and international genealogical literature.

Gleanings in Old Fields.

The Committee of Safety ordered, on the 6th of August, 1776: "The Cannon Cast by Potts & Rutter to be Annealed, further proved and mounted."

In the minutes 14th of April, 1777, we find: "Rutter & Potts offer some Ore at Colbrookdale, to try experiments in casting cannon. Herreford Furnace is the nearest."

In the *Philadelphische Correspondenz* April 6, 1784, is this advertisement:

Guschehoppen in Philadelphia Cauntay den 10ten Merz 1784.

Die Lutherische Gemeine allhier hatte gern einen Mann von guter Auffuehrung, der die Orgel gut schlagen koente. Solte jemand seyn, der willens ware diesen Dienst anzunehmen, der beliebe sich zu melden bey dem Herrn Pfarrer Johannes Schwarbach, wohnhaft bey Georg Heilig, in gemeldetene Taunschip, allwo er die Bedingungen vernehmen kan.

Christian Allebaugh being desirous to purchase 150 acres of Land in the Great Swamp where the Inhabitants are very desirous of his settling, he being a good weaver by Trade.—Meeting of the Commissioners of Property, 22d of December, 1720.

The Presbyterian Historical Society of Philadelphia will soon begin the publication of a monthly. The society now has its rooms and library in the Witherspoon building.

Days Devoted to Research Abroad.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

I.

My trip to Europe was the carrying into effect of a long-standing purpose to search for records of the emigration from the Continent to Pennsylvania during the Colonial period, from 1682 to 1776. More definitely stated, my object was to find records giving the names of the emigrants and the places whence they came, and other details, such as are now required by the Customs authorities of European and American governments, and such as are a part of the accounting work of the steamship lines and shipping houses of to-day. I may say at the start that my hopes were far from realized; yet a great mass of information relating to Pennsylvania history, outside of the limits originally marked out, rewarded my labors. Rotterdam, which was the port of departure of the large majority of the German, Swiss, French and Dutch emigrants who sought to improve their fortunes in the New World, was the scene of my first and most persistent efforts. Here, every one to whom I applied for assistance, and all who became aware of my mission, cheerfully gave me the benefit of their advice and help. In the public offices of Rotterdam there are no official papers filed bearing upon the object of my quest. The reason assigned is that, owing to the changes wrought by the Napoleonic and other wars, the then existing records were scattered, carried away or destroyed. The records of the Churches all of which are in the custody of the City Archivist, are silent as to the names of the thousands of emigrants who came to Rotterdam to take passage for Pennsylvania. My last resort was the oldest shipping houses bearing the same names as those who from time to time applied the Dutch government for the privilege of transporting the emigrants (then called Palatines) from Rotterdam. There is one such firm in Rotterdam and another in Amsterdam. But this too proved fruitless. No account books, dating back one to two hundred years were

known to be in existence. In the manuscript Acta of the synods of the Reformed Church and in the printed proceedings of the Legislature of the Dutch Government frequent action was taken respecting the Palatines in their progress through Holland, but nowhere in them is there record of the names of the poor beneficiaries of the Church and the Government.

In the present article it is my purpose simply to give an outline—a sort of itinerary—of my journeyings abroad, which covered a period of about nine months. In subsequent papers, I shall treat of incidents at various places, but quite regardless of consecutiveness and chronological order.

During this journey I was accompanied by Mrs. Dotterer. We sailed in the Steamship *Friesland*, Captain Nickels, which departed from New York November 20, 1895, and arrived at Antwerp on Sunday, December 1. The Plantin Museum had been opened to the public since a former visit. It is of greatest interest to books, bookmakers, and lovers of antiquities in literature. The Stadsbibliotheek contains no records of especial interest to Pennsylvania historians.

December 10. We journeyed to Rotterdam. Three days later I made my first call on J. H. W. Unger, the archivist of the city of Rotterdam. When he became acquainted with the nature of my quest he manifested a lively interest in my work. He volunteered, later on, to write to the custodians of the manuscript minutes of the Reformed Synod of South Holland in order to obtain for me the privilege of examining these papers, which go back to the time of the Synod of Dort; and he offered to the Dutch clergymen the use of hi-fire proofs for the safety of the books if they would send them to the archives for examination by me. The Church authorities however refused to let the books be taken from the synodical archives, but they granted permission to me to examine them at their general offices near De Groote Kerk, assigning me a special room, with fire and necessary conveniences. My stay

at Rotterdam, with occasional side trips to Dordrecht, Leyden, Delft and The Hague, continued until January 30.

January 30, 1896. We moved to The Hague. In the Archives of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands are preserved two bound volumes and two bundles of original letters and other papers, manuscript and printed, written during our Colonial era by members of the Cetus of the Reformed Church of Pennsylvania and by others to the Holland Church authorities. All these were put at my disposal, and the meeting room of the General Synod was assigned me for my work. While yet residing in Rotterdam, I made frequent day trips to the Synod's archives at The Hague. The most important paper in the Pennsylvania manuscripts, in my opinion, is the *Waare Species facti*—a report made by Rev. John Philip Boehm, giving a detailed account of the beginnings and progress of the Pennsylvania Reformed congregations, from 1720 to 1744. Boehm was an actor in all that transpired during these twenty-four years. I began to copy this lengthy paper on the 18th of January.

February 17, my work in the Amsterdam Library began, and afterwards I examined the Mennonite Archives and the records in the Archives of the Reformed Classis of Amsterdam. While at Amsterdam I spent several days at Haarlem in the Archives of the city and in the office of the Haarlem Courant.

March 6. Mrs. Dotterer took the morning through express train for Paris to join her sister and nephew, who were then residing there. An hour later I took a train for Crefeld, in Germany.

March 11. Left Crefeld for Duesseldorf, and visited the Archives.

March 12. Left Duesseldorf for Laasphe, in the Witgenstein district, of Westphalia. Divided the time between Laasphe and Berleburg and visited small places in the neighborhood.

March 17. Visited Girkhausen, the home of Rev. John Philip Leydich before he came to Pennsylvania.

March 20. Left Laasphe for Frankfort-

on-the-Main and spent two days here in the City Library and the City Archives.

March 23. Left Frankfort in the morning for Paris, which was reached about midnight the same day. Spent the time with my wife, sister-in-law and nephew, (Professor Albertus Shelley), and in sight-seeing until April 4.

April 4. Mrs. Dotterer and myself left Paris at 8.10 a. m. for Strassburg, which was reached late in the afternoon. The Strassburg Library contains many works of interest to the Pennsylvania historian.

April 9. Left Strassburg for Zurich.

April 11. Left Zurich for a tour in Italy, in which no historical research was contemplated. This trip included visits to Milan, Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Sorrento, the island of Capri, Mount Vesuvius, Florence, and Milan again.

May 4. Left Milan for Lucerne.

May 6. Left Lucerne for Zurich. Remained here making extended researches at the City Library, and taking side-trips to Einsiedeln and other interesting points.

Monday, May 18. Left Zurich for Berne. The City Librarian was very courteous and produced interesting papers.

May 20. Left Berne for Neuchatel. Here we received kind attentions from descendants of Henry Antes: Madame Godet, wife of Rev. Professor Godet, and the Countess de Salis and her husband, the Count de Salis.

May 23. Left Neuchatel for Strassburg, and remained twelve days, continuing my work at the Library.

June 5. Left Strassburg for Heidelberg. From Heidelberg I went frequently to Mannheim to make investigations there. Mrs. Dotterer and myself also made interesting trips to Worms and Spire. I made a trip of a week to the Palatinate, taking in the towns of Frankenthal, Neustadt-am-Hardt Duerkheim, Gruenstadt and Freinsheim.

July 7. We started upon a Rund Reise, from Heidelberg to Stuttgart, Nuremberg, Frankfort on the Main, Wiesbaden, Mayence, and back to Heidelberg. This

was an exceedingly interesting trip, both from the standpoint of the tourist and the student.

July 25. Our Round-trip brought us back to Heidelberg.

August 1. We bade good-by to Heidelberg, took the train for Mannheim, and there took the Rhine boat for Rotterdam. The following day we reached Cologne and spent about two hours there.

August 3. Stopped at Nymegen for several hours, on our passage down the Rhine. This town is in Holland. About three o'clock we arrived at Rotterdam, where we were warmly welcomed by the friends we had made there the previous winter.

August 6. Left Rotterdam for London, via Flushing and Queenboro, and reached Holborn Viaduct Station, at 9.08, p. m., London time. At London the British Museum occupied most of my time.

August 13. We started on a circular trip to Scotland. We visited on this tour Leamington, Warwick Castle, Stratford-on-Avon, Kenilworth Castle, Chester, Glasgow, Loch Katrine, the Trossachs, Edinburgh, Abbotsford, Melrose Abbey, Dryburgh Abbey, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and York, returning to London on the evening of August 20.

August 22. Left London for Southampton, and took passage on the American Line Steamship St. Louis for New York. The Chinese Envoy, Li Hung Chang and suite, were passengers on this steamer. Reached New York August 28, 1896; and Philadelphia the same evening at 6.30 o'clock.

Volume One Bound.

We have a number of bound copies of Volume One of The Perkiomen Region, for sale at \$2.

A Nuremberg Rhyme.

Wenn einer Deutschland kennen
Und Deutschland lieben soll
Muss man ihm Nuernberg nennen,
I er edlen Kuenste voll.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

JOHN FEGELY,

son of John George Wægeli and Philippina Crebill, his wife, was born January 6, 1752. He married Anna Maria Linsenbigler. Their children were:

1. Abraham Fegely, born October 18, 1778; did not marry.

2. Elizabeth Fegely, married June 6, 1812, Jacob Krauss; lived near Fruitville; had no children.

3. John Jacob Fegely, born January 27, 1781.

4, 5. Anna Maria and George Fegely, twins, born June 22, 1789. Anna Maria died August 29, 1789.

6. Christina Fegely, born October 29, 1790; married Jacob Schweinhart. Had one child—Susanna Schweinhart.

7. John Fegely, born October 8, 1795; married Susanna Schlichter. Issue: Frederick, Elias, John S., William, Noah, Elizabeth and Abraham.

John Fegely was at the battle of Brandywine. He often told his grandchildren incidents connected with the conflict; told how the cannon roared boom! boom! and the musketry cracked knap! knap! from morning until night, and that the water in the creek was reddened by the bloodshed.

John Fegely and wife are buried at New Hanover Lutheran church. The inscription on his grave stone is:

Hier ruhet

Johannes Wægeli

Er wurde geboren den 6.

Januar 1752, verehe-

licht sich mit Anna

Maria Linsenbigler

den 2. December 1777,

lebte in der Ehe

56 Jahre, 11 Monaten u.

28 Tage,

und starb den 30 Nov.

1834, in dem Alter von 82

Jahren, 10 Monaten und

24 Tage.

Text: Psalm 34, v. 5.

Anna Maria, wife of Johannes Wægeli, was born May 17, 1753, and died December 11, 1834.

Old-Time News.

MORAVIAN IMMIGRANTS.

New York Post-Boy, May 1, 1749: New York, May 1. We just now hear, That the Snow *Irene*, Capt. Garrison, is arrived at Sandy Hook, from London, with upwards of One Hundred Passengers on board, of the Moravian Brethren.

A FRESHET IN THE SCHUYLKILL.

Pennsylvania Gazette, March 8 to March 15, 1732-3: We hear from Manhatawny, that in the late Fresh in Skuykill, the Ice destroy'd two Mills, one of which was built of Stone, and had a great Quantity of Wheat in it.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO CROP.

Oprechte Haerlemse Courant, May 8, 1683: Woensdag den 12 Mey sal men tot Rotterdam, in de Herberg van St. Lucas, verkopen een Scheeps-lading nieuwe Virginij Baij-Tabak.

[On Wednesday, May 12, will be sold at Rotterdam, in the St. Lucas hotel, a ship's cargo of new Virginia Bay tobacco.]

The same newspaper, November 16, 1683: London den 9 Novemb. . . . Den 5 deser arriveerden de Schepen de Mary en de Elisabeth in 5 Weecken uyt de Virginien tot Cowes, met nieuwe Tabak, de selve rapporteren, dat het Gewas aldaer van dit Jaer goet is geweest, en dat alles noch in die Quartieren in goade rust is.

[London, Nov. 9, . . . on the 5th inst. the ships Mary and Elizabeth, five weeks from Virginia, arrived at Cowes, with new Tobacco; they report that the crop there has been good this year, and that everything is still tranquil in those parts.]

W. H. Reed, M. D., of Norristown, Pa., Treasurer of the Historical Society of Montgomery county, is engaged upon the history of the Welker Family, of New Goshenhoppen, on the Perkiomen. John George Welker, who came in the company headed by Rev. George Michael Weiss, in 1727, was the founder of the family in America.

Where They Came From.

JOHANN ADAM RAU,

who lived in Hempfield township, Lancaster county, in August, 1774, was a native of Heilbronn.

HANS ULRICH AMMANN,

aged 24, who arrived in the ship Mercury from Rotterdam, and qualified at Philadelphia, May 29, 1735, was from Mennidorf, Switzerland.

JOHANN GEORG GAUKLER

and wife Anna Barbare (maiden name Reiher) came in 1717 from Rohrbach near Zurich. They were members of the Lutheran church at Old Goshenhoppen. So says the church record begun by Pastor Lucas Raus, in 1751.

Fragments of Family History.

PETER DEFREHN,

brought to the pastor of Vincent Reformed church, in Chester county, his children to be baptized, as follows:

Anna Maria Defrehn, born July 30, 1754.

Catharine Defrehn, born August 6, 1756.

Peter Defrehn, born April 8, 1759.

Elizabeth Defrehn, born in March, 1761.

Margaretha Defrehn, born Nov. 28, 1763.

Susanna Defrehn, born December 2, 1765.

Johannes Defrehn, born May 13, 1768.

Magdalena Defrehn, born Dec. 20, 1771.

Popular Medicines in 1784.

In 1784 a Philadelphia merchant advertises Gelfrey's Cordial, Stomach Drops, Doctor Heidenger's Balsamic Pills, and the Universal Pills of the world-renowned doctor of Sweden, the physician to His Imperial Majesty and the Queen of Hungary.

Revolutionary Incident.

January y^e 18th, 1779.

These may Certifie that John Earnhart, son of Henry Earnhart, was (at the time when he was called upon to go out in the Militia) unable to do a Day's work, and hath so continued and at this time is unable to walk across the Room.

JOHN POTTS.

PETER LÆSER.

JOHN FARINGER.

GEORGE FARINGER.

The Church at Market Square.

Read at a meeting in the Chapel of Market Square Presbyterian Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, on Thursday Evening, November 17, 1898,

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Religious considerations held a large place in the plans of William Penn for the colonization of Pennsylvania. This is well known. Francis Daniel Pastorius, the founder of Germantown, was actuated by ideals equally lofty. Pathfinder, colonizer, lawgiver, magistrate, scholar, philosopher—all these Pastorius was. His genius established here a municipality upon a foundation, wise, practical, just, adequate which has yielded its citizens an unbroken prosperity of more than two centuries. But he was more. He was a Christian—pre-eminently a Christian. He loved his God and his neighbor. In his letters to his co-partners of the Frankfort Company and to his parents, his purpose of benefiting his fellow-man and glorifying his God is ever kept in view. In the letter to his parents of March 7, 1684, after speaking of his work, his aims and his hopes for Germantown, he says: *Betrachtet nun, liebertheeste Eltern, ob ich auff diese Weiss Gott und meinem Neben-Menschen nicht weiterepriessliche Dienste leisten möge*—Consider now, parents most worthy of love, whether in this way I can not render praiseworthy service to God and my fellow-creatures. His religion was broad. He welcomed godly men of every faith. Under his liberal rule several denominations established themselves soon after the founding of the town. From that day to this, Germantown has been noted for the religious bearing of its people and the number and prosperity of its churches.

Of the Churches which then took root here, one is now extinct. It is the Reformed Church. Concerning this once prominent but now almost forgotten factor in Germantown's religious history, it is my purpose to speak. And I will ask your patient attention to some facts that I have grouped—some of them, familiar to you; others, discovered by me in the course of a three-months' rummage in the archives of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands, (Hollands) where they had been buried for a century and a half and longer. These facts deal with the beginnings of the Reformed congregation having its house of worship on Market Square, the vicissitudes attending the infant church, an allusion to its subsequent prosperity, and a reference to its transformations later into a full-fledged Presbyterian church.

ORIGIN OF THE REFORMED CHURCH.

The Reformed Church, let me premise, had its origin in the great uprising in the Sixteenth century against the Romish hierarchy. Ulric Zwingli, Swiss Reformer and patriot, at Zurich; John Calvin, French

Protestant, at Geneva ; Guillaume Farel, Reformer at Neuchatel ; Admiral de Coligny, leader of the Huguenots ; William the Silent, Prince of Orange, founder of the Dutch Republic ; Frederick the Pious, Elector of the Palatinate—names that shine with fixed and lustrous light in history—are a few of the heroes and martyrs of that Protestantism which became the Reformed Church of Germany, Switzerland, Holland and France.

THE REFORMED CHURCH IN AMERICA.

This historic Church was brought to America by the Hollanders who settled Manhattan island in 1623. Forty-four years before Penn established his government on these shores, a Reformed Churchman, Peter Minuit, inaugurated a colonial enterprise on the banks of the Delaware river. He was the first governor of New Amsterdam (now New York). Afterwards he entered the service of the Government of Sweden, which sent him to found a colony on the South or Delaware river, which he did in 1638. This Swedish settlement, and others made subsequently, Penn found here upon his arrival. Peter Minuit was born in the city of Wesel on the Rhine, and was an officer in the Reformed Church there.

There are traces of immigrants of the Reformed denomination in this locality prior to the coming of Penn. There is a tradition among the members of the widely-dispersed Reiff family, that John George Reiff, their ancestor, came to Pennsylvania before Penn set up his government. Jacob Reiff, a son of John Reiff, was prominent in the establishment of the Reformed church in Skippack in 1727, and had important relations with the Skippack and Philadelphia congregations afterwards. He occupied responsible public office under the provincial government.

THE BEHAGELS.

Reformed Churchmen became interested at its inception in the scheme which led to the settlement of Germantown. Among the original associates of the Frankfort Company was Daniel Behagel, who was of Huguenot or Walloon stock. In 1562, Jacob Behagel, his grandfather, a victim of the persecutions of the Reformed, fled from the neighborhood of Lille, taking refuge in the vicinity of Frankfort on the Main. Daniel Behagel was born November 18, 1625, in Hanau, Germany, and married, May 20, 1654, at Mühlheim near Cologne, Magdalena von Maastricht. Jacob von der Wallen, another original purchaser, was a brother-in-law of Daniel Behagel. In 1655, Jacob von der Wallen, from Rotterdam, and Johanna Behagel, a step-sister to Daniel Behagel, were married. In 1661, Daniel Behagel and Jacob von der Wallen applied to the councils of Frankfort on the Main and of Hanau, for permission to establish the manufacture of faience, and four days later Hanau granted their request. Their productions found high favor. To this day, the name Behagel is identified with

the porcelain business in Frankfort. Von Mastricht was the surname of Daniel Behagel's wife, and Dr. Gerhard von Mastricht was another partner of the Frankfort Company. In 1730 and later Isaac and Carl Behagel, merchants and bankers of Frankfort, were designated to receive moneys contributed in Germany and Holland for the use of the needy Reformed churches in Pennsylvania. An estimate of the high standing of this family may be formed from the record of its acknowledged loyalty and services to the reigning sovereigns. In 1697, Isaac Behagel was decorated with a gold medal and gold chain, by William the Third, King of Great Britain, and their High Mightinesses the Stadtholders of the United Netherlands, for services rendered in the war from 1688 to 1697; and February 26, 1706, he was similarly honored by Frederick I., King of Prussia, with two gold medals—one commemorating the capture of Gueldres (Gelders) from the Dutch in 1702, the other for services rendered in 1705 in connection with the obsequies of Sophia Charlotte, Queen of Prussia, sister of George I., of England, a lady noted for her literary and philosophical tastes.

ISAAC DILBECK.

Isaac Dilbeck, who came in the same ship with Pastorius, and who was one of the original dwellers in Germantown, was of the Reformed faith. He was in the employ of the Frankfort Company. The ship *America*, in which he came, it will be remembered, reached Philadelphia before that which brought the Crefeld immigrants, who were the main body of original settlers of Germantown. It sailed from Deal, England, on the 10th of June, 1683, and was ten weeks in making the passage. On the 16th of August, 1683, its passengers first descried *America*, on the 18th they arrived in Delaware bay, and at twilight on the evening of the 20th, they reached the town of Philadelphia. Pastorius, in his letter to his parents dated March 7, 1684, which I found in Switzerland and which I have not met with on this side of the Atlantic, says: "Isaac Dilbeck, who apparently was the strongest in the company, was down (with seasickness) the longest." And in another part of the same letter he says: "Isaac Dilbeck has been somewhat indisposed the past eight days." Dilbeck was a weaver. He soon became a landowner in Germantown. On the 27th of Third month (May). 1686, Francis Daniel Pastorius, as attorney and partner of the Frankfort Company, in fulfillment of the contract between Dilbeck and the Company, conveyed to Isaac Dilbeck, twenty-five acres of land in Germantown—twenty-acres within the inhabited part of the town and five acres in the side land (including a half town-lot), both bounded southeasterly by lands of Paul Kastner and northwesterly by lands of Francis Daniel Pastorius, the twenty acres having a breadth of 7 perches 2 feet, the five acres a breadth of 3 perches 12 feet. It was subject to a yearly rent of a piece of eight or one Reichsthaler, payable, on first day of First month (March) of each year, to the Frank-

fort Company. There was another condition attached which is notable for its moderateness : "In addition, Isaac Dilbeck promises for himself, and his posterity who may be inclined to work by the day, to work for our Frankfort Company in preference to all others for the same wages that they can earn from anyone else." ["Anbey verspricht Isaac Dilbeck vor sich und sein posterität dass wofern dieselbe geneigt seyen würde umb taglohn zu arbeiten, sie vor allen anderen unserer Frankfurt Cie wercken wollen vor dergleichen lohn welchen sie by jemand anders verdienen könnten.""]

(*To be Continued.*)

The Grave of Henry Antes.

A SUGGESTION.

Daily Pottstown Ledger : The present is a suitable time to place before the descendants of Henry Antes a suggestion. It is this: that steps be taken to form an organization having for its object the erection of a permanent monument to mark the grave of the honored colonist, of a type commensurate with his worth. It has been thought that a boulder set up in its natural form, placing upon its a bronze tablet, a counterpart of the original headstone with its inscription, would be appropriate. A granite admirably adapted to this purpose is found in Frederick township, in the near neighborhood of the Antes grave. Frederick Township's adamantine granite is a fit emblem of Henry Antes's invincible rectitude. The cost of such a monument, with a suitable stone wall surrounding it, has been estimated at six hundred dollars.

The descendants, wherever they are—in America, England, Germany, Switzerland, Russia, or elsewhere—can readily furnish the required means by organized effort. Without doubt the Moravians, with whom Antes had the closest relations, and that numerous element throughout the United States which appreciates the integrity and honors the memory of the emigrants from the continent of Europe to Pennsylvania in the Colonial period, would heartily join in the noble undertaking.

HENRY ANTES.

The Bethlehem Times: The name of Henry Antes is an honored one to all those familiar with the early history of Bethlehem. In another column of today's issue will be found an extract of an article from the Pottstown Ledger of recent date, by Henry S. Dotterer, of Philadelphia, a local historian and one of the descendants of Antes, calling attention to the neglect of his grave and burial plot. He suggests the erection of a permanent monument to mark the grave of this noted pioneer of Colonial days, who was buried on his own farm in the western part of Frederick Township, Montgomery County, about six miles northeast of Pottstown.

The Trappe Seventy-Five Years Ago.

RECOLLECTIONS OF COLONEL THOMAS SWENK, SR., OCTOGENARIAN.

[Thomas Swenk, son of Jacob Swenk and Elizabeth Tyson, his wife, was born at the village of Trappe, February 3, 1812. In the year 1824, his father removed with his family to Milton, Pa. Upon reaching manhood, Thomas Swenk entered in the business of general merchandising, in connection with which he did a heavy grain business. Since 1877 he has not been engaged in active trade. He has held various public trusts. He was County Auditor from 1883 to 1889. He has filled most of the borough offices of Milton; was director of the Milton Bridge company nearly twenty years, most of the time its president; was one of the founders of the two cemeteries of the town; an incorporator of the Milton Gas company; and an incorporator of the Milton Safety bank, which was afterwards converted into a National bank. James Pollock, a citizen of Milton, when elected governor of Pennsylvania, honored Mr. Swenk with appointment on his military staff, with the rank of Colonel. Although in his eighty-eighth year, Colonel Swenk enjoys reasonably good health, and he writes a clear, firm, legible hand. The reminiscences which follow were written by him the latter part of 1896.—Editor.]

I was about twelve years of age when I left Trappe, in the latter part of April, 1824, and moved with my father's family to Milton, where I have lived ever since, save five years, from 1827 to 1832, when we moved immediately across the river Susquehanna to the west side, and in the spring of the latter year returned to Milton. I will now say something about the men I remember who resided at and in the vicinity of Trappe within the years named above:

Joseph Tyson, an uncle of mine, was born in Berks County; when an infant was brought to Trappe, and there raised to manhood. In meanwhile he served an apprenticeship to learn the hatting trade with my father. He was a large, robust, fine-looking man. When my father and family left Trappe and moved to Milton, in 1824, Uncle Jo, as we invariably called him, determined to accompany us to our new home. He was the driver of one of the teams loaded with our household goods. After arriving at Milton, on the evening of May 1st, he remained with us about one month, and then took passage as a working hand on an ark loaded with wheat to be run down the Susquehanna river to tide-water, or Port Deposit. This was his first experience as a waterman. On his arrival at Columbia, Lancaster county, he stopped off and made that place his permanent home. This experience on the water from Milton to Columbia, a distance of about one hundred miles, gave him a taste for following the water as a business, which eventually culminated in his becoming an expert pilot in running rafts and arks from Columbia to Port Deposit, thereby accumulating a nice little fortune. He was married twice, and raised quite a large family of children. He died at Columbia about January 1, 1892, in his 93d year.

(To be Continued.)

THE PERKIOMEN REGION, North Virginia Church History.

In the Stadt Bibliothek of Frankfort-on-the-Main my researches were rewarded with the discovery of an appeal for funds for the support of a congregation at Germantown in North Virginia. The petition is signed by members of both the Lutheran and German Reformed denominations. It is printed in the Extraordinaire Käyserliche Reichs-Post-Zeitung, Anno 1720. den 15. Junij. Owing to the important historical facts comprised in the article, and the variations and shadings inseparable from a translation, I give the statement of the American petitioners word for word and line for line, as printed, in which form it will best serve the purposes of the historian.

HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Warhafftige Nachricht, von einer Hochteutschen Evangelischen Colonie, zu Germantown, in Nord-Virginien in America, und derselben dringendliches Ansuchen an ihre Glaubens-Genossen in Europa.

Es wird noch jederman erinnerlich seyn, wie vor einigen Jahren etliche tausend Menschen beyderley Geschlechts und verschiedener Religionen aus der Pfaltz und benachbahrten Orthten nach America überbracht zu werden ; Ob nun wol ein Theil dieses Volcks verschmoltzen, ein Theil auch wiederum zurück nach Teutschland gekehret, so sind dennoch davon nach Carolina an die 700. Seelen, und nach Neu-York an 300. Familien überschicket worden ; Nach Virginien aber sind 72. Familien gekommen, doch so, das der mehrere Theil die Unkosten des Transports nach dortiger Gewohnheit, mit etliche Jahre Dienstbarkeit bey den dasigen Engelländern abbezahlen müssen ; Die übrige Freye, bestehende in 32. Familien, worunter zwölf Evangelisch-Reformirte und zwanzig Evangelisch-Lutherische, nebst einem alten 76. jährigen Reformirten Prediger, Herrn Heinrich Hager, haben Anno 1714. eine Colonie aufgerichtet in gemeldeten Virginien, genannt Germantown, oder Teutschen-Stadt an dem Fluss Brapenhenck, woselbst als an einem hiezu bequemen Orth, sie sich unter der Gross-Britanischen Bothmässigkeit, in aller Stille von dem Land-Bau und Vieh Zucht nehmen, in Hoffnung mehr und mehr anzuwachsen, und sich auszubreiten ; insonderheit wann innerhalb Jahres-Frist, die übrige noch in Dienstbarkeit zerstreute teutsche Familien ihre Freyheit erlangen, in besagtem

Germantown sich wohnhaft niederlassen, und solcher-gestalt selbige Colonie verstärken werden.

Dieser Land-Strich liegt zwar unter einem glück-seligen Klima, zwischen den 30. und 40. grad Nor-derbreite, und hat einen guten fetten Boden, der die an selbigen angewandte Arbeit reichlich belohnet, die Einwohner auch das Gewonnene an die ankommenden Schiffe mit nutzen verlassen können. Es fehlet aber denen neu-gepflanzten Teutschen, an dem höchst-verlangten, und nothigen Gottes-Dienst, zumahl da sie kein Gottes-Hauss haben, auch der gegen-wärtige Prediger Alters halben täglich eines seeligen Abschiedes gewartig seyn muss.

Da nun mehr besagte Colonie (welche sich des ob-genannten Predigers gemeinschaftlich bedienet) da-selbst sich beständig zu etabliren gedenket, und zu sol-chem Zweck den Gottes-Dienst auf einen beständigen Fuss zu setzen bedacht ist ; Dergestalt dass ein eigenes Gottes-Hauss und Schul die wie gewöhnlich gebauet, und dabey ein Prediger, und andere nöthige Bedien-ten unterhalten werden mögen, damit ihre nachkom-mends Jugend nicht den armen Heyden gleich, sondern in dem Wort Gottes unterrichtet und fortgepflanzet werden : So hat dieselbe einen aus ihrem Mittel, als Jacob Christoph Zollickoffer, herüber in Europa ge-sandt, um bey wohlgesinnten Evangelischen Chri-sten eine Hülffe und Besteuer zu obgedachtem gott-seeligen Zweck zu erbieten.

Wie sie dann hiemit alle Glaubsgenossen, denen dieses fürkommen möchte, hertzlich und brünstig ersu-chen zur Ehre Gottes, und unsers Heilandes Jesu Christi, (damit sein Nahme und Reich auch in der neuen Welt so viel mehr ausgebreitet werden möge,) nach ihrem Vermögen, und Belieben etwas zu so heil-igem Gebrauch aufzuopfern, welches der grosse Gott ihnen insgemein, und jedem insbesondere reichlich gelten wird.

Das Attestatum welches bemeldtem Herrn Zolli-koffer, gebürtig aus der Stadt Sanct Gallen in der Schweiz, desfalls mitgegeben worden, war unter-schrieben von Henrich Häger, Diener Gottes bey den Teutschen in Virginien. Johann Jost Merdten, Hanss Jacob Richter, Elteste, im Nahmen der Gemeinde.

Als mehr bemeldter Herr Jacob Christoph Zolli-

koffer Burger aus der Stadt Sanct Gallen, in abgewichenem Jahr in Engelland angekommen, um eine geistliche Collect zu sammeln, so ist ihm bey seiner darauf erfolgten Abreise der Wahrheit zu steuer, gleichfalls ein Attestat unterm 17. Octobr. 1719. von der Reformirten, wie auch ein anders von der Lutherischen Gemeinde allda ertheilet worden ; Die erste Attestation hat unterzeichnet, Joh. Wernkli Prediger dieser Zeit. Caspar Hundeshagen. Louis Fury. Ambrose Godtfrey Hauckwitz. Paul Jordis. Laurence Edlinger. Ulrich Westreicher. J. M. Stehlein. Und die andere auf ersuchen seiner Lordschafft des Bischoffs zu London. Balthasar Mentzerus, Lutherischer Gemeinde Augspurgis. Confession in London Pastor.

Marriages by Rev. George Wack.

COMMUNICATED BY W. H. REED, PH. G., M. D., OF NORRISTOWN.

[Rev. George Wack, son of Rev. Casper Wack, was born March 1, 1776, and died February 17, 1856. He preached his first sermon at Knowlton, New Jersey, July 22, 1797,—Text, John 17: 3. He was pastor of Behm's Reformed church, in Whitpain township, from April 25, 1802, until the year 1834. He was also pastor of Wentz's Reformed congregation during this time, and eleven years longer. Besides these congregations he had in his charge at times the Hilltown and other churches in the neighborhood. The marriages which follow are from his private record, and evidently include the marriage ceremonies performed by him in the congregations named, as well as those outside of the congregations. The record begins with these words: "Record of marriages solemnized by me, George Wack, minister of the Gospel in Montgomery County." Mr. Wack's wife was Elizabeth Pannebecker. The remains of both rest in Behm's churchyard.—Editor]

1803.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 1. ————— | —. | John Hamilton and Mary Williams. |
| 2. October | —. | Jacob Heiner and Polly Walter. |
| 3. December | 8. | John Teany and Barbara Schlaugh. |
| 4. December | 11. | John Heiser and Susanna Fronfield. |

1804.

- | | | |
|-------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| 5. August | 15. | Henry Leydi and Nancy Springer. |
| 6. October | 11. | Lewis Steyner and Patte Johnson. |
| 7. November | 4. | John Hause and Polly Weber. |
| 8. November | 11. | William Rile and Lydia Hamshier. |
| 9. November | 13. | Philip Hooper and Polly Conrad. |

1805.

- | | | |
|-------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| 10. January | 1. | George Kneedler and Elizabeth Engert. |
| 11. January | 4. | Christian Weber and Widow Buskirk. |

(To be Continued.)

The Perkiomen Region,

Past and Present.

Parkiomen Publishing Co.,
1605 N. THIRTEENTH STREET,

Henry S. Dotterer,
EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 15, 1899.

The volume of American history to be found in the libraries of Europe is simply incalculable. Mr. Dotterer when abroad was nearly overwhelmed by the mass of material, printed and manuscript, which he encountered. Several times he felt himself in imminent danger of being swamped; but by resolutely restricting himself to material in the line of his particular subject, the emigration from the Continent to Pennsylvania from 1682 to 1776, and by stoutly resisting the temptation to branch out into broader limits, he was able to "keep his head above water." The newspapers of one to two hundred years ago, many of which are preserved, furnish matter intensely interesting to us. Examples of their references to American affairs will be given from time to time in these pages.

The genealogist's highest satisfaction is attained when he finds an old date in America verified by an original record abroad. The case of Anthony William Boehm's birth is an example in point. Note in another portion of this number how accurately the date on an old tombstone in Lehigh county fits the entry in the church book in Worms on the Rhine. In a month or two we shall present a very similar case in the Strassburger family of Pennsylvania.

The Hartranft Statue.

The equestrian statue of General Hartranft, erected in front of the capitol at Harrisburg, has been unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. The President of the United States, the Cabinet, the Gen-

eral of our Armies, a brigade of the National Guard, the survivors of the old Fifty-first regiment, the Governor, the Legislature, State officials, and a multitude of people, joined in doing honor to the memory of the illustrious son of the Perkiomen Country, who was a native of New Hanover township, in Falkner Swamp.

Reformed Church History.

The first number of a new monthly, entitled Historical Notes, relating to the Pennsylvania Reformed Church, has been issued by the Perkiomen Publishing Company. It is of the size and form of The Perkiomen Region. Its title indicates its object. Subscription, One Dollar per annum. Henry S. Dotterer is the editor.

A Generous Briton.

Mr. W. Glover, the new President of the Northern Architectural Association, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, was, with his wife and daughter, of the tourist party, in the Spring of 1896, which visited Genoa, Rome, Naples, the Island of Capri, and other interesting points in the south of Italy. The editor of The Perkiomen Region and Mrs. Dotterer were participants in the pleasures of this trip—the only Americans in the party of eight. The Newcastle Daily Chronicle, of March 9, 1899, prints an excellent likeness of Mr. Glover, the honored architect. In his speech on assuming the office of President he offered to give 100 guineas if the Association would raise 900 for a building for the home of the

Association; 25 guineas if they would raise 75 for a good library; and 25 guineas if they would raise 75 for students' prizes; and he would double his offers if they would double their help. During the Italian tour Mr. Glover often twitted us for using the Americanism "I guess" when *I think* was meant; but after a time he too, although playfully, used the incorrect expression. We venture to guess again: that our friend is excelled by few men, anywhere, for big-heartedness and broad-mindedness. We are sure we "guess" right.

Recent Publications.

TOWN AND COUNTRY

is the title of a weekly eight-page newspaper recently started at Pennsburg, by Chas. Q. Hillegas and Robert L. Singer. We like the tone, the spirit and the announced purposes of the new venture. Its editorial and news columns are bright and snappy. It comes forward as the representative and champion of the Perkiomen Valley, a district rich in useful industries and strong men, charming in landscape, fertile in soil, and occupied by an upright, intelligent, religious people.

ORATION BY HON. JOHN PATTON.

We have been favored with a copy of the address by Hon. John Patton, delivered at Lansing, Michigan, October 12, 1898, at the unveiling of the statue, erected by the State of Michigan, in the Capitol grounds, to the memory of Austin Blair, War Governor. The distinguished orator, former United States Senator from Michigan, is a descendant of Henry Antes, the noted Pennsylvanian who resided in Falkner Swamp in the first half of the century preceding the present. Senator Patton in his eloquent address paid a noble tribute to the memory of the upright and patriotic War Governor.

August 7, 1778, Francis Rahn Shunk, afterwards governor of Pennsylvania, was born at the Trappe.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

ROGER NORTH.

A gratuity of Forty Dollars and an annuity of Forty dollars from January 1, 1825, was granted to Roger North, a Revolutionary soldier, of Chester county, by the legislature of Pennsylvania. (Compare Perkiomen Region Volume One, page 85.)

SAMUEL DEWEES.

The Pennsylvania Legislature, April 7, 1830, granted Samuel Dewees, of Baltimore county, state of Maryland, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, Forty dollars to be paid immediately, and an annuity of Forty dollars during life, to commence January 1, 1830.

JOHN HOOT.

The following is copied from the original:

Januuary the 21st 1780

S^r Plees tho pay the Mony With is koming tho mee For My Being out in the Meleche and thack Garret Hoots Recceed and that shall bee your discharg From mee
John Hoot

[Endorsement.

Jan^y ye 22nd 1781,

Reced of George Smith y^e Some of three hundred and forty Dollars for John Hoot for his bounty money When he march^d in y^e Militia in August Last Past I say Recceed p^r me
Garret Hoot
£127: 10

JOHN SALLADE.

In the cemetery of the Old Goshenhoppen church is the grave of John Sallade, and beside it is that of his wife Elizabeth. The words upon the headstone which mark his resting-place are:

Hier

ruhen die gebeine von
Jchannes Sallade.

Er wurde geboren den 12ten
April 1755 und starb
den 19ten January 1842
in einem alter von 86 Jahre
9 Monate und 7 Tage.

Er war ein theilnehmer an
dem freiheit Kampf der
fereingten Staten.

Old Time News.

AMERICAN ROYALTY IN EUROPE.

Rotterdamse Woensdaagse Courant, N°. 92, July 31, 1720: Binnen deze Stad is gearriveerd een Indiaansche Prins en Princesse, welke gevangen zyn, in een Battailje, ten Zuyden van Karolina in de West-Indien. De Prins is genaamt *Ilaculego*, zynde een Zoons Zoon von Tame-non Koning van Florida; de Princesse haar naam is *Tocheahoga*, Dogter van Ogalamy Hacteggy Koning van Tehactaligny. Deze Prins en Princesse zyn ook tot Londen geweest, en van zyne Brittanische Majestyt en den gantsche Adel met veel genoegen gezien; inzonderhijde de Princesse die omtrent hare kleding en lichaams gestalte voor onze Natie vreemd en verwonderens waard is.

[There have arrived in this city an Indian prince and princess, who were captured in a battle in the south of Carolina in the West Indies (*i. e.* America). The name of the prince is Ilacadego, and he is a grandson of King Tamany of Florida; the name of the princess is Tocheahoga, daughter of Ogalamy Hacteggy, king of Tehactaligny. This prince and princess have been in London, and have been much honored by his British Majesty and all the nobility; especially the princess who on account of her costume and lithe figure appears strange and wonderful to our nation.

GERMAN IMMIGRATION.

New York Post-Boy, December 17, 1750: Philadelphia, December 11. Since our last arrived here Capt. Haselwood from Holland, which makes the 14th Vessel arrived here from Holland this year, in which have been brought over 4317 Germans.

An Interesting Confirmation.

Correspondence with Worms, on the Rhine, in 1896, developed the information that John Philip Behm, founder of the German Reformed Church in Pennsylvania, was married before he came to that city, but that his first son was born there on the 27th day of April, 1714. The birth and baptism of the child, who

was named Anton Wilhelm Behm, is recorded in the church book of the Reformed congregation at Worms. The discovery of this fact was regarded as an interesting incident in the Behm family history.

About the same time this search was going on in Germany, those descendants of John Philip Behm who reside in Lehigh and Northampton counties, Pennsylvania, were pushing inquiries respecting their ancestry. They were unaware of the efforts being put forth in Germany. They learned from the deeds to land owned by the Behms that John Philip Behm had had a son named Anthony William Behm, who had been granted land by his parents in the Saucon country. This was a surprise to them—they had heretofore known nothing of Anthony William Behm. Continuing their investigations, they learned in addition that this Anthony William Behm was the progenitor of all the Behms in that part of Pennsylvania. Coming into possession, through the favor of the Hon. Jones Detweiler, of a printed copy of the papers read at the Sesqui-Centennial Celebration at Behm's church in 1890, they obtained still more light. Next they found the grave and the stone which marks the grave of Anthony William Behm. It is in a private burial place on the farm formerly owned by him, in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, and has this inscription:

Hier
Ruhet in Gott
Anton Wilhelm
BEHM
ist geboren d. 27
April, 1714, in Worms,
ist gestorben April 6,
1766. Seines Alters
52 Jahr.

For one hundred and thirty years the silent stone has told its story to unheeding ears and to unseeing eyes. But after the lapse of this long period, its words are read and treasured, and about the same time comes testimony, buried in the records at Worms for one hundred and eighty years, corroborating them to the day.

H. S. D.

Days Devoted to Research Abroad.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

II.

FREINSHEIM, IN THE PALATINATE.

The small town of Freinsheim has a particular interest for me. From it came about 1720 the Anteses, Bittings, Fishers and Weands. It is in the Rhenish Palatinate, about ten miles west of Mannheim. As a tourist point it has not as yet attracted attention. Bedeker dismisses it with five words: "Extensive vineyards in every direction." I was quite eager to see this typical Palatinate town. My visit was made on the 26th day of June, 1896. The vines were all abloom. The Bluemchenduft—the delicate fragrance of the floweret of the grape plant—was in the air. The railway station is half a mile outside the walls which were built in centuries past to protect the people from outside enemies. The principal gateways are at the east and west sides of the town. Entering from the west, the church, and the town hall, and the plaza surrounding them, are reached in a few minutes. The church is the largest and most imposing structure.

It did not take me long to explore the town from centre to circumference. The tower at the east gate is occupied as a dwelling by some one evidently of low degree. Impelled by curiosity I mounted the stone steps which lead up from the street to the door of the tower. My rap on the door was not answered. Some children, attracted by the sight of a foreigner in so unusual a place, came toward me and courteously informed me that the occupant of the place had gone away. Close to the gate are posted two notices which were so odd that I copied them in my note-book. One was:

Verbotener Weg
fuér
fremde Führen

The other:

Das Fechten u. Betteln
ist bei Polizeistraße
verboten.

As is customary in Protestant places, the church doors were closed and locked.

The sexton could not be found, but a kind passer-by advised me to go to the Stadtschreiber, or town clerk. I found this gentleman without difficulty engaged outside the walls, in a business house which had formerly been a castle. He was at work upon his correspondence. Introducing myself and the object of my visit, he at once closed his desk, and gave me his attention. I told him my wish was to see the church records, and dwelt upon the fact that several natives of Freinsheim had come to Pennsylvania many years ago, and that they and their descendants had filled useful and conspicuous positions in our State and Nation. He was evidently a trifle surprised to hear how much of the history of Freinsheim and its people was known to a stranger from far-away Philadelphia in America. The courteous Stadtschreiber, whose name is Georg Brueckmann, at once entered into the spirit of my quest. As we walked toward the entrance gate to the town he pointed out to me the eminence a mile or so away, upon which in olden time the burg or fortress stood. We crossed the moat and passed through an opening in the southern wall, and were again within the old town. We took a short cut to the plaza, threading a narrow passage, five or six feet wide, lined with dwellings. Entrance to the church was impossible by reason of the sexton's continued absence. The older part of the edifice dates far back of the Reformation; the newer part has the date 1571 over the door. Evidently the merciless French army did not entirely destroy the church when they despoiled the town, but they did carry away or burn the records. In the space back of the church are visible the ruins of the ancient refectory of the monks before the Protestants became possessors. The church tower is surmounted by a steeple, upon whose point poises the rooster met on churches everywhere in Holland and Germany. A stork's nest is built upon the church chimney. From the rear window a partial view of the interior was obtained. Beside the altar are memorial stones,

placed there to perpetuate the names of former abbots. There are two chandeliers—Kronleuchter they call them—which are lighted once a year, on New Year's Eve, or Sylvester Night, at which time is held the only evening service of the year. From the tower an ancient spiral stairway—wendel Treppe—leads to an underground passage, built for secret escape. The place of exit is a hundred yards away. It has of course long ago fallen into disuse, and by reason of obstructions, which have dropped from its roof or sides, it is now impassible.

Next Mr. Brueckmann took me to the Rathhaus, or court house, which is located within the town hall. He kindly gave me as a souvenir an impression of the seal of the town. He brought out the church records, which go back only to the date of the French invasion. To my delight we soon came upon the entries of baptisms of members of the Palatinate emigrant families mentioned above.

It was getting somewhat late in the afternoon. The obliging Stadtschreiber was willing to give me all that was left of the day and the evening besides. Wishing to reach Frankenthal that evening, a town exceedingly interesting as the refuge of many Huguenots, I took leave of my friend and conductor and hastened to the station for the next train.

Where They Came From.

FRANTZ THOMAS HARTMAN.

The Hartman family burying place is in Upper Saucon township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania. The headstones of the immigrant Hartman and of his wife convey this information:

Frantz Thomas Hartman was born in Germany, in Dorstein, January 15, 1730; died in Upper Saucon, March 13, 1809; aged 79 years 1 month 28 days.

Maria Elisabeth Schied, wife of Frantz Thomas Hartman, was from Rumbach, in Germany. Born October 20, 1729; died October 3, 1819; aged 90 years less 17 days.

Primitive Settlers of Falkner Swamp.

ELIAS AFFE.

May 24, 1720, Elias Affe, of Anysbury (otherwise Ansbury), in the township of Hanover, Yeoman, bought of John Henry Sprogell, of Mahanatawny, merchant, for £37 lawful money of America, and quit rent, 150 acres of land, part of the 22377 acre Tract, bounded by lands of William Wohle and George Hollebach.

In March, 1723, Elias Aff was one of the petitioners for a road from Limerick township, through Falkne Swamp, to Oley.

In March, 1731, Elias Off was one of the signers to a petition for the division of Hanover township. In December, 1735, he was one of the petitioners to have the bounds of Frankfort and New Hanover township (a subdivision of Hanover township) ascertained and recorded.

In 1734, he is taxed for 50 acres in Hanover township. September 1, 1739, he sold to John Benner, tanner, 61 acres 90 perches, situated in Hanover township, and bounded by lands of Mathias Holleback, John Benner and Benadict Mintz.

January 13, 1742, Elias Affe and Anna Catrina, his wife, sold a tract of 125 acres, to John Benner, part of his purchase of May 24, 1720. At this time, lands of Andrew Kusbary (Guisbert) and Mathias Holebaugh adjoined.

Query, Where was Ansbury?

Suit for a Small Debt.

A summons on Ludwig Reimer, a resident of Frederick township a hundred years ago, is still in existence. It is in these words:

To Any Constable
Montgomery County If

Summon Ludwig Reimer to appear before me or the next Justice to answer Henry Grub in a Debt under 40 shillings Given under my Hand and Seal this 29th. Day of May 1786.

Jn^o Richards.

Sumneytown in 1828.

The Sumneytown Bauern Freund, of Wednesday, December 24, 1828, gives this account of the village :

Sumneytown—a small village of several houses, 31 miles northward of Philadelphia, in Montgomery county, Penn.,—numbers in a radius of 2½ miles 33 water-wheels, which are propelled for the manufacture of gunpowder, flour, etc. Within 5 miles the quantity of 3000 pounds of gunpowder can be made daily, besides a large quantity of cake-meal, etc. These mills are nearly all propelled by the Perkiomen river, Swamp creek and Valley creek. Although Sumneytown appears inconsiderable as a town, it is with the addition of the milling operations, etc., a place of importance, inasmuch as few localities in the State of like extent can be found that contribute so much to the general welfare.

Fragments of Family History.

PETER TYSON.

Peter Tyson and Catharina, his wife, of Towamencin township, had :

1. Elizabeth Tyson, married William Schuler, son of Gabriel and ——— Schuler, of Lower Salford township.

2. Barbara Tyson, born in December, 1732; married May 1, 1755, (Philip) Frederick Antes, son of Henry and Christina (Deweese) Antes; died February 6, 1775, aged 42 years 2 months 20 days.

Peter Tyson died before 1755. His widow Catharine married Gabriel Shuler, inn-keeper, of Salford township. Catharine Schuler was born May 4, 1695; was buried February 1, 1773, aged 77 years 3 months 5 days.

Norriton Presbyterian Church.

The Presbyterian congregations of Norriton and Lower Providence townships were incorporated into one body politic, by act of the legislature approved March 18, 1822. The trustees named in the act were : Stephen Porter, John McFarland, Andrew Todd, Archibald Darrah, Joseph Crawford, John Patterson, Joseph Henry, William M. White and David Gettys.

Gleanings in Old Fields.

A GOOD WORD FOR THE NEWSPAPERS.

Two hundred years ago the press was beginning to be appreciated. In the journals recently obtained by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania from the Public Records office in London, we find this in the minutes of the meeting of His Majesty's Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, Whitehall, March the 9th, 1696-7 :

Upon suggestion that some of the Publick printed News-Papers do sometimes contain matters of fact, that may be usefull to be known for the Service of this Commission, Ordered that one of each sort be taken for the use of the Board.

AN OLD SALE BILL.

The following is a copy of a printed placard, without date, in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania :

Advertisement.

By Virtue of a Writ to me directed, will be exposed to Sale by Public Vendue, on the 20th Day of this Instant *October*, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Widow *Keiger's*, on *Manhatawny* Creek, near *John Potts's* Elq; Four good draught Horses, late the Property of *Andrew Burn*, taken in Execution at the Suit of *John Potts*, by

SAMUEL MORRIS, Sheriff.

[Samuel Morris, commissioned Sheriff of Philadelphia county, qualified October 5, 1754.]

In *Pennsylvanische Staatsbote*, November 8, 1774. appeared this advertisement :

Es ist in der Press, und wird ehestens heraus kommen, fuer den Verfasser : Kurzgefasste Pruefungen der Lehre von dem Ewigen Evangelium. Auf Begehren vieler Freunde zum Druck befördert von N. Pomp, V. D. M.

May 27, 1753, Jean Bigonet v. Neims aus Languedoc and Catharina Elisabetha Ozias, widow of Henry Ozias, deceased, were married. So says the Germantown Reformed Church Record

Payments for Land by Purchasers in the Perkiomen Country.

Extracts from the Journal kept in the Land Office of the Proprietaries.

March 3, 1733.	Peter Wentz	
	reced of him in part of £15 11 2	
	for 100 a ^s 60 p ^s on Sawcony Cr	£5 0 0
	Hans Jacob Miller	
	reced of Christian Grasshold in	
	part for — a ^s in Colebrookdale	£5 0 0
	Hans Jacob Kuhn	
	reced of Christian Grasshold in	
	part for — a ^s in Colebrookdale	£5 0 0
March 3, 1733.	Spring Mill, John Morris, Dr.	
	For 262½ bush ^s wheat delivered for	
	Quit Rent by sundry persons from	
	Gilbert's Manor viz ^t	
	By Jacob Switzer	24
	By George Painter	25
	By Lodwick Evalt	20
	By Philip Frank	30
	By Hans Ulrick	25
	By John Thornton	30
	By Matthew Tomkins	26
	By John Simmons	30
	By William Martin	32½
	By William Robeson	20
		<hr/>
		262½ bushels.
March 10, 1733.	John Snyder, Jun ^r	
	reced of him in part for Land in	
	Salford Township	£21 0 0
March 12, 1733.	Peter Walwer	
	reced of him in part for Land	
	in Milford Township	£5 0 0
March 14, 1733.	Jacob Beyer	
	reced of him in part for Land near	
	the bra. of Park ^s in Bucks	£1 13 0
March 14, 1733.	John Nicholas Inglehort	
	reced of him in part for Land in	
	Frederick Township	£10 0 0
March 14, 1733.	Jacob Clemmer	
	reced of him for Land in Rich-	
	land Manor	£17 10 0
March 21, 1733.	Conrad Schreiber	
	reced of him in part for Land in	
	Colebrookdale	£2 0 0
March 23, 1733.	Thomas Banfield	
	reced of him in part for Land in	
	Colebrookdale	£4 0 0
March 23, 1733.	Derrick Martin	
	reced of him in part for Land in	
	Colebrookdale	£6 0 0

(To be Continued.)

The Trappe Seventy-Five Years Ago.

RECOLLECTIONS OF COLONEL THOMAS SWENK, SR., OCTOGENARIAN.

[Continued.]

Cornelius Tyson, a younger brother of Joseph, then a resident of Trappe, also after a time—influenced no doubt by his elder brother Joseph—made his way to Columbia, married there and settled down to hotel keeping. He died at his adopted home over thirty years ago.

Benjamin Tyson, a still younger brother, a native of Trappe, and a millwright by trade, moved with his widowed mother to New Jerusalem, in Rockland township, Berks county, some fifty years ago, where they kept hotel. He married there, and soon thereafter moved to Reading, where he died in June, 1865. He became quite prominent after taking up his residence in Reading; was made Prothonotary of the courts, and afterwards elected a member of the State legislature.

Cornelius Tyson, Sr., father of the three boys named above, was a resident of Trappe and was proprietor of what is now the Lamb tavern, nearly opposite the old, historic church building. He died somewhere about the year 1815; was a Quaker by profession. This I have from hearsay. Being only some three years old at his death, I of course know little of his history. He lies buried in the old Trappe graveyard.

Samuel Gross, one of the old men of Trappe in my young days, was a prominent man, at one time away back in the twenties a member of the lower House of Congress. He was a fine-looking old gentleman and very highly respected. He was the father-in-law of honest Jacob Fry, Jr., the latter having married his daughter. He had two sons that I well remember, John Evans and Thomas Jefferson. John E. was a tall, fine-looking man and at one time represented his district in the lower House of the State legislature. Thomas Jefferson was a medium-sized man, good-looking, and back in the twenties was assistant clerk of the House of Representatives under Governor Shunk, who was at that time the chief clerk, and also a native of Trappe.

John Winters was a native of Trappe. He kept a tavern at the extreme upper end of this village; cannot remember much about him only that he was quite tall and slim.

John Shantz was a farmer in my time; lived a short distance out the lane that takes off to the left a short distance above the Lamb tavern.

Samuel Daniels was an old resident of Trappe. He lived in a very old stone house which on my last visit to Trappe, in July last, was still standing and looked just as it did eighty years ago. The house I think is the next one above the old brick Fry mansion, that was the home of honest Jacob, as he was familiarly called. Mr. Daniels had a son Parker who taught school at Trappe for some time.

Michael Ruff, a shoemaker by trade, a very old man, lived at that

time in an old one-story log house with the chimney on the outside at one of the gable ends, on the same site exactly where the brown stone Judge Royer homestead now stands. He plied his vocation up to the time of death, which occurred about 1818.

Jacob Heebner was one of the active men of Trappe. My very early remembrance of him was as early as 1816 or 1817, when he lived with his family in a one-story log house in the lower end of Trappe, nearly opposite the old Bringham homestead, (an old landmark of Trappe). The chimney of the Heebner house was built up on the outside at the gable end, an exact twin of the Michael Ruff house described more fully above. There were but two of these houses in the village at that time, but many more throughout the County of Montgomery. They went a great ways to show how our early forefathers used to live. I remember very well when a quite small boy, my father took several of us children to visit my great-grandfather John Reimer, of Frederick township, who lived in just such a log house as here described. George S. Nyce, (poor fellow, now dead and gone), when I was at his place over two years ago, took me to the old Reimer homestead, but the old log house had a long time before been demolished to give place to a more modern brick structure. But, to fall back to the Heebner family, after leaving the log house, the family moved farther up the village to a large two-story stone house near the old historic church and a little below the present Lamb tavern, but on the opposite side of the road. Here they kept hotel for a number of years, and the old gentleman followed stage driving. He became noted as an expert in drawing the reins over his coach and four. When on duty he invariably wore a corduroy suit, short coat, in those days called a round-about. His route I think extended from Pottstown via Trappe to Norristown, and I am not so sure but it extended at least a part of the time clean through to Philadelphia. He had quite a large family. Charles, the oldest son, became noted as a business man and accumulated quite a fortune. He was at one time proprietor of the Conshohocken Marble Mill and later on became a large dealer in marble in Vermont and Massachusetts, and owned a vessel in which he shipped a portion of his products to foreign countries. There were two other sons, Nicholas and William, both of whom died before arriving at manhood. Charles, after becoming wealthy, conceived the idea of purchasing the old historic Muhlenberg farm, which he did, remodeling to a certain extent the old house and placing on it the present observatory. On my many visits to Trappe of late years, I always go out to the old homestead where I used to be roaming about when a small lad. The farm was at that time, away back in the twenties, owned by my grandfather, Jacob Swenk, Sr., whose children, eleven in number, including of course my father, Jacob Swenk, Jr., were born in the old house. The farm is now owned by a Mr. Bower.— It is more than likely that the two sons of the elder Muhlenberg, namely,

General Peter Gabriel and Frederick Augustus, both active in Revolutionary war time, were born in this house. Also a sister, who later on became the wife of General Francis Swaine. The farm was owned by the elder Muhlenberg for many years after coming to Trappe, and as history tells us both these boys were born at Trappe, it is only reasonable to suppose both were born in this house. They both lie buried, side by side, also the sister, alongside their father, in the old Trappe graveyard, and more than likely within a little more than a stone throw from where they were born.

Judge Joseph Royer in my day was one of the leading men, not only of Trappe, but was known throughout Montgomery County. In his younger days he was school teacher, later on he was an associate Judge of the Courts of Montgomery County, and kept a general merchandise store for many years. His store and also his dwelling, I think, if my recollection serves me right, were under the same roof. The house, a frame one, painted blue, about one and a half or it may have been two stories in height, was situated exactly on the opposite corner of the road leading out to Royersford, and immediately opposite the three-story brown stone house now known as the Judge Royer homestead. This house was built long after I left Trappe, and the old blue building on the opposite corner demolished about the same time. The present homestead I think was built by the Judge somewhere in the early forties. The judge at that early day was considered the most wealthy man of the village and was highly respected by all who knew him.

Jacob Fry, Jr., or more commonly called Honest Jacob Fry, was in early life a school teacher. I attended his school as early as 1822 and continued under his tuition from time to time for about two years. What little education I have was taught me by him. Mr. Fry in after life became quite prominent both as a man and a politician. His first office I think was Prothonotary of his county and afterward he was elected to Congress away back in the early thirties, and later on he was elected Auditor General of the State. In all these offices he served with ability and made a record for himself that was quite creditable. At one time I think, it was away back in the forties, he came very near getting the democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania. His rival was Morris Longstreth, from the same county, who was defeated by William F. Johnston by only some 300 votes. Johnston was the first Whig Governor ever elected in Pennsylvania. Had the nominee been Honest Jacob Fry, Jr., the outcome would have undoubtedly been different, as he would have more than overcome the difference in majority in his own county throughout which he was uncommonly popular. He had two sons, Dr. Jacob Fry 3d, a noted Lutheran minister now of Reading, and Samuel Gross Fry, who died some years ago in Philadelphia. He was a fine looking Christian gentleman and a leader in the Lutheran Church of Trappe.

(To be Continued.)

Marriages by Rev. George Wack.

COMMUNICATED BY W. H. REED, PH. G., M. D., OF NORRISTOWN.

- | | |
|-------------|--|
| 12. March | 5. John Rile and Elizabeth Hoover. |
| 13. March | 7. Samuel Heiser and Sarah Oledegrave. |
| 14. October | 19. Daniel Eyres and Elizabeth Shive. |

1806.

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 15. February | 27. Henry Gerner and Rebecca Eaton. |
| 16. ————— | Henry Holdman and Elizabeth Dettera. |
| 17. August | 26. Christian Freyer and Sarah Prachtseiser. |
| 18. August | 3. Augustus Neizer and Mary Pluck. |
| 19. November | 2. Gerret Schrager and Nancy Bauman. |
| 20. December | 28. Henry Pannebecker and Elizabeth Reaser. |

1807.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 21. January | 6. Philip Steever and Margareth Hoffman. |
| 22. March | 10. Samuel Wanner and Elizabeth Martin. |
| 23. March | 22. Abraham Metz and Elizabeth Bazert. |
| 24. March | 22. Abraham Faust and Catherine Conrad. |
| 25. June | 28. Michael Read and Cathrine Haan. |
| 26. September | 29. Henry Knipe and Christina Carshner. |
| 27. October | 22. John Shive and Amelia Border. |
| 28. November | 8. John Suplee and Cathrine Weber. |
| 29. November | 17. Jacob Van Fossen and Elizabeth Been. |
| 30. December | 29. Jacob Meier and Elizabeth Metz. |

1808.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 31. January | 3. John Boier and Cathrine Zumbroh. |
| 32. February | 28. Jesse Wilson and Magdalena Read. |
| 33. March | 10. Abraham Delp and Elizabeth Hendrix. |
| 34. April | 10. John Weise and Cathrine Zimmerman. |
| 35. July | 17. Peter Hooth and Elizabeth Rile. |
| 36. July | 17. Godfrey Bossen and Maricha Reinwald. |
| 37. August | 7. Henry Hooth and Anna Greaver. |
| 38. September | 8. Joseph Johnson and Magdalena Prachtseiser. |
| 39. October | 14. William Shannon and Elizabeth Hamsher. |
| 40. October | 14. John Makins and Heriot Orphan. |
| 41. October | 14. John Hara and Polly Shive. |
| 42. October | 16. Philip Rudy and Elizabeth Daub. |
| 43. October | 23. Christian Wick and Cathrine Miller. |
| 44. October | 23. Frederick Wick and Maria Been. |
| 45. October | 30. Michael Scholl and Maria Hooth. |
| 46. November | 24. Henry Been and Elizabeth Van Fossen. |
| 47. November | 27. John Boos and Maria Spitznagle. |
| 48. December | 24. Abraham Kister and Cathrine Metz. |

THE PERKIOMEN REGION,

1809.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|---|
| 49. February | 5. | Nathaniel Koplin and Maria Scheetz. |
| 50. February | 25. | John Singer and Anna Heines. |
| 51. February | 28. | Jacob Frederick and Magdalena Hendrix. |
| 52. March | —. | Samuel Wilson and Mary Laser. |
| 53. May | 22. | Henry Smith and Cathrine New. |
| 54. June | 4. | Daniel Rossiter and Barbary Lutz. |
| 55. August | 6. | Jacob Kinckiner and Barbary Pruner. |
| 56. September | 3. | Michael Van Fossen and Christina Boier. |
| 57. September | 24. | Henry Hechl and Sarah Shive. |
| 58. October | 15. | Jacob Pruner and Sophia Weber. |
| 59. October | 24. | John Frey and Maricha Borliman. |
| 60. November | 19. | Lewis Pilger and Margaret Kolp. |
| 61. December | 19. | Mathias Boos and Magdalena Lehman. |
| 62. December | 31. | Daniel Zerbe and Elizabeth Klinker. |

1810.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|--|
| 63. January | 23. | John Robins and Hannah Stannerd. |
| 64. January | 28. | Valentine Shambo and Mary Boier. |
| 65. March | 27. | George Cassel and Barbary Tutweiler. |
| 66. April | 15. | Henry Kline and Polly Schellenberger. |
| 67. April | 19. | Jacob Wick and Hannah Smath. |
| 68. April | 24. | Thomas Been and Poly Stilwagon. |
| 69. May | 20. | Henry Shade and Susannah Beever. |
| 70. July | 1. | George Bales and Maria Taylor. |
| 71. July | 22. | Jonathon Taylor and Margaret Sterringer. |
| 72. May | —. | Thomas Harvey and Maria Hofecker. |
| 73. August | 14. | Christian Cassel and Susannah Hendrix. |
| 74. August | 19. | Jacob Kope and Sarah Klinker. |
| 75. October | 7. | John Aman and Bolly Surver. |
| 76. October | 23. | Daniel Hitner and Cathrine Scheetz. |
| 77. October | 30. | Jacob Leiteap and Polly Donnehouer. |
| 78. November | 8. | Benjamin Fries and Rachael Dewees. |
| 79. November | 13. | Samuel Shamon and Elizabeth Harner. |
| 80. December | 6. | Daniel Harner and Rebecca Bittle. |
| 81. December | 27. | John Everhard and Mary Moss. |

1811.

- | | | |
|--------------|-----|--|
| 82. January | 13. | Samuel Fries and Magdalina Wiantt. |
| 83. January | 15. | Walter Howell and Polly Hamsher. |
| 84. January | 15. | Peter Dager and Maria Hitner. |
| 85. January | 27. | Jacob Strong and Elizabeth Schneider. |
| 86. February | 3. | John Leiteap and Saly Aderhold. |
| 87. February | 17. | Jacob Sper and Cathrine Suesholds. |
| 88. February | 24. | Michael Steever and Elizabeth Hartman. |

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 89. March | 10. Henry Moser and Maria Clemens. |
| 90. March | 15. George Bachman and Elizabeth Clemmer. |
| 91. June | 2. William Berkheimer and Margareth Hilgerd. |
| 92. June | 16. Jacob Wolf and Elizabeth Wolf. |
| 93. July | 4. John Mattis and Elizabeth Clemmens. |
| 94. August | 8. John Knipe and Margareth Hurst. |
| 95. September | 15. Jacob Weber and Elizabeth Singer. |
| 96. October | 24. John Hinck and Magdalena Amen. |
| 97. November | 30. John Haupt and Rebecca Brandt. |

1812.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 98. January | 2. Benjamin Corson and Christina Faveritz. |
| 99. January | 9. Jacob Shade and Naomy Williams. |
| 100. March | 19. Jacob Cassel and Susanna Been. |
| 101. June | 14. John Redheffer and Margareth Cope. |
| 102. August | 6. Philip Hinck and Polly Haacher. |
| 103. August | 11. Abraham Stong and Susana Kehler. |
| 104. August | 15. Christian Stump and Elizabeth Weak. |
| 105. August | 16. John Thomas and Louisa ———. |
| 106. August | 25. David Grünzweig and Rachal Sell. |
| 107. September | 20. Joseph Houpt and Nelly Williams. |
| 108. October | 9. John Fisher and Margareth Strous. |
| 109. October | 11. Samuel Shive and Elizabeth Grünerwald. |
| 110. October | 15. Abraham Snyder and Elizabeth Read. |
| 111. November | 17. George Weber and Sara Beever. |
| 112. November | 22. George Lever and Cathrine Shive. |
| 113. November | 22. Daniel Heller and Barbary Jacoby. |
| 114. December | 24. Joseph Been and Magdalena Hitner. |

1813.

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 115. January | 2. George Sherer and Mary Rex. |
| 116. January | 14. Jacob Roth and Hannah Weidner. |
| 117. March | 2. Christopher Mattis and Hanah Lewis. |
| 118. March | 21. Charles Roberts and Mary Sylvis. |
| 119. April | 8. George Beever and Anna Levellyn. |
| 120. May | 1. Rev. John Weiland and Cathrine Triebly |
| 121. May | 4. Abraham Weber and Elizabeth Hittner. |
| 122. July | 22. Christian Fisher and Elizabeth Lukens. |
| 123. July | 31. Samuel Hause and Sarah Kulp. |
| 124. August | 22. Joseph Lower and Anna Keiser. |
| 125. October | 5. Henry Spere and Margareth Siesholtz. |
| 126. October | 7. Joseph Harner and Hanah Smith. |
| 128. November | 2. Abraham Beaver and Elizabeth Lightcap. |
| 129. November | 4. Samuel Jacoby and Susanah Freedly. |
| 130. November | 4. Isaac Beaver and Sarah Moor. |

(To be Continued.)

The Church at Market Square.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Continued.

Isaac Dilbeck's half lot was on the east side of Germantown road. In a list made April 4, 1687, it was numbered 15, his neighbors being Cornelius Bom, No. 14, and Enneke Klosterman, No. 16. The lot out of which Market Square was afterwards taken was No. 10. Isaac Dilbeck participated in the initial labors of planting the new town. He took kindly to the new life in these primitive wilds. He was a model colonist. His wife was Mary Blomser. They were married in Europe, and they brought with them to this land their two sons, Abraham and Jacob. On the 7th of Third month, 1691, he was naturalized. On the first day of the Fifth month, 1696, Isaac Dilbeck, with the consent of Maria, his wife, sold the 25 acres of land to Daniel Geisler, for £12 14s. current silver money of Pennsylvania, subject to the original quit rent. Evidently he preferred the activities of a large farm. On the 8th of February, 1700, he purchased of George Keith five hundred acres of land in the adjacent township of Whitemarsh, on the Plymouth road. On the 28th of September, 1709, Isaac Dilbeck and Jacob Dilbeck, whom we take to have been the pioneer's sons, were naturalized by act of the Assembly of Pennsylvania. In the year 1710, Isaac Dilbeck and his wife, Mary Blomser, were members of the Whitemarsh Reformed congregation, organized by Paulus Van Vleet, the Dutch minister at Neshaminy. He was the junior elder. In 1728 he was an officer of the German Reformed congregation at Whitemarsh under the pastoral care of John Philip Boehm.

In this connection it may be of interest to read a few more paragraphs from the above-quoted letter of Pastorius to his parents. It is written in the familiar terms of a dutiful son in a "far country." It is dated from Philadelphia, although Germantown had been previously laid out by Pastorius and settled by the pioneer colonists. Speaking of the ocean trip, he says: "The religious beliefs of the passengers, and their vocations, were so varied that the ship might be compared to Noah's ark. * * * I brought with me four men servants, two women servants, two children and one apprentice. Among these were adherents of the Romish, the Lutheran, the Calvinistic (Reformed), the Anabaptist, and the English Churches, and only one Quaker. * * * Laborers and farmers are needed most, and I heartily wish for a dozen sturdy Tyrolese to fell the mighty oaks, for whichever way one turns it is: *Iur, in antiquam sylvam*, everything is forest." * * * He speaks of the fruits and nuts found in the forests, and continues: "On the 16th of October I found pretty March violets in the woods. Also, after I had laid out the town of Germantown on the 24th of October, and when returning the day following, the 25th, with seven others to this place, (Philadelphia) we saw on the way, cling-

ing to a tree a wild grape vine upon which hung about four hundred bunches of grapes. To get the grapes we cut down the tree, and the eight of us ate as many as satisfied us, after which each of us brought a hat full home with us. * * * Two leagues from here lies our Germantown, where already dwell forty-two persons in twelve families, who are mostly linen weavers, unaccustomed to husbandry. * * * The path to Germantown has by frequent going to and fro been so thoroughly beaten that a road has been formed." This sentence seems to explain the cause of the eccentric lines of our Germantown Road: the plain first citizens of Pastorius's budding Germanopolis attending to their simple errands in the neighboring city, were the unconscious engineers of the historic highway.

WILLIAM DEWEES.

Another Reformed Churchman prominently identified with early Germantown was William Dewees. He came from Leeuwarden, province of Friesland, in Holland, about the year 1689, landing at New York with others of his family. He was then about thirteen. His sister, Wilhelmina Dewees, and Nicholas Rittenhouse were married by the pastor of the Dutch Reformed church of New Amsterdam, or New York, on the 29th of May, 1689. Nicholas Rittenhouse prior to this had located at South river (as the Dutch called the Delaware river country), and soon after the marriage the Deweeses came over from New York to Germantown. William Dewees learned the trade of paper maker, doubtless from the Rittenhouses who were the pioneers in the manufacture of paper in America. His wife was Anna Christina Meels. March 1, 1690, Gerrit Hendricks DeWees bought a full lot of land fronting on the Main street in the inhabited part of Germantown, containing thirty-eight acres, and adjacent land towards Plymouth, containing twelve acres. April 18, 1701, Zyntien DeWees, his widow, sold half of this lot and adjacent land to John Conrad Codweis, who sold it February 10, 1703, to William DeWees, who held it until 22d of 11th month, (January) 1706, when he conveyed it to Conrad Rutters. In these transactions he is styled a husbandman. December 23, 1701, the attorney of the widow of Gerrit Hendricks DeWees sold the remaining half of the purchase made by her husband, to John Henry Mehls. Whether Gerret Hendricks DeWees and Zyntien his wife were the parents of William DeWees has not been definitely ascertained; the archives at Leeuwarden may be required to determine this point. In 1708 William Dewees bought land in Bebbes (afterwards Skip-pack) township, but he did not live upon it. In 1710, he erected the second paper mill in America, on the west side of the Wissahickon, in that part of Germantown called Crefeld. He built one or more grist mills, and owned and sold lands, mills and dwellings in Crefeld prior to 1725. William Dewees, as also his wife, was a member of the Whitmarsh Reformed congregation, organized by Paulus VanVleet in 1710, and he

was chosen senior deacon at the same time. They brought their children to the dominie for baptism.

It is recorded that some of the pious colonists of early Germantown scrupled at the assumption of public office, and paid penalties for non-performance of such service in preference to doing violence to the dictates of their consciences. William Dewees was a man of a different stamp. In his veins flowed the blood of that people who suffered the tortures of the inquisition and who made indescribable sacrifices for the Reformed religion which the arms of proud Spain, then powerful now humiliated, sought to wrest from them. There were no battles to fight in peaceful Germantown; the mild government of Penn, administered in brotherly kindness by Pastorius, precluded that. But Dewees readily answered every call to public duties. Note some of the contracts and positions taken by him :

December 3, 1703, the Council of Germantown resolved that as speedily as possible a prison (Gefangenhaus) be built, and an agreement was made with William de Wees to cut 600 feet of lumber for this purpose at eleven shillings per hundred. December 31, 1703, it was resolved, further, that, beside the prison, stocks and a cattle pound should be erected. William de Wees undertook to put up the pound, under minute stipulations as to number and quality of posts and rails, their length and form. On sixth of 11th month (January) 1703-4, it was resolved that the prison, stocks, and pound be built in the market place. October 14, 1704, William de Wees was chosen Sheriff. December 1, 1704, the duties of court crier and court messenger were added to that of the shrievalty. 20th of 12th mo. (February) he was appointed fence inspector of his district. November 23, 1705, a committee was directed to audit his accounts, which were evidently found correct, for on December 18, following, he was re-appointed sheriff and fence inspector. On the 23rd of 5th month (April) the Court required him to furnish a bond for the faithful performance of the duties of the office of Sheriff; and he was directed to call in all taxes in arrears before the next session of the Court, and to sue those who would not pay. December 4, 1706, he was chosen one of the Council (composed of six men) of Germantown. Here you have the record of a faithful public official.

(To be Continued.)

Treasured Volumes.

Die neue Choral Harmonie, enthaltend die vornehmsten Kirchen Melodien, Eingerichtet zum Gebrauche aller Christlichen Religionen von jeden Benennungen, und auf drei Stimmen gesetzt . . . Komponirt und zusammengetragen von S. M. Musselmann, Lower Salford, Montgomery Cauntty, Pa. Gedruckt bei Hickok und Cantine, Harrisburg, Pa., 1844. Bound; 160 pages. Owned by Mrs. Rebecca S. Dotterer, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Perkiomen Region,

Past and Present.

Perkiomen Publishing Co.,
1605 N. THIRTEENTH STREET,

Henry S. Dotterer,
EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 15, 1899.

One touching phase of the Exeter railroad accident the alert newspaper men have failed to point out. The Norristown men who met instant death in the collision were life-long friends of General Hartranft. They loved him living and revered him dead. As a youth, tall, straight, black-eyed and raven-haired, fresh from school, as a deputy sheriff, as a member of the Montgomery hose company, as captain of the Norris City Rifles before the civil war, John Slingluff, William Stahler, Frank D. Sower, George Camm, Charles H. White and William D. Lewis knew John Frederic Hartranft. During the four years, conflict in the South, George Schall, John Henry Coulston, Isaac E. Fillman and Samuel W. McCarter were with him in the field. After he had won the laurels of war, and while he held a series of positions of public trust, their unselfish regard for him never wavered. When a lasting memorial was unveiled in his honor, these men—some far advanced in years—felt it their duty to render one more act of homage to their idolized friend. This done, on their way home, came the awful crash, and in the twinkling of an eye the pulsings of their generous, sympathetic hearts were stilled in death.

In an article in this issue reference is made to the three persons sent to Europe in 1733 to collect funds for the three Lutheran congregations in Pennsylvania, New Hanover, Providence and Philadelphia. It will be remembered by those who are familiar with the outcome of this undertaking that Daniel Weisinger

and Pastor Schultz were severely criticised for their conduct of this trust; in fact, as the matter now stands in Lutheran history, Daniel Weisinger's character is enveloped in infamy. As to Daniel Schöener, however, there has been no adverse criticism recorded. Muhlenberg says Schöener went as far as London. It would be exceedingly interesting to know why he did not proceed to the Continent with his colleagues. May it not be that he became aware of their unworthiness at this stage of the journey? Among the Schöener connection or in New Hanover, there may be—we hope there is—some record of Daniel Schöener's experiences in this mission. He was evidently a man of conscience and spirit; devoted to his Church, willing to venture upon a hazardous journey in its behalf across the sea. Of such character were the pioneers in the wilds of Pennsylvania in those ancient times.

New Goshenhoppen.

This euphonious name, identified with the Perkiomen country from the earliest times, should be revived. At present it does not stand for village, town or post office. Could not the pushing, growing municipalities of Pennsburg and East Greenville unite upon New Goshenhoppen, the historic and popular appellation, and abandon the pointless and purposeless names they now bear? Let the name used and cherished by the Perkiomen folk, for nearly two centuries past, appear among the post offices, in the gazetteers, and on the maps.

The Association of Descendants of Jacob Yost, of Whitpain township, Montgomery County, Pa., was organized at the old homestead at a re-union on the 25th of August, 1898. Hon. Jones Detwiler delivered a historical address. John H. Bechtel, of Philadelphia, is the president. William Summers, of Conshohocken, is the energetic chairman of the historical committee.

The Sixty-fifth Anniversary of the Hartford Theological Seminary was held May 20 to 24, 1899. Chester D. Hartranft, D. D., a native of Frederick township, is the President of the Board of Instruction.

Queries.

ANNA and CATHARINE REIFF.

Anna Reiff, the first wife of Michael Dotterer, of Frederick township, was born in 1740, and died January 30, 1766.

Catharine Reiff, sister of the foregoing, and second wife of Michael Dotterer, was born February 11, 1745, and died November 16, 1820.

Who were the parents of Anna and Catharine Reiff?

Haag-Derr.—Prior to 1734 Christopher Wagenseil settled in Hanover township, Philadelphia County, now Montgomery County, Pa., near Pennsburg. He had two daughters; one, Ann Mary, married to John Derr, and the other, Elizabeth Catherine, married to David Haag. The Haag and Derr ancestors and descendants are desired. GEO. W. WAGENSELLER, Middleburgh, Pa.

Swinehart—Royer—Walter.—John, a son of Christopher Wagenseil, had a daughter Susanna married to Conrad Swinehart; a daughter Anna Maria, married to Benjamin Royer, and a daughter Maria Margaret, married to Mathias Walter. The descendants of these three families are desired.

GEO. W. WAGENSELLER,
Middleburgh, Pa.

Historical Notes.

Number Two of the new publication, Historical Notes relating to the Pennsylvania Reformed Church, has been issued by the Perkiomen Publishing Company.

Contents:

Editorials.
A Day at Einsiedeln.
Holland and Pennsylvania—One Hundred and Thirty Bibles Donated.
Reformed Church Literature.
Leidy Family Record.
Something About Pastor Leydich.
Schlatter's Marriage Certificates.
Jacob Hiltzheimer's Diary.
The Reformed Church of Frankford; Its Transition from the German Reformed to the Presbyterian Denomination.
Philadelphia Reformed Church Burial Ground; Inscriptions on the Tombstones.
Rev. George Wack's Marriages.
The Market Square Church, Germantown. By Henry S. Dotterer.

Our Kinsfolk and Acquaintance.

CONTRIBUTED BY MICHAEL REED MINNICH.

NATURALIZATION.

January 18, 1763. Frederick Kuhl, born in Rendsburgh, Denmark, with the Rev. Charles Magnus Wrangle, D. D., petitioned for the privilege of naturalization, having been residents of this city (Philadelphia) for some years. "Votes of the Assembly," Vol. V, p. 234.

TRANSLATION OF AN OLD ORIGINAL GERMAN FAMILY RECORD.

Jacob Leidy, born January 22, 1759; married April 6, 1779; died April 25, 1834, aged 75 years, 3 months, 2 days.

Veronica Schell, daughter of John Schell and Veronica (Maurer), born June (?), 1755; died January 31, 1826, aged 70 years.

ISSUE:

John Leidy, born March 9, 1780.
Maria Margretta Leidy, born April 12, 1781.
Barbara Leidy, born January 24, 1783.
Catherine Leidy, born June 24, 1784.
Jacob Leidy, born March 16, 1786.
Elizabeth Leidy, born October 15, 1788.
Magdalena Leidy, born December 28, 1790.
George Leidy, * born November 7, 1793.
Abraham Leidy, born April 9, 1796.
Samuel Leidy, born March 2, 1799.

*Rev. George Leidy. Reformed minister.

Primitive Settlers of Falkner Swamp.

DANIEL SCHÖENER.

The patronymic Schöener, now numerous found in Pennsylvania and other States under the form Shaner, is derived from the combination of the German schœn, beautiful, and the Gothic hari, a warrior.

Daniel Schöener was among the very early comers to take up and live upon land in the Swamp creek valley, popularly known as Falkner Swamp. He was a member of the New Hanover Lutheran congregation. In 1733, he was one of three persons sent to Europe to ask aid for the needy Lutheran people in Pennsylvania. These delegates were Rev. John Christian Schultz, Daniel Weisiger and John Daniel Schöener. They went under the authority of a letter signed by the officers of the Lutheran congregations at Philadelphia, New Hanover and Providence (Trappe), with the recommendation of Patrick Gordon, Governor of Pennsylvania, dated at Philadelphia, May 1, 1733. Muhlenberg, in a communication in November, 1751, says Schöener journeyed as far as London.

In March, 1723, Daniel Schöener was one of the petitioners for a road from Limerick township, through Falkner Swamp, to Oley. In March, 1731, he was one of those inhabitants of Falkner Swamp who petitioned for the division of Hanover township; and in December, 1735, he joined others in asking that the bounds of Frankfort and New Hanover township (a subdivision of Hanover township) be ascertained and recorded.

In 1734, he was taxed for one hundred acres of land in Hanover township.

Daniel Sbeiner, of New Hanover township, husbandman, was one of the executors named in the will of George Hollebach, of New Hanover, dated July, 18, 1736

Daniel Schöener's wife's name was Mary Catharine. They had sons and daughters; the names of five sons were:

George Schöener, born about 1716; died in the Fall of 1751, middle-aged.

Stephen Schöener.

Adam Schöener.

Henry Schöener.

Daniel Schöener, confirmed, in 1743, a member of New Hanover Lutheran church.

Daniel Schöener made a will on the 18th of October, 1741. He died on the 25th of November, 1741. Having named no executors in his will his widow, Mary Catharine Schöener, took out letters of administration on the 31st of December, 1741.

In the will he makes mention of his plantation in Hanover township. Concerning his wife, Mary Katherine, he directs that—

"if she should marry an other mann after me she shall then at any such a Time pay Ten pounds pensilvania money to Eache and Every one of my children and she shall then still giue (keep) in possession my plantation which Lies in y^e place above said as long as she lives and after she Dies to be pressed (appraised) and vallued to my Two Sons George and Stephan to be their own y^e s^t Two Sons paying y^e value thereof in Equal Shears to their brothers and Sisters their own Shears excepted.

"item my Two Sons Adam and Henry I Having paid them Several Sums of money before this Time the shall have of all my Real and personall Estate five pounds to my son Adam and Six Pounds to my son Henry and no more and that after their mothers Death."

The witnesses to the will were :

Mathews Bender

his

Frederick FR. Reichard

mark

Henry Antes.

In the inventory of the estate, appraised December 18, 1741, these items appear :

Plantation 200 acres	£ 160 0 0
7 head of Horses and The Colts	24
13 Head of Cattle	22
6 Sheep	1 10 0
4 biggs (pigs)	0 16 0
One wagon	9 0 0
4 gons	3
Sum Boocks	1 6 0
One pice of linse woolse	2
One pice of Chayver (?)	2 4 0
3 spinen weals	0 15 0

"N. B. owes thirty Two pounds."

Days Devoted to Research Abroad.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

III.

THE UPRIGHT HAARLEM COURANT.

My researches at Haarlem were made while we resided in Amsterdam. With Amsterdam as a base it was entirely convenient to make a run to Haarlem, 10½ miles distant, in the morning and return in the afternoon before dusk, on the short Winter days of this latitude. It was but five or six minutes' walk from our hotel on the Damrak to the Centraal Spoorweg Station, the great Central Railway Station. Architecturally striking, commodious, and the centre of most of the freight and passenger traffic of the great commercial city, the station attracts our attention. It faces a large open space and looks out upon a series of quays and dams towards to the city.

My trips were made in February and March, when the landscape is somewhat less attractive than in Summer; but the windmills, the dykes, the red-tiled houses and the flat pasture lands were there, and the pleasurable sense of being in noble Holland was there. Punctually, the train of little cars—first, second and third class, smokers and non-smokers, ladies' and men's—rattled out of the great station, and promptly reached Haarlem.

Arrived at Haarlem you have the choice of a half-mile walk to the centre of the city, or a one-horse tram car. Every step of the way furnishes objects of interest and of oddness to the American who is here to see all that can be seen: and of course he walks. By doing so he saves five cents Dutch money, equal to two cents American.

The Groote Markt, the Great Market, is the name applied to the ample space in which are located the Groote Kerk (the Cathedral), the Stadhuis (the City Hall), the Vleeschhal (the Meat Market), the City Archives, and the bronze statue to Coster, for whom it is claimed that he invented the art of printing before Gutenberg. The Vleeschhal is nearly three hundred years old, built of brick and stone, and one of the quaintest struc-

tures in the world. The Cathedral contains a famous organ. But I cannot stop to speak of these objects of interest, tourist-fashion. I must tell of my visits, on February 25, and on March 2, 1896, to the office of the Oprechte Haarlemse Courant.

My youth was spent in a printing office and in my maturer years I have examined many files of old American newspapers in search of historical information. The files of the Haarlem Courant, from its beginning in 1656 to the present time, were at my service. This rare opportunity came about in this way. At Rotterdam I had been advised to write Rev. J. Craandijk, who resides on Kleine Hout Weg (small Park Avenue), opposite the city's Park. Mr. Craandijk kindly conveyed to J. W. Enschede, the city archivist and librarian, the object of my coming over to Holland. This courteous gentleman, is the brother of the managing partner of the firm of Joh. Enschede en Zonen, who are the proprietors of the Courant. I must here acknowledge the kindness received by Mrs. Dotterer and myself at the hands of Mevrouw M. J. Craandijk, the amiable daughter of the clergyman. She chaperoned us to the most interesting points in the town, and introduced us to the tasteful home of Mijnheer V. Loosjes, publisher, whose wife, a young lady from New Orleans, gave us a hearty American welcome. Since these pleasant incidents transpired our friend, M^{rs} Craandijk, has become the wife of an officer of the army of the Netherlands, and she is now Mevrouw Visser-Craandijk.

The office of the Haarlem Courant faces the Cathedral. The Coster statue is near by. The room given me for my use was on the ground floor, front. Here I was undisturbed, although the work of a daily newspaper was going on around me. But the activities and excitements which are a part of a great daily in America, such for instance as the Philadelphia Inquirer, equipped with a staff covering every feature of our rushing, active life, were not visible here. Mijnheer J. A. Gerber, the bookkeeper of the establish-

ment, was detailed to lend me any assistance needed. He has the true journalistic sense, and showed polite interest in my unique mission. It seemed a dream to be accorded this coveted privilege—to scan page, by page, this world-famous journal, in its antique quarters, amid these harmonious environments. Had the required time been at my command it would have been a superb pleasure to leaf over every number of its nearly two and a half century of newspaper-written history. What vast stores of information are preserved in these thousands of pages! How fully the story of the world's doings, told while they were occurring, is here recorded!

The title of the *Courant*, two centuries ago, usually included the day of the week it was issued; thus, *Oprechte Haerlemse Dingsdaegse Courant*; and *Extraordinaire Donderdaegse Courant*. Two pages was the size of an issue. It was necessary however, as noted above, to issue an extra as occasion required. But that these extras were offered on the street by a yelling, rushing crowd of urchins, as is now the case with us in America, cannot be imagined for an instant. But they went out to the various parts of the reading world, and performed their intended service in their own way.

My notes, taken during the days spent here, contain a variety of historical information, mostly American. A few examples—referring distinctively to Pennsylvania—are appended:

February 6, 1683.

Amsterdam, 5th February. . . . The English letters of Friday before last, in consequence of the new easterly sea, are still lacking, but by the previous English mail, tidings came that the . . . well-known William Penn had built a house upon the extreme end of his land Pennsylvania, and that many other persons following his example have erected houses at the same place . . . also that he alone had built a town named Philadelphia at the 41st degree latitude, his land beginning at the 40th degree, being one degree within his limits.

February 25, 1683.

London, February 19. The ship *Hopeful*, of this city, arrived from Maryland, brings advice that there all is quiet, and that Mr. Penn, who had come to confer with Lord Baltimore, had been very well received by him.

March 4, 1683.

London, February 26. . . . Two ships are now ready to sail for the Carolina colony, one of which is commanded by Captain Halstead, and the other by Captain Sayer; it is said they will take many passengers.

[At that date the name Pennsylvania was yet unfamiliar, and the term Carolinas was sometimes applied to the coast as far north as New York. There is little doubt the two ships were destined for Penn's settlement at Philadelphia.]

June 29, 1683.

London, June 22. From Bristol there is advice that . . . 4 to 500 Quakers had departed from there for Pennsylvania.

[In the issue of the same date is an account of the Crefeld colony en route for Pennsylvania. This historic company was Pastorius's main dependence for the establishment of his ideal settlement at Germantown. It is true that he himself came to Philadelphia on the 20th of August, 1683, and brought with him the nucleus of the settlers; but his daily solicitude, as revealed by his letters, was for the safe and speedy coming of the Crefelders. They arrived at Philadelphia October 6, 1683. While he was thus anxiously concerned, the newspapers, very much as they do now, chronicled the progress of the courageous emigrants to the new country. The Crefelders were making history, the *Haarlem Courant* reported it, and here we have it. The words of the news item in Dutch and a translation into English follow:]

Rotterdam, den 23 Junij. Alhier is aengekomen Schipper Claes Inming, van Arshan, en hebbende bij de 50 Persoonen, daer onder omtrent 40 Quakers, die het meestendeel van Crevelt in 't Graefschap Menrs zijn, welcke na Engelandt sullen gaen, en van daer na Pennsylvania in America.

[Translation.]

June 10, 1734.

Rotterdam, June 23. Captain Claus Inming, from Arshan, has arrived here, bringing in the neighborhood of fifty persons, among them about forty Quakers, the greater part from Crefeld, in the county of Meurs, who are going to England, and from there to Pennsylvania in America.

London, June 4. On Tuesday were landed from the ship Samuel and John, Captain Waugh, from Philadelphia, 2 buffaloes, a bull and a calf, which were captured on the upper Susquehanna river and sent over by Lord Penn to Sir Thomas Jackson, to be presented by him to the King.

The Trappe Seventy-Five Years Ago.

RECOLLECTIONS OF COLONEL THOMAS SWENK, SR., OCTOGENARIAN.

[Continued.]

John Smith, also of Trappe, a shoemaker by trade, lived a short distance out the Royersford road; he was an old man at that time, stout and heavy set; otherwise I know but little about him.

Henry Garber was a wealthy farmer living near Trappe. He was fond of nice horses and usually drove into the village in winter season with sleigh and his horses almost literally covered with round bells, in those days something new; the common use of sleigh bells at that time being a small open sheep bell, one hung to each ear of the horse.

Mathias Haldeman at that day was an old citizen of Trappe, I can remember him very distinctly, when I don't think I could have been more than three or four years of age. He lived near to my home; and seeing him nearly every day, makes the impression the greater. He was small in stature, but good-looking and a very sociable man. He was a saddle and harness maker, and followed the business while I knew him. I remember very well of him having once made a side-saddle for my mother, on which she on more than one occasion rode to Philadelphia, visiting friends and doing her shopping. The saddle is still in existence among some of the friends. Mr. Haldeman was also the village postmaster at that time, when to receive a letter you had to pay an "eleven pennybit," or 12½ cents, for any distance. Very different now, when it only costs two cents and that paid by the sender! He lived in a lengthy, one-story stone house, dashed on the outside. His shop and postoffice were in lower, and dwelling in upper, end.

David Poley was a citizen of Trappe when I left there. He was a pretty old man at that time. He lived a short distance above the old Brighthurst house; otherwise I have but little knowledge of him.

Jonathan Dchaven lived at Trappe at that time. I can only remember that he was an old man as early as 1817.

(To be Continued.)

The Church at Market Square.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

Continued.

For twenty years, from 1725 until his death, the Whitemarsh Reformed congregation, John Philip Böhm, pastor, used the house of William Dewees for its place of worship. He was an officer in the church all these years. The house used by this congregation, at least the latter part of the time, stands opposite St. Joseph's convent, close to the Wissahickon, at the farther end of the Germantown and Perkiomen turnpike bridge over the stream. William Dewees died March 3, 1745. His body rests in the Upper (or Axe) burying-ground.

Cornelius Dewees and Garret Dewees, relatives (possibly brothers) of William Dewees, and men of similar character, also located at or near Germantown. Cornelius Dewees and Margaret Koster, his wife, brought their son John Dewees for baptism to Dominic Van Vlecq at Skippack on the 29th of May, 1710. Cornelius Dewees performed various public services at Germantown. November 23, 1704, he was chosen constable for the period of one year, or until a successor should be appointed; and on December 1, 1705, he was appointed, in addition to the constablenesship, to the office of court crier and messenger of the council.

James de la Plaine came to Germantown from New York about the year 1692. The de la Plaines were French Reformed people, otherwise called Huguenots.

Evert Ten Heuven (otherwise In den Hoff, Im Hoff, now Dehaven) came in 1698 from Mühlheim on the Ruhr, bringing his family. He was of the Reformed Church, and was ordained senior elder of the Whitemarsh Reformed congregation on the 4th of June, 1710, the day of its organization. His wife was Elizabeth Schipbouwer. The Dehavens afterwards located on the Skippack.

Hendrick Pannebecker lived in Germantown at least as early as 1699. He left Germantown in 1702 and settled at Skippack. His wife was Eva Umstead. On the 29th of May, 1710, they brought their three children, Adolph, Martha, and Peter, to Pastor Van Vlecq for baptism. Hendrick Pannebecker was the ancestor of our learned friend, Judge Pennypacker. He was a surveyor, and in that capacity much in the service of the Pennsylvania Provincial government. He was a large landholder. He rendered invaluable assistance to the immigrant colonists in securing for them lands adapted to their particular wants, in suitable localities. Thus he was a benefactor to that great influx of eager emigrants from the Continent of Europe—from Holland, Germany, Switzerland and France—who carried irresistibly forward the work of subduing the forests, clearing the land, cultivating the soil, and evolving the prosperity of the Province.

Hans Hendrick Meels (John Henry Mehls) on the 23rd of December, 1701, bought a half lot on the main street in the inhabited part of Germantown, containing nineteen acres and six acres of side land, from the widow Zyntien Dewees, whose husband, Gerrit Hendricks Dewees, had purchased the whole lot on the first of March, 1690. He was Reformed. In June, 1701, John Henry Mehls was chosen Recorder of Germantown.

John Revenstock came in 1702. He anciently owned Lot No. 2, containing two hundred acres, in the Sommerhausen division of Germantown. He was a member of Pastor Van Vlecq's Whitemarsh Reformed congregation in the year 1711. In July, 1728, he was an officer of John Philip Boehm's Whitemarsh congregation, which worshipped at the house of William Dewees, on the Wissahickon.

REV. SAMUEL GULDIN.

In the year 1710 a strong character was added to Germantown's Reformed contingent. That year Samuel Guldin, a minister of the Reformed Church of Switzerland, came to Pennsylvania. He was born in the city of Berne. He first preached in the neighborhood of Berne, but his reputation as a forcible pulpit speaker led to his election as associate pastor of the minister of Berne, and subsequently he became the minister of the three chief churches of the city. His fervid presentation of Christian truth gave offence to his ecclesiastical superiors. He was accused of Pietism, and in 1699 declared guilty of the charge. He was then relegated to the pastorate of an inferior and obscure congregation outside of Berne. On the 16th of January, 1710 (probably 1711), then a resident of Roxborough township, he bought 275 acres of land located along Wissahickon creek. Residing so near Germantown, and sometimes in the town, he became intimately acquainted with his Reformed brethren here, and as would be expected he preached to them occasionally. After his coming to Pennsylvania he issued three pamphlets. The first of these, dated 1718, entitled *Kurtze Apologie*, is a self-vindication of his course at Berne; the second, also in 1718, is a short *Guide with Contrasts* for the explanation and defence of Divine Truth; the third, in 1743, was an argument in opposition to the coalescence of the several religious denominations as proposed by Count Zinzendorf and his friends in Pennsylvania at that time. In the first and last of these publications he represents himself as former preacher in the three principal churches of Berne, in Switzerland. Guldin was possessed of a considerable estate. Besides his Roxborough property, he owned land in Oley, and personal property as well. He has been heretofore regarded as one of the original settlers of Oley, a fertile region in the present Berks county, but recent investigation indicates that he never lived there, and that his son of the same name was the Oley pioneer. The Rev. Samuel Guldin died in Philadelphia on the last day of the year 1745, aged eighty-five. He left a curious paper in-

tended for his last will and testament, a medley of business directions and pious admonitions, a mixture of English and German and Latin. His purpose was to dispose judiciously of his considerable means, remembering old friends, designating laudable benevolent interests, and caring appropriately for his immediate family. But the paper having not been executed was inoperative.

Thus we see there was a steady, although small, stream of incoming colonists of the Reformed faith, who located in and about Germantown in the earlier years of the Province. The great rush of the Palatines came later. What opportunities had these primitive settlers to worship after the manner of their fathers in Germany, Holland, Switzerland, and France? Prior to 1710 we know of no clergymen of their faith in the Province. It may be, however, that upon occasion one or another of the Reformed dominies at Manhattan Island penetrated southward through the wilderness—such is, and always has been, the indomitable missionary spirit of the Holland Church—to bring the Word to his fellow Christians at Germantown. If any did, there was an open door for him here. There was built as early as 1686 a house of worship for the common use of the people. Pastorius, in one of his letters to Europe, says: “Wir haben allhier zu Germantown Ann. 1686 ein Kirchlein für die Gemeinde gebauet”—We built here in Germantown in the year 1686 a small church for the community. It was built for the Gemeinde—the community. Gemeinde, it is true, is in America usually understood to mean a religious society or congregation. But in Germany the word means primarily a political district, comprising in its limits a State church. A Gemeinde there comprehends all the inhabitants of the district, irrespective of their church connection. The government of Germantown was set up, by special permission of Penn, upon the lines then and still in vogue in the villages, or dorfs, of Germany. So it happened that Pastorius caused the erection of a Kirchlein für die Gemeinde—a small church not for any particular denomination, there being no State church in Pennsylvania, but for the use of the community in general.

In the course of time the Reformed people of Germantown crystallized into a congregation. On the 20th of May, in the year of Our Lord Jesus Christ 1710, says a cotemporary record, Mr. Paulus Van Vleeq was installed pastor of the Church of Jesus Christ at Shamminic, Bensalem, and Jermantown, and the neighboring villages. A congregation was organized by this minister, to meet the needs of the Germantown people, on the 4th of June, 1710, under the name of the Whitemarsh church, with Hans Hendrick Meels as senior elder, Evert Ten Heuven junior elder, and Isaac Dilbeck senior deacon. On the 25th of December, 1710, the officers installed were: Evert Ten Heuven, senior elder; Isaac Dilbeck, junior elder; William Dewees, senior deacon; and Jan Aweeg, junior deacon. On the same day, Christmas, 1710, Sibes Bartels and Marytje Hendricks

his wife, and Kasper Staels, were admitted to membership upon profession of faith. The recorded members of the congregation in 1711 were: Hans Hendrick Meels, Isaac Dilbeck, Jan Aweeg, Antonie Geert Yerkes, Geertruij Reinbergh, Marritje Blomerse, wife of Isaac Dilbeck, Catrina (Christina?) Meels, wife of William Dewees, Annchen Barents, wife of J. Pieterse, Maria Selle, wife of Gerret Ten Heuven, Evert Ten Heuven, Johannes Jodden, Johannes Revenstock, Geertrui Aweeg, Elizabeth Schipbouwer, wife of Evert Ten Heuven, Elsje Schol, Sibillae Revenstock, wife of Hendrick Tibben, Margaret Bon, wife of Kasper Staels. Pastor Van Vleeq's ministry apparently ended here in 1712.

About the year 1720, John Philip Bœhm, a parochial schoolmaster, then just arrived from the Palatinate of the Rhine, began to hold religious meetings among the Reformed settlers at Whitemarsh and elsewhere. On the 23rd of December, 1725, he administered the communion to twenty-four persons of the congregation which he had previously organized at the house of William Dewees, who then lived in the Crefeld district, on the Wissahickon. This congregation maintained an existence until 1745.

In 1727, George Michael Weiss, a regularly ordained Reformed minister, a graduate from Heidelberg, was chosen pastor of the Reformed congregation then organized in Philadelphia. About the same time he was placed over the High Dutch church at Germantown. On the 24th of November, 1729, he was more specifically placed in charge of the Philadelphia and Germantown congregations by the ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church of New York city. Pastor Weiss then and there declared his desire to become subordinate to the Classis of Amsterdam, and promised to endeavor to bring his Germantown and Philadelphia congregations into similar relations. At the same meeting the New York ministers engaged to urge the Amsterdam Classis to send over whatever moneys had been collected in Europe in behalf of the congregations of Mr. Weiss at Germantown and Philadelphia.

Weiss went to Holland the following Spring in quest of funds for the churches, but when he returned to America he did not resume the pastorate at Germantown and Philadelphia, but preached in the Province of New York for some years, and then came back to Pennsylvania, engaging in pastoral labors in the interior.

JOHN BECHTEL.

In 1726, John Bechtel, a native of Weinheim, about twenty miles north of Heidelberg, came to Germantown. "Reared in the German Reformed Church, and being an earnest, pious man, two years after he settled in Germantown," according to John W. Jordan, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, "he began to hold religious meetings for his Reformed brethren in the town, and was instrumental in doing much good prior to the arrival of Schlatter and the organization of a Synod. At first

he kept these meetings in his own house, not only on Sundays, but every morning and evening on week-days. The congregation which he gathered built a small church on Market Square, and in 1733 he was given a call as pastor, and a license to preach was sent him from Heidelberg University. * * * He was not ordained, however, until April 18, 1742, and then by Bishop Nitschman of the Moravian Church." What place of worship the Reformed people of Germantown had prior to the building of the church referred to by Mr. Jordan is not at present clear. The painstaking and exceedingly thorough editors of the English edition of the Halle Reports—Rev. Dr. Schmucker and Rev. Dr. Mann—say the cornerstone of a Reformed church was laid here in 1719 by the Swedish pastor. However this may be, as late as January 9, 1733, in a list of church edifices in Germantown reported by Arnt Hassert, Jr., a native of Holland, but long a resident of Philadelphia, no mention is made of a Reformed church. He wrote: Germantown is six English miles from Philadelphia. It has a large Quaker meeting house (the name by which the Quaker churches are called), a High German Mennonite church, and a similar one in which the Crefeld or broken Hollandish is used. Hassert's report was made at the request of the Synods of South and North Holland and is preserved at The Hague.

We come now to the first purchase of land on Market Square for a church. It was a lot containing one-eighth of an acre of ground. It was conveyed on the 8th of November, 1732, by Henry Frederick, of Germantown, carpenter, and Anna Barbara, his wife, to John Bechtel, turner, Christopher Meng, mason, Jacob Bauman, carpenter, and George Benschel, yeoman, in trust for the Reformed congregation. In the trust deed made by these persons, on the 9th of November, 1732, it is recited that "said land and premises were so as aforesaid conveyed unto us by the direction and appointment of the inhabitants of Germantown aforesaid belonging to the High Dutch Reformed Congregation . . . in Trust to the intent only that we, or such or so many of us as shall be and continue in unity and religious fellowship with the said High Dutch Reformed congregation, and remain members of the same . . . shall hold it for the benefit, use and behoof of the said congregation forever and for a place to erect a meeting house for the use and service of the said congregation." The description of the lot was as follows: Beginning at a stone set for a corner (by the Germantown Market Place), being also a corner of Nicholas Delaplaine's land, thence by the same northeast eight perches and four foot to a stone set for a corner, thence southeast two perches and seven foot to a stone set for a corner by land late of John Midwinter, thence by the same southwest eight perches and four foot to a stone set for a corner by the said Market Place, thence by the same northwest two perches and seven foot, to the place of beginning.

The land purchased was part of lot No. 10, on the main street in the

original plan of the town. On the 18th of Sixth month (August), 1689, Francis Daniel Pastorius, partner and attorney of the Frankfort Company, deeded fifty acres to Dirk op den Kolk, in compensation for work done in Germantown under a contract March 23rd, 1685, for Thomas Von Willich and Johannes le Brun, partners in said company. By the terms of this contract Op den Kolk was to work for his employers one day of each week for the period of four years. Op den Kolk, by deed poll dated and acknowledged the 6th of Third month, 1691, transferred this tract of fifty acres to James de la Plaine. It is described as bounded along the Mill street and Wolter Simon's land on the one side and with the lot of Wigart Levering on the other side. On the 6th of Eleventh month (January), 170 $\frac{1}{2}$, James Delaplaine sold to the Bailiff, Burgess and Commonalty of Germantown, one-half acre for a market place. It had a front of fourteen perches on the main street, and a depth of five and three-quarters perches. May 30, 1723, James Delaplaine and Hannah, his wife, conveyed seventeen and a quarter acres of his land, part of the fifty acres, to John Midwinter. April 26, 1727, John Midwinter and Sarah, his wife, granted to Henry Frederick a half quarter of an acre, part of the seventeen and a quarter acres. This one-half quarter acre, we have seen, was purchased for the Reformed congregation in 1732.

The following year, 1733, a house of worship was erected upon the lot. It was well built of stone, and of good capacity. Rev. John Philip Bøhm, in a communication addressed to the Holland Church authorities, in 1739, describes it as "Eine wohlgebaute, ziemlich grosse Kirch, von Steinen."

In 1733, Rev. John Bartholomew Rieger preached in Germantown. We do not understand that John Bechtel had any relations with the congregation at this time other than as lay member and voluntary leader of meetings of its members. Under date of March 4, 1733, (unless this is 173 $\frac{1}{2}$, it must have been before the new church was built) the consistory of the Philadelphia Reformed congregation wrote a letter to Holland, in which is this statement: The Skippack, Germantown and Philadelphia congregations have a minister—Bartholomew Rieger—who came a year and a half ago to take the place of Dominie Weiss. He preaches on one Sunday at Skippack, the second at Germantown, and the third at Philadelphia. Mr. Bartholomew also attached his signature to his letter thus:

Joh : Barth : Rieger, Verbi divini
Minister Eccles: ad V. D. Reformatorium
quix Christo Philadelph : Germantown :
et Colliguntur.

In 1734, the year following the construction of the church, the congregation numbered thirty members. So Mr. Bøhm advised Holland, on the authority of figures received from two of the elders, Meng and Bensel. In October of the same year Bøhm characterizes Germantown

as a place possessing many advantages—"een seer voordelige plaats." It appears that Rieger had now left Philadelphia and Germantown. In the same letter, upon request, Pastor Böhm points out to the Synod of South and North Holland how four additional pastors could be usefully placed in Pennsylvania. Among his suggestions was this: One minister to take charge of the Philadelphia and Germantown congregations, and in connection with the latter the Whitemarsh congregation could be served, as it was but four English miles away.

It may be proper to explain at this point the reason for the activity of Rev. Mr. Böhm in the affairs of the Germantown congregation of which he was not, and had not been, so far as we are advised, at any time pastor. From the year 1729 the Reformed churches of Pennsylvania generally, few in number it is true, were subordinate to the Holland Church authorities. A year or two before this date the Synods of South and North Holland began to contribute money for the sustentation and advancement of these Pennsylvania congregations. The Hollanders were able and eager to supply the men and the money necessary for the up-building of the Church. They went about this matter in a methodical way. Their first step was to find out where the congregations were, what others could be judiciously organized, and how much money each would undertake to contribute for the support of its pastor. The Hollanders tried several means to obtain the required information, but without success. They then applied to Mr. Böhm for help in this respect. He had been here for about ten years, was well acquainted with the condition of affairs, and proceeded energetically to supply detailed statistics and facts. When sufficiently informed they sent over the needed ministers, Bibles, books for parochial schools, and money to build churches and pay school-masters. In 1793 these relations between the Holland and Pennsylvania churches ceased. A great debt of gratitude is due to noble Holland—an obligation hardly acknowledged—for its unstinted liberality to the Pennsylvania Reformed congregations for a period of nearly sixty-five years.

An idea of the confused state of the affairs of the Market Square church in 1738 may be gathered from the advices sent from Pennsylvania March 1, 1738, by Rev. Mr. Dorsius, sent from Holland for the special purpose of examining and reporting upon the state of the several Pennsylvania churches, who wrote: At Germantown, six English miles distant from Philadelphia, is a fine church but a miserable minister, a Quaker-inclined weaver, who performs all the work of a minister there, although not authorized to do so. (Tot Germantown . . . is well een fraai kerk maar een ellendigen leeraar, een quaker-gezinden wever die daar alle het werk van eenen leeraar verrigt zonder daartoe geregtigt te zyn.)

A glimpse of the condition of the congregation in 1740 was obtained by me in the Church archives at The Hague, in a report made, at the request of the Holland church people for a statement of the sum the

congregation felt able to pay towards a pastor's salary. The response to the inquiry was, translated from the German, as follows:

Owing to dissensions caused by all kinds of sectarian persons the Germantown church is in a very pitiable condition. However, if the Germantown and Whitmarsh congregations can be united, Ten Pounds Pennsylvania money can be collected annually for a pastor's salary. Signed as members of the congregation, by

JACOB BAUMANN,

Germantown, 18th March, 1740.

JOHANN NICKLAUS RAUSCH.

The year 1742 was the most turbulent in the annals of Market Square church. On the 24th of November, 1741, Count Zinzendorf came to Philadelphia, having as one of his purposes a scheme to unite the leading men of the several denominations in Pennsylvania, especially the Germans, for evangelical work. John Bechtel at once entered heartily into the movement. Henry Antes, a prominent Reformed churchman, issued a call for the first meeting in furtherance of this object to be held in Germantown on New Year's Day, 1742. Market Square Reformed church was now the storm centre. John Philip Boehm, who appears to have at this time been nominal pastor here, in connection with his pastorate of Philadelphia and other congregations, vehemently opposed the project of the Count from the outset. But Bechtel and those of his way of thinking were in control. On the 31st of December, 1741, the Count was invited to preach in the church, and he did so. But of course contrary to the wishes of Boehm. The fifth conference of the representatives of the Zinzendorfian movement was held, April 17-20, 1742, in this church. On Sunday, April 18, 1742, Bishop Nitschman consecrated Bechtel to the office of inspector, overseer, and teacher, over the Reformed preachers in Pennsylvania. [Fresenius Nachrichten, Dritter Band, Frankfurt und Leipzig, 1748, p. 183.] On the second day of Easter, the same year, according to Boehm, Bechtel arranged to administer the communion to the members of the church, and some accepted it from him. Count Zinzendorf came to Germantown on New Year's eve (December 31, 1742), and preached in the Reformed church. Nine days later he sailed from New York for Europe. In the course of the year 1742, the aims of the Count and his friends were greatly modified. The establishment of the Moravian Church in Pennsylvania was the outcome of their efforts. Mr. Bechtel's connection with the Reformed Church of Germantown terminated in 1744. In 1746 he removed to Bethlehem, and there performed responsible duties for the Moravians. Mr. Boehm's influence at Germantown now became stronger. The congregation now accepted the ordinances of the Holland Church, which under Mr. Bechtel's ministrations it had refused to do.

(To be Continued.)

Assessment of Providence Township for 1776.

COMMUNICATED BY WILLIAM J. BUCK.

David Todd, Assessor.

James Vaux, Collector.

Ezekial Alexander, 2 cows.

Jacob Anthony, single man.

John Ashenfelter.

Ludwick Ashenfelter, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

Thomas Ashenfelter, 120 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

John Baker, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

Peter Baker, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

John Bathurst, one cow.

Christopher Beaman, 2 horses, 2 cows.

Redmond Berry, 2 cows.

Wendle Bodesway, 3 horses, 4 cows.

Tobias Boganer, one horse, one cow, for George Chrisman's estate
150 acres.

Henry Boors, single man.

James Boreland, single man.

Nicholas Bower, 70 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.

Thomas Bowyer, 2 horses, 4 cows.

Stephen Boyer's estate, 200 acres, negro.

Samuel Brown, 150 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.

Thomas Brown, single man.

John Bryan, one cow.

Nicholas Bush, 2 cows.

Isaiah Carl, 175 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows.

Paul Castleberry, 120 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows; maintains his mother.

Benjamin Castlebury, 16 acres, one horse, 2 cows.

Jacob Castlebury, 40 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

George Cherry, one cow.

George Chrisman's estate. See Tobias Boganer.

Thomas Church.

George Clements, 150 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.

Jacob Clemmens.

Isaac Connelly, single man.

Robert Connelly, single man.

William Conolly, 300 acres, 4 horses, 6 cows.

Deborah Coplin, 100 acres, 4 horses, 6 cows.

Mathias Coplin's estate, 190 acres.

William Couch, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

Michael Couter, 80 acres, negro, one horse.

Church Cox, 9 acres.

Elizabeth Cox, widow, 100 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows.

- Jonathan Cox, single man.
William Cox, single man.
Isaiah Cunoly, one cow.
David Davis, 130 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Elijah Davis, 200 acres, one negro, 3 horses, 4 cows.
Elisha Davis, 150 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.
Abraham Dehaven, one cow.
John Dehaven, 200 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows.
John Dehaven, one cow.
Thomas Deeds, one cow.
Benjamin Dismond, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Henry Dismond, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
John Dismond, single man.
Joseph Dubois, 140 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Leonard Dull, one cow.
John Eagle.
John Edwards, 100 acres, one negro, 2 horses, 5 cows.
John Edwards, Jr., 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Jacob Engle, one cow.
George Essick, 112 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
George Essick, Sen'r., 5 acres, one cow.
Cadwallader Evans, single man.
Rowland Evans, 250 acres, 2 servants, 4 horses, 9 cows, grist and saw-mill.
Thomas Evans, one cow.
Henry Ewalt, 140 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows.
Thomas Ferringer, 150 acres, 4 horses, 5 cows.
Jacob Finkabender.
Widow Finkabender, 40 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Thomas Forker, one cow.
Henry Fox, 125 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Arnold Francis, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
Thomas Francis, one cow.
Peter Freedly, 9 acres, one cow.
Henry Fry, 2 horses, 2 cows.
James Fulton, single man.
John Ganger.
Benedict Gerber, 100 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
Jacob Gisler, one cow.
John Goheen, 2 horses, 3 cows.
James Gordon, negro, 4 horses, 4 cows.
Patrick Gordon, 150 acres, one servant, 3 negroes, 8 horses, 12 cows.
Samuel Gordon, single man.
John Gross, 100 acres.

- John Hall, tanner, 130 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows.
Jos. Hallowell, 2 cows.
James Hamer, 140 acres, 2 servants, 3 horses, 6 cows.
James Hamer, 100 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows.
James Hamer, Jr., single man.
John Hamer, 140 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
Hugh Hamilton, 140 acres, 2 servants, 3 horses, 6 cows.
James Hamilton, single man.
Isaac Hancock, one horse, 2 cows.
William Harden.
John Harple, single man.
Ludwick Harple, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Peter Harple, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Philip Hartley, 20 acres, grist-mill, 2 horses, 3 cows.
David Hawk, 140 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.
George Hepler, one horse, one cow.
Frederick Hesser, 50 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
George High, single man.
John Hilegh, (German, Heilig), 160 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows.
Peter Hoof, 14 acres, 2 cows.
John Hooven, smith, one cow.
Michael Horning, 100 acres, 2 servants, 2 horses, 4 cows.
Peter Hornung, 50 acres, one servant.
Adam Hovis, one horse, one cow.
Frederick Isaac, (Isett), 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Benjamin Jacob's estate, 200 acres, one negro.
Israel Jacobs, 130 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.
Cadwallader Jones, single man.
Francis Jordan, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
John Keely, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Jacob Klme, innkeeper, 150 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows.
Paul Koogler, single man.
Charles Koogler, single man.
Koplin, see Coplin.
Nicholas Koster, 22 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Francis Lalley, cordwainer, 3 acres, one cow.
Edward Lane, 250 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.
Rebecca Lane, 200 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows, one negro.
John Lewis, 67 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Daniel Lonacre, 220 acres, 4 horses, 5 cows.
David Longacre, 220 acres, 4 horses, 5 cows.
Jacob Longacre, 150 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.
John Longacre, 30 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows, grist-mill.
James Low, single man.

Robert Low, single man.
Jacob Lyman, 2 horses, 3 cows.
James Lyons, 2 horses, 4 cows.
Daniel Marsteller, 20 acres, one horse, one cow.
Henry Marsteller, 174 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows.
Joshua Maurer, single man.
Andrew Miller, 150 acres, 3 cows.
Jacob Miller, single man.
Lawrence Miller, 93 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Peter Miller, 6 acres, one cow.
Tobias Moor, 130 acres, 2 horses, 4 cows.
Widow Morgan, of Thomas' estate, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Abraham Moyer.
Christopher Moyer, weaver, 110 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.
John Moyer, 200 acres, 3 horses, 8 cows.
Philip Moyer, 125 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows.
John Murray, one horse, one cow.
William Nelson, 60 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
William Nelson, single man.
John North, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, grist-mill.
Roger North, 180 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows.
Joseph Page, cooper.
Adam Painter, innkeeper, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Ludwick Painter, 40 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
James Parker, 200 acres, 4 horses, 2 cows.
Benjamin Pawling, single man.
Henry Pawling, Esq., 290 acres, 2 negroes, 4 horses, 11 cows.
John Pawling, 200 acres, one negro, 3 horses, 6 cows, and a ferry.
Nathan Pawling, single man.
Nicholas Peck, one cow.
Andrew Pedre, 60 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
John Pennelaker, 150 acres, 2 horses, 5 cows.
Conrad Perch, single man.
Jacob Peterman.
Jacob Peterman, innkeeper, 80 acres, 4 horses, 3 cows.
Conrad Pretzman, 50 acres, one horse, 6 cows.
Widow Prizer, 130 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
David Proof, one cow.
Peter Rambo, 40 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Casper Rawn, 70 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Christopher Razor.
Jacob Razor, one horse, 2 cow.
Melchior Razor, 100 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.
John Reed, innkeeper, 230 acres, servant, 5 horses, 4 cows.

Evan Rees, 100 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Thomas Rees, miller, 200 acres, 2 negroes, 4 horses, 5 cows, grist-mill.
Henry Reiner, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows, grist-mill.
George Richards, single man.
Anna Maria Richardson, rents of Isaac Connelly.
Samuel Richardson, single man.
Ludwig Rimer, one horse, one cow.
Abraham Rinear, 80 acres, 4 horses, 3 cows.
Henry Rittenhouse, 80 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Edward Roberts, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
John Roberts, 50 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Samuel Roberts, 150 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows.
Samuel Roberts, Jr., single man.
Nicholas Robinson, 200 acres, 4 horses, 4 cows.
Conrad Roreman, one-half acre, 2 cows.
Henry Rose, one cow.
John Rositer, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Thomas Rossiter, 200 acres, one negro, 5 horses, 6 cows.
Charles Royer, 150 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows.
John Royer.
Christian Rudolph, 3 horses, 2 cows.
Valentine Saler, 150 acres, 2 horses, 6 cows.
James Sands, 60 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
Christian Schrack, tanner, 50 acres, tanyard, 3 horses, 3 cows.
Jacob Schrack, tanner, 110 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
John Schrack, single man.
Frederick Setdler (Setzler? Stedler?) 100 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows.
Peter Shady, one cow.
Val. Shambach, 350 acres, 4 horses, 6 cows.
Philip Shambogh, single man.
Conrad Sharer, 20 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Val. Sharer, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Fred. Sheetz, one cow.
William Shepherd, 150 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows.
Francis Shunk, 170 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows.
Francis Shunk, Jr., single man.
John Shur, one cow.
James Skeen, 150 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows ; a cripple son.
Peter Skeen, one cow.
Samuel Skeen, single man.
Conrad Smith, single man.
Leonard Spare, 59 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
Samuel Stallford, one negro, one cow.
Christian Stall, 100 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.

- Baltzer Stem, 250 acres, 5 horses, 3 cows, saw-mill.
 Conrad Stem, 247 acres, 3 horses, 7 cows.
 Frederick Stem, 60 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
 Joseph Stem, one cow.
 William Streiper, one cow.
 Peter Stump, 150 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.
 John Swallow, one cow.
 Richard Swanwick, 200 acres, 2 servants, 4 horses, 4 cows.
 Philip Swann, one cow.
 Henry Taney, 150 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.
 Jacob Taney, 2 horses, 3 cows.
 George Teel, 70 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows.
 David Thomas, 200 acres, negro, 3 horses, 8 cows.
 John Thomas, one cow.
 David Todd, 240 acres, servant, 4 horses, 6 cows.
 Robert Todd, turner, 200 acres, 4 horses, 5 cows.
 John Tooghler, (Kooghler?), 124 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows; pays for his mother's maintenance.
 John Tryer, one cow.
 John Umstat, 150 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows.
 Richard Umstat, miller, 120 acres, 2 horses, 3 cows, grist-mill.
 Anthony Vanderslice, 200 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.
 Jacob Vanderselice, 150 acres, negro, 4 horses, 6 cows.
 Rinear Vanderslice, 100 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows.
 Arnold Vanfussen, 300 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows.
 James Vaux, 300 acres, 4 servants, 6 horses, 2 cows, 20 sheep.
 Tax, £33 6 4.
 John Waggonseiler, 125 acres, 3 horses, 6 cows.
 Sebright Wagoner.
 Deter Welker, 150 acres, 3 horses, 3 cows.
 Abner White.
 Robert White, 148 acres, 3 horses, 5 cows.
 William White, single man.
 Abraham Widener, 55 acres, 3 horses, 4 cows.
 Wolf Wisler, one cow.
 Wendle Young, 10 acres, one cow.
 Frederick Zimmerman, 30 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.
 Jacob Zimmerman, 80 acres, 2 horses, 2 cows.

A Labor of Love.

There can be nothing of the mercantile spirit in the study of local history. It has never been made a source of financial profit. The work must be done for the love of the cause and not from the expectation of receiving the emoluments for such work.

F. G. HOBSON.

The Perkiomen Region,

Past and Present.

Perkiomen Publishing Co.,
1605 N. THIRTEENTH STREET,

Henry S. Dotterer,
EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 15, 1899.

The members of the Bertolet family are invited to participate in a picnic and reunion at Carsonia Park, Reading, Pa., on the 5th of August, 1899.

William J. Buck read an important historical paper, entitled *The Early History of Abington Meeting House*, at the two hundredth anniversary of said Meeting House, Eleventh of Fifth month, 1899. In it is brought out clearly the origin of the Oxford Episcopal Church, near Frankford, which however is antedated by a Friends' meeting house (which stood on the same site) used for worship by the parent society of the present Abington meeting. Mr. Buck's address has been issued in a pamphlet, which is illustrated by a drawing of Abington meeting house made by Robert Sutcliff in 1806.

At Pennypacker's Mills.

At morn a host marched proudly to the fight,
And some returned their camp-fires to re-light,
And some to hear awhile the waters flow,
To moan, and then to hear no more; and low
The Perkiomen sang on that sad day.

—ISAAC R. PENNYPACKER.

The Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution made a pilgrimage to Pennypacker's Mills on the 17th of June. It was an ideal day, cool, bracing, and only partially sunny. The foliage was in early summer luxuriance, and the meadows and grain fields on the slopes of the Perkiomen creek presented a succession of pleasing views of agricultural prosperity. Many of the visitors enjoyed this picturesque scenery for the first time. As the

special train rounded the numerous curves, revealing the charms of the landscape, frequent exclamations of surprise and delight came from the excursionists.

Judge Pennypacker's oration was devoted to a narration of the events which were the cause of Washington's encamping in the Perkiomen Valley, and an entertaining account of what transpired here both before and after the battle of Germantown. In simple but eloquent terms he made an impressive and realistic presentation of the military situation at that period.

The visit of the distinguished Sons to this region was a gratifying event. It serves as an object lesson to our people. We take too little interest in the glorious Revolutionary memories which cluster about these hills and valleys. We are too matter-of-fact. We lack enthusiasm. The military movements hereabouts in 1777 form a chapter of highest interest in our history. We too much regard the presence here of Washington as a commonplace incident. We are apt to look upon his coming and going, and the marching and countermarching of his forces, as remote, indefinite occurrences. It is to be feared, too, that we too often think of him as a somewhat mythical character, rather than as a man of flesh and blood. Our Perkiomen Valley ancestors kneel in his stalwart personality. He was here in no uncertain sense, and he came to work out some of the most perplexing problems of the struggle for liberty. Here he was in the midst of friends. The hearts of the people of this vicinity throbbed for the patriot cause. After the disasters in Chester county and

at Germantown the commander and his shattered army found grateful rest here. He was surrounded by men who not only espoused the cause, but who drew the sword in its support, and led their neighbors to battle for its success. The Muhlengerbs, Jacob Peterman and Arnold Francis, of Providence township; Abraham Wentz, of Worcester; Daniel Hiester and Jacob Reed, of Salford; Matthew Scheively, of Marlborough; Peter Lower and Henry Maurer, of New Goshenhoppen; Jacob Markley, of Perkiomen and Skippack; Frederick Antes and Michael Dotterer, of Frederick; Frederick Weiss, of Douglass; Anthony Bitting, Philip Hahn, Benjamin Markley, John and Peter Richards, Frederick Beitenman, Jacob Schneider, Jacob Bishop and William Antes, of New Hanover, and John Brooke, of Limerick, were some of the brave men of the immediate vicinity of Pennypacker's mills, who fought for independence. Washington knew these men and their fidelity in defeat as well as in victory.

Let there be, as results of the visit of the Sons of the Revolution, a closer study of the Revolutionary history of the Perkiomen Valley, and a keener appreciation of the services of our heroic forefathers in the desperate yet successful struggle for American freedom.

The Henry Antes Memorial.

Some of the descendants of Henry Antes residing in England and Switzerland have taken an earnest hold on the project to erect a memorial of native granite to mark the spot where the worthy colonist is buried. Mrs. Arthur H. Heywood, of Windermere, England, has written to the editor of The Perkiomen Region upon the subject, enclosing £5 as a contribution. From Miss Eleanor S. LaTrobe, of Eastbourne, England, comes a remittance of £1 17 0 for the same purpose. As an earnest of his cordial approval of the project, the editor himself has given a donation to the fund. The letter of Mrs. Heywood is as follows:

Elleray, Windermere, May 9, 1899.

Dear Sir: I received the newspapers

sent me referring to the proposal to raise a permanent monument to the memory of Henry Antes. I have pleasure in enclosing a P. O. Order payable to you to go towards this object for £5. It is a joint contribution from myself, my only sister, Mrs. Loyd, and my two surviving brothers, Rev. T. A. LaTrobe Foster and Thomas Barton Foster. Our link with the Antes family goes back to our great-grandfather LaTrobe, who married a member of that family. Will you kindly let me hear of the safe receipt of enclosed to the address on my first page?

Yours truly,

Mrs. HELEN HEYWOOD.

The suggestion of The Perkiomen Region is that every descendant, or friend, desirous of pushing this undertaking to a successful conclusion, at once make known the sum he or she is willing to subscribe to the fund, with the understanding that the sum so subscribed shall not be paid until the full amount needed is assured. Let the matter be taken vigorously in hand. In a few months all descendants can be heard from. As we receive notice of subscriptions, they will be acknowledged in these columns. The list now stands:

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mrs. M. Helen Heywood,	£5 0 0	\$24.35
Miss Eleanor S. LaTrobe,	£1 17 0	9.01
Henry S. Dotterer,		10.00
Total,		\$43.36

Isaac R. Pennypacker is making a tour through Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, visiting the principal battle-fields of the Civil War, to gather information for a life of General Meade, which a leading New York firm will publish. He is accompanied by his son.

ALSATIAN FOLK-SONG.

D'r Hans im Schnokeloch
Hett Alles was er will,
Und was er will des hett er net,
Und was er hett des will er net,
D'r Hans im Schnokeloch
Hett Alles was er will.

Days Devoted to Research Abroad.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

IV.

RECORDS DISCOVERED AT THE HAGUE.

The Hague, the capital of The Netherlands, is a beautiful and wealthy city. Its people are in large part public officials and the Dutch nobility. The Queen has her home at the capital. The representatives of the governments of the world reside here. It is an aristocratic and consequently an expensive city. The natives call it 's Gravenhage, and den Haag. Here the national Church has its headquarters. Upon Java-Straat, a fashionable street, away from the busy centre, is the Archief van de Algemeene Synode der Nederlandsche Hervormde Kerk—the Archives of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands.

Before my departure from home, Dr. Dubbs, of Franklin and Marshall College, informed me that somewhere in Holland was stored the voluminous correspondence between the Pennsylvania and Dutch Churches during our provincial times, and he charged me to make every effort to discover these records, so needful to us to a full understanding of our colonial church history.

After Mrs. Dotterer and myself were comfortably domiciled with a private family, natives of the country, in the city of Rotterdam, I began inquiries for the Pennsylvania records. In our domestic circle was a literary gentleman, Mr. D. Veen, who suggested to me to write concerning the matter to the President of the General Synod, Rev. Dr. Perk, who is also the pastor of the French Reformed congregation of Amsterdam. This was done, and a reply came, in these words:

Amsterdam, 23 December, 1895.

Respected Sir: I was obliged to delay answering your letter, because I had to write to learn if the works you ask for are in the Synodical Library at The Hague. Mr. L. Overman, Prinsengracht, The Hague, is secretary of the Synod. He writes me that in the Archives are

two volumes, No. 74, bearing the title *Pensylvanica*, but they are not the works you ask for. Probably you will find them in the acta of the Provincial Synod of South Holland anno 1618-1810, whose secretary is A. Loeff, at Dordrecht.

M. A. PERK.

The title "*Pensylvanica*" pointed too strongly to the desired documents to be passed over. Application to Rev. Dr. Overman brought this generous response:

Ik zal U a. Dinsdag, 7 Januari, wachten alhier Javastraat 84, alwar het archief is, en dat Gij bereiken kunt met de tram van 't Station van den Holl. Spoorweg.

's Gravenhage, 3 Januari, 1896.

De Secretaris van de Algemeene
Synode der Nederlandsche
Hervormde Kerk,

L. OVERMAN.

Translation: I shall await you on Tuesday, January 7, at 84 Java street, here, where the archives are, and which you can reach by the tram from the Station of the Holland railway.
The Hague, 3 January, 1896.

The Secretary of the General Synod
of the Netherland Reformed Church,

L. OVERMAN.

On the morning of January 7, 1896, my first visit was made to the archives. Upon arrival at 84 Java street, Mr. Welter, the care-taker of the General Synod's building and library, showed me to the meeting room of the synod, where a cheerful fire, of English hard coal, was radiating a grateful warmth. Upon the table were lying two volumes of manuscripts, marked respectively *Pensylvanica* Vol. I and *Pensylvanica* A. Beside them was a printed book entitled *Catalogus van het Oud Synodaal Archief*, a work of 196 pages, containing the names of the books in the library and an index to the manuscripts of the Old Provincial Archives.

In a tremor of anticipation, I opened the MS. volumes, which were no other than the much-desired *Pensylvanica* letters. Since these writings left our

far-off shores, one hundred to one hundred and seventy years ago, no Pennsylvanian had seen them; my hands, nervous with excitement, were the first to turn the venerable leaves; my eager eyes the first to scan these precious treasures. Here were messages from beyond the sea, penned when Pennsylvania was a dependency of Great Britain, before the name of the United States of America was coined, before the Declaration of Independence, many of them before George Washington was born. Letters from Dorsius, and Boehm, from Weiss, and Leydich, from Rieger, Schlatter, Stoy, Lischy, Otterbein and others of the Reformed clergy; from the Presbyterians, Kennedy and Tennent; the Lutherans, Brunnholtz and Muhlenberg; from Chandler of London; from Dr. and Captain Diemer and merchant Arend Hassert, Jr., secretary Richard Peters, and Mayor Lawrence, of Philadelphia; requests, inquiries and complaints from the churches at Philadelphia, Skippack, Germantown, Tulpehocken, and of Bucks county; minutes of Cœtus, controversial pamphlets, reports of law suits, financial statements; written in German, Dutch, Latin, French and English; a wealth of manuscript information bearing upon the general and church history of Pennsylvania nowhere equalled abroad, with the possible exception of London. Besides the two bound volumes, there is a portfolio, containing letters and documents relating to the Church of Pennsylvania; a bundle of papers concerning foreign churches and persons, among which is a large roll relating to Pennsylvania; another bundle regarding remittance of funds to the Waldenses, and the churches of Lithuania and Pennsylvania; and account books, entitled *Kapitaalboekjes*, containing the record by the treasurer of the investment of funds for the benefit of the Pennsylvania and other mission churches.

To examine this great collection was the work of nearly two months. At intervals, however, I turned away from this absorbing task to spend a day or two elsewhere. Pleasantly located at

Rotterdam, it was my custom to go by train to The Hague in the morning, spend the day in the archives, and return in the evening. It was the middle of winter, when the days are very short, compared with ours in Pennsylvania. Leaving the Beurs station in Rotterdam about nine, the Java street building was reached about ten. The trip is a pleasant one. Delft and Schiedam are the two stations between Rotterdam and The Hague. They are both world famous; the one for its gin and the other for its porcelain ware.

Arriving at the archives, Mr. Welter responded to the ring with a smile and a greeting. Immediately to work, was the rule; time was too precious to be wasted. At noon the good Welter sent or brought a cup of coffee, which with a pair of sandwiches constituted my luncheon. At four o'clock it became dusk. Then taking a tram car, I was soon back to the fine railway station, awaiting the returning train, meanwhile observing with great interest the arrival and departure of other trains, and studying the passengers in the waiting rooms of the three classes of travellers.

Java street is a stylish thoroughfare, on which are the fine homes of wealthy residents. The commodious building occupied by the General Synod of the Netherlands is admirably arranged for the care of the tons of documents and records of the Church and for the meeting of the delegates. The more valuable records are stored in a large fireproof vault on the first floor back. The council chamber, in which I was graciously permitted to conduct my labors, is on the second floor. It is a room about thirty feet long, fronting on Java street, about twenty feet deep, and of proportionate height. Three large windows face the street; they are draped with lace and dark green curtains. Opposite these are two double doors, draped in dark green curtains. In the middle of the room is a table about eighteen feet long, set lengthwise, covered with green broadcloth: at one end is the President's desk, and beside him that of the Secretary. At

this table sit the members of the Council when convened for business pertaining to the Reformed Church of the Netherlands. Twenty-three luxurious chairs, upholstered in brown leather, surround the table for the use of the delegates. Upon the table are twelve solid nickel inkstands on trays; from the ceiling is suspended a chandelier, ornamented in brass and nickel, with five globes. At one end of the room are three oil paintings, one of which is the work of "Cornelis van Haerlem. Haerlem, 1562-1638."

The subject of another is The Samaritan Woman. At the other end of the room is a white marble mantel, upon which rest a mirror in oak, a black marble clock and ornaments. Oak cabinets are on each side of the mantel, above which are oil paintings—one, The Golden Calf; another, Christ Preaching to the People. On the floor is brown linoleum, covered with a heavy rug. In this artistic chamber is carried on the legislation for the welfare of Holland's great Church.

The Trappe Seventy-Five Years Ago.

RECOLLECTIONS OF COLONEL THOMAS SWENK, SR., OCTOGENARIAN.

(Continued.)

Joseph Goodwin was a citizen of Trappe but not a native. He came about 1820 from Barren Hill and took what was then as well as now the Fountain tavern, which he kept for a number of years. This was directly opposite the house now owned and occupied by a Mr. Brownback, and in which I was born now nearly eighty-five years ago. He was a fine-looking old gentleman and well liked as a landlord. He was well patronized in those days, he having a large yard and stabling for the accommodation of the four and six horse teams of which there were at that time many, with bells upon their horses; as many sometimes as twenty in one squad, with the driver seated on his saddle horse and cracking his long leather cartwhip over his horses' heads, while the bells were ringing at the same time, presenting upon the whole a beautiful appearance. This was of course before we had either canals or railroads, when all goods were conveyed by the old style Conestoga teams between Philadelphia and Pittsburg and intermediate points. How very different now since we have railroads. I guess it would be no exaggeration to say that at this time one single train of cars running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in twelve hours will carry more freight than all the teams on the road at that time would be capable to carry in a year, and require 15 days at least for the trip.

Jacob Shantz at that time lived at Trappe. Of late years he had been a farmer. He owned a fine farm a short distance above Trappe, upon which he made his home for many years until within the last five years he moved in a small one-story brick house immediately in rear of the large brick mansion of honest Jacob Fry, and directly opposite the Lamb tavern. On my visit to Trappe two years ago I called on him merely to pay my respects and found him in a very feeble condition. He

died during the latter part of that year or not more than one year since in his ninety-second year. On my last visit to him among other things he told me he was a nephew of John Shantz, referred to on page 24.

David Dewees, I see in one of the numbers of the Perkiomen Region, applied to the courts of Montgomery county to be granted a license to open a tavern at Trappe as early as 1808. This was four years before I was born, but as early as 1817 I knew him, and often when I was a small boy was at his hotel, my home being near to his. He was a very fine-looking old-style gentleman, universally respected by his friends and neighbors. In his latter days his mind was somewhat impaired. He had a large family; among them were five sons. Jacob, the eldest, was a physician, quite tall and good looking. He finally left Trappe and went to Schuylkill county, and made Pottsville his permanent residence until his death, which occurred some twenty years ago. Seltzer, I think, was the next oldest; I think he was a millwright by trade, though I am not certain. When I came to this town in May, 1824, Seltzer Dewees was here in Milton. He remained here only about a month and then returned to Trappe; remained there with his parents for some time and then went down South and settled down permanently at New Orleans, where he lived until the day of his death, which occurred some fifteen years ago. It was said he became quite wealthy, but during the rebellion his property was all confiscated. David, I think, was the third oldest, and I think taught school at one time at Trappe. He was tall and slim, and as straight as an arrow. Frederick, I think, was the fourth son, and Percival I know was the youngest of them all. With Percival and one or two of the older boys (can't remember which) I went to school to honest Jacob Fry, Jr. Percival further on left Trappe and made his way to Huntingdon county, and settled down at Orbisonia, where he finally became a man of some note, and I think at one time represented his county in the lower house of the State legislature. I never had the pleasure of meeting him since I left Trappe, which is now over seventy-two years. He only died some three years ago at Orbisonia, and his remains were taken to his old home for interment. On one of my late visits to Trappe, in wandering through the old graveyard, I happened to come to a row of graves of a number of the Dewees family, one of which was Percival's. The Dewees family were all highly respectable.

Philip Surrick lived at Trappe in my time, he was a tall, slim, rather good looking man, a ropemaker by trade, and worked at the business for my father who carried on rope making in connection with manufacturing hats, up to the time he left Trappe in 1824.

(To be Continued.)

June 1, 1799, David Sower issued the first number (specimen) of the Norristown Gazette. June 14 the paper began to be regularly printed.

The Church at Market Square.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

[Continued.]

A graphic recital of doings at our first Market Square church during its early years is given in another manuscript preserved in the archives at The Hague. It was forwarded to the Holland Church Fathers by John Philip Boehm in 1744. Its writer had strong prejudices, for which allowance must be made. Divested of its sharp strictures on Boehm's opponents, the narrative runs substantially as follows:

As to the congregation at Germantown: It is true, they built a handsome stone church, many years ago, for which they are still considerably in debt; but against our admonitions, warnings and protestations they have continually permitted the believers of all kinds of erroneous views to become associated with them. Bartholomew Rieger, while pastor at Philadelphia, preached for them a short time. When he left them they permitted John Bechtel to preach regularly in their church. So also did the aged Samuel Gulden, who according to his own printed writings was formerly minister of the three principal churches of Berne in Switzerland, but on account of his Pietism was forced to leave, and then came to this country. At this time he resides in Germantown and much of the time he preaches in their church. At the same time they allow a sectarian crowd to assemble therein every Sunday afternoon. Among these people is one of the Inspired, another a Pietist, a Separatist—persons of all the denominations known here. These meet in the church, select a subject from the Bible, and then discuss it. The public calls these persons disputants; but they call themselves the free assembly. At other times they allowed Count Zinzendorf and his Moravians to occupy the church and the Count to preach therein. And John Bechtel, the turner, was one of the Count's most willing lieutenants. But because the Count became involved in a difficulty with the Separatists, who pressed him too hard, he turned the congregation at Germantown over to his brother, the said John Bechtel, took his departure, and went to Philadelphia.

Now the unthinking people allowed themselves to be led captive by Bechtel. He promised in future to teach faithfully the Reformed doctrines by conforming to the Heidelberg catechism in every respect. With this understanding they engaged him on the 27th of January, 1743, to be their minister for the term of one year, making a written contract. But scarcely a week elapsed before he requested the four chosen wardens of the congregation to subscribe to a letter omitting the 80th and the 114th questions* from the Heidelberg Catechism. Asked why? he replied: The

*The 80th question is: What difference is there between the Lord's Supper and the Popish mass? The 114th question is: But can those that are converted to God perfectly keep these (the Ten) commands?

80th question is not needed in this country, and the 114th (said he) was not true, because those who had become converted to God cease to commit sins, and can not only keep the commandments of God, but that it was very easy for them to do so. Whereupon the greater part of the congregation became dissatisfied; but as they had made a written agreement they had to submit until the expiration of the year. In the course of the year a gallery was built in the church, and an organ was purchased for sixty pounds and placed in the gallery. At the end of the year which the contract covered, on the 27th of January, 1744, the membership again became masters and Beehtel was discharged, and he left the church; but for the expense of building the gallery and for the cost of the organ they are responsible, and the sums paid on account or contributed for the purpose they must restore. How this can be done I cannot figure out.

But as these people are of steadfast disposition and can be relied upon, and with a view to bringing the congregation under the rules of the church, it was worth while to offer them a helping hand. But up to this time they have not made a request to come under our rules.

For when they had been released by Beehtel, and almost all the neighboring Reformed people, from far and wide, came the Sunday thereafter (the most of the members of Whitemarsh being also present) to take counsel with each other as to placing the congregation in good condition, (William de Weese, the Whitemarsh elder, testifies to this) there was not a single member present who did not vote to call me to Germantown to become the regular minister there, in conjunction with the Whitemarsh congregation. But as one must be circumspect when dealing with such people, it so happened, on the 20th February last (1744), when passing the house of a man named Meng at Germantown, I stopped to speak to him concerning these things. I informed him that I was very glad that the matter had finally been brought so far. And that if the people would come under the ordinances, and into Christian fellowship with the Whitemarsh congregation, whose regular minister of God's Word I was, I was heartily willing to undertake to serve them. I desired a written declaration to this effect. Meng replied: That shall be done. But they have not done so. It appears one man who has arbitrary power is opposed to coming under the ordinances. This member of the congregation upon his own responsibility, on the 11th of March, allowed a wandering minister, named Slotemaker, from Raritan, to preach in the church. And this was done without consulting the four elected elders. This information I have from one of them.

This act I regard as no better than was the taking of Beehtel. The more so because Beehtel on a Sunday in the latter part of the year of his service preached in the morning and announced that in the afternoon Slotemaker, who was then present, would preach. And this came to

pass. From this one may judge that Bechtel and Slotemaker are of the same character and that they play into each other's hands.

A word as to the severe comments in this communication. Böhm, its author, had been ordained to the ministry by the Reformed clergymen in New York by authority from Holland, and he had brought the Pennsylvania congregations, as far as he was able to do so, under the rules governing the Holland Church. He looked to Amsterdam for inspiration in matters of doctrine and for guidance in matters of government. He had organized congregations in the various sections of the Province settled by Reformed colonists. This was a difficult task, requiring many long journeys on horseback into the inland wilderness. His strong, rugged character was suited for this work in those rude times. He was a rigid observer of the letter of the law of the Church, and he insisted upon entire obedience from the congregations to that law. His combative disposition not unfrequently brought him into collision with individuals both of his own and of other denominations. The announcement of the Zinzendorfian movement was the signal for instant resistance from him. He saw in its success the probable disruption of the Pennsylvania Reformed church organizations. Accordingly he exhorted the membership to shun it. Such of them as disregarded his warnings, one of whom was Bechtel, he pursued with severest censure. He issued two pamphlets, couched in strong language, in opposition to the unity movement. His vigorous exertions saved the Reformed Church from disintegration.

Bechtel was a man of quite different disposition. He was meek, averse to strife, obedient to the spirit rather than the letter of the law of the Church. He leaned to the Swiss view of Reformed Church doctrine. He did not make submission to the rules for church government prescribed by the Holland authorities; nor was he ever a beneficiary of Holland's largess. When Zinzendorf came upon the scene, Bechtel hastened to his standard. In the movement for unity of Christ's followers, he saw the realization of his heart's desire. Doctrine concerned him little. His main endeavor was to find the footsteps of the Redeemer that he might walk therein. When Böhm was inveighing in his pamphlets, Bechtel was calmly compiling a catechism. Bechtel's work was limited to the Germantown congregation. He followed the trade of turner, and was in comfortable circumstances. In all probability he received no compensation for his religious labors. If we read the character of the man aright, his sense of duty as a follower and lover of Jesus would have recoiled from accepting pay for doing the Master's work.

Let us not misjudge these two unlike men. Both are deserving of honor. Böhm stands forth as the zealous founder and preserver of the Reformed Church in Pennsylvania. Bechtel comes down to us as a guileless teacher of the Word, who longed and prayed and worked for the salvation of men.

And now let us turn to a few more items of interest touching the Market Square Church, gleaned from the manuscripts in the archives at Rotterdam and The Hague. A letter dated 14th July, 1744, from the members of the German Reformed congregation of Germantown, addressed to the deputies of the Synods of South and North Holland, was signed by

Niklaus Achs, Eltester
Fritrich Görtner, Eltester
Jacob Bauman
Christoph Meng
George Bensel
Daniel Kröninger
Jacob Kunff (?)
Jacob Weidman
Bastian Müller
Adam Müller

Fridrich Lorentz
Conrad Weydner
Hanes Büber
Henrich Bard
Johannes Von Sanden
Jacob Madöri
Johann Georg Riess
Jacob Maag

This letter was received and read at the Synod of South Holland, held at Gouda, July 6-16, 1745.

In 1745, the Germantown congregation received some additions to its membership from a nearby source, as explained by a letter written by Rev. Mr. Böhm to the Holland supporters of the Pennsylvania churches. His words are: The Whitemarsh congregation, which at all times consisted of but few members, has, through the death of the aged, faithful elder, William Dewees, come to a standstill (because his house was at all times our church, but since his death it can be so no longer, nor is there opportunity at hand to worship elsewhere, much less the means to build a church). The lower portion of the membership has gone to Germantown, which will serve to strengthen that congregation somewhat.

In 1746, Rev. Michael Schlatter, a Swiss Reformed minister, was sent by the Holland Synods to Pennsylvania to supervise the churches here. He assumed the pastorate of Philadelphia in connection with his duties as superintendent. He wrote letters from Philadelphia dated September 28, and October 3, 1746, which were read at the meeting of the Synod of South Holland held at Gorichem July 4-14, 1747, in which he stated that he had preached at Germantown, and that in this congregation fifty-five men had subscribed the sum of £24 Pennsylvania money. He advised making one charge of the Philadelphia and Germantown churches, with one service in each every Sunday. The congregation was in good condition. When it was further canvassed, eighty-two male members, whose names are in the Holland archives, subscribed £34 towards maintaining a pastor. A few of the principal subscribers were: Sebastian Miller, deacon, £1 5 0; Nicholas Rebein, £1; Nicol Rausch, £1; Joh. Georg Ries, £1; Jac. Bauman, elder, £1; Paulus Geisel, £1; Christian Geisler, £1; Christoff Meng, elder, £1.

(To be Continued.)

Payments for Land by Purchasers in the Perkiomen Country.

Extracts from the Journal kept in the Land Office of the Proprietaries

[Continued.]

August 11, 1739.	John Lundus reced of him in part for Land in Rich ^d Man ^r	£ 6 12 0
August 13, 1739.	Jacob Payer reced of him in part for Land on Valley Creek, Bucks	£ 2 10 0
October 1, 1739.	Thomas Maybury reced of him further	£ 23 0 0
October 3, 1739.	Adam Becker reced of Christian Grasshold in part for Land at Cowessehoppin	£ 7 10 0
October 19, 1739.	Christian Skoaffer reced of him in part for Land in Upper Hanover, Phila	£ 5 0 0
October 22, 1739.	Daniel Heister reced of him in part for Land on a bra. of Schuylkill, Lan ^r	£ 5 0 0
October 31, 1739.	Jacob Shell reced further of him	£ 13 0 0
November 3, 1739.	Jacob Beisaker reced of him in part for Land at Old Cowessehoppin	£ 5 0 0
November 17, 1739.	George Sealer reced of him in part for Land on a bra. of Parkeawng	£ 9 0 0
November 19, 1739.	George Highly reced of him by John Johnson in part for 200 a. Cowessehoppin	£ 35 0 0
November 30, 1739.	Ludwig Googer reced of him in part by Rich ^d Peters for Lan. on Swamp Creek, Philad ^a Co.	£ 5 0 0
December 4, 1739.	Alexander Dependelfer reced of him in part for Land in Milford Tp.	£ 8 0 0
December 5, 1739.	Philip Hardsock reced of him in part for Land in Upper Milford	£ 5 0 0
December 5, 1739.	John Joder reced of him further	£ 13 0 0
December 7, 1739.	Joseph Miller reced of him in part for Land in Richland Manor	£ 15 0 0
December 19, 1739.	Chistopher Doll reced of him in part for Land on Swamp Creek, Philad ^a C ^o .	£ 10 0 0

(To be Continued.)

An Interesting Letter by John Bechtel.

Mr. Ethan Allen Weaver, of Philadelphia, has in his possession an original letter written in 1745 by Rev. John Bechtel, of Germantown, to Count Zinzendorf (otherwise Ludwig von Thurnstein), at Marienborn. Mr. Weaver has kindly furnished a copy of this interesting relic. We give the letter in German, as penned by the pious Bechtel, and append a translation :

An

Den Teuren Bruder
Ludwig v. Thurnstein
in
Marienborn.

Germantown d. 6ten January, 1745.

Teurer und in unserm guten

Lamme innig geliebter Bruder.

Ich grüsse Dich hertzl. und küsse Dir die Handt. Ich hoffe, dieses werde Dich wohl und vergnügt antreffen. Ich habe seit Deiner Abreise sehr oft an Dich gedacht und ist mir Dein Andenken immer im Seege. Das gute Gottes Lamm vermet! re Dir immer Seine Gnade und Deine treue Vorsorge für Seine Sache in der Gemeinde. Ich glaube, Du liebes Hertze, Du denkst doch auch noch an den armen Bechtel, ob ich's wol eben nicht werth bin. Ich weiss aber doch, dass Du mich lieb hast; denke nur oft an mich und die Meinigen vor Lamme, dan wir haben's nöthig. Ich bin ein armer, gebeugter Sünder, habe Nichts aufzuweisen als Elend. Ich schäme mich über der grossen Gnade und Langmuth des lieben Heilands, die Er mir und meinem Hause bisher erwiesen. Ich glaube auch, dass er nicht eine Seele der Meinigen werde dahinden lassen. Das ist meine grösste Freude, das wir einen Heiland haben, welcher uns durch Sein Blut erkauf hat. Es wird uns noch ganz so nach Seinem Sinne bereit, dan wir, so arm und elend wir sind, so sind wir doch, und gehören mit zu Seinem ererbten Gut, welches erworben durch Sein teures Blut. Dass war so seines Vatters Rath, dass er uns mit allen armen Sündern Seinen Sohn geschenket, und dass ist so dass Einzige welches mich erfreuet und worinnen mein Hertz ein Vergnügen hat. Sonst habe von aussen in Germantown wenig Freunde, denen ich mich vertrauen darf, es bleibt so mein Loos, dass ich als ein Fremdling hier bin, bin auch damit wol vergnügt dan ich weiss wo ich hin gehöre. Ich kenne meinen Hirten noch Seiner ewigen Erbarmung, und dass ist mir genug. Ich denke der Heiland werde es wol noch so fügen, dass ich mit meiner Weibe unsere übrige Tage bei Seinem lieben Kreutz und Blut gemeine in Bethlehem Vollauss zu bringen werde; mich verlanget Hertzl. doch will warten, bis das es mir wird erlaubt seyn; will noch eine Weile darauf schauen mit meinen äusseren Dingen, die mir recht zur Last sind. Es wird schon gehen wans Zeit ist.

Sensten gehet es in Germantown noch immer so seinen Gang und sind leider wenige Seelen denen es ein rechten Ernst ist, um sich wahrhaftig zu bekehren. Man muss so zusehen und stille sein. Der liebe Heiland wolle des Erbarmens noch nicht müde werden über Germanton, sondern denen Seelen noch seines Gewissen zukommen. Es ist wahr, wann ich in Bethle- hem ware, und wieder nach Hause kamme, so dünke mich, ich sei nun wieder in der Fremde; muss öfters meinem Herrn so was vorweinen, wann ich an Sein Zion gedenke, dieses ist dan so immer mein Trost: ich gehöre zu Seinem Volk und Er wird mich noch wol ganz zu ihnen bringen.

Mein teurer Herten Bruder ich grüsse und küsse Dich gar zärtlich; vergesse Deinen armen Bechtel nicht, halte mich mit den Meinigen in Deinem liebes Andenken vorm Lamme. Ich indess bleibe in vieler Liebe, Dein gantz armer und geringer Bruder, Johannes Bechtel.

Ich grüße auch gar hertzlich Deine werthe Gemahlin, ob ihr wohl von Angesicht unbekant; wie auch Deine werthe Familie, auch die liebe Anna Nitschmann, die liebe Benigna Rosina Nitsch [mann] und allen Anderen die mich kennen sind auch von meinem gantzen Hause hertzlich gegrüsst und den Wunden des Lammes empfohlen.

TRANSLATION.

To the Dear Brother

Ludwig von Thurnstein
in Marienborn.

Germantown, January 6th, 1745.

Dear and fervently loved Brother in the good Lamb.

I greet you heartily and kiss your hand. I hope this will find you well and happy. Since your departure I have often thought of you, and my recollection of you is ever a blessing to me. The good Lamb of God multiply to you His mercies and your faithful care for His concerns in the Church. I believe, dear Heart, that you still think of poor Bechtel, although I am not worthy of it. I know, however, that you have love for me. Think therefore often of me and mine before the Lamb, for we have need of it. I am a poor, humble sinner; have nothing to show but misery. I stand abashed before the great mercy and forbearance which the dear Saviour has hitherto shown me and my house. I believe too that he will not allow one soul of my family to be left behind. This is my greatest comfort, that we have a Saviour who has purchased us with His blood. We shall be made whole, when He considers we are prepared; for we, poor and wretched as we are, are yet of and belong to His inheritance, which we attained through His precious blood. This was His Father's will, that he gave us, with all poor sinners, His Son; and this is the one thing that gladdens me, and in which my heart rejoices. Besides this [the Saviour] I have in Germantown few friends in whom I can trust. It continues to be my lot, that I am here as a stranger, and I am content there-

with, for I know where I belong. I know my Shepherd according to his everlasting compassion, and this is sufficient for me. I think the Saviour will so order that I and my wife shall finish our days at His dear cross and blood in Bethlehem. I long heartily for this, yet will I wait until this is granted. Will yet for a while worry with worldly temporal matters, which indeed are a real burden. We shall go when the time comes.

In other respects things here in Germantown are going on as usual, and, alas ! there are few souls who are in real earnest in instructing themselves in the truth. One must look on and be silent. May the dear Saviour not weary in compassion over Germantown, but may knowledge of Him come to their souls. Indeed, when I returned home, after I had been in Bethlehem, I imagined myself in a strange land. Often I must bewail these things before my Lord, when I thus think of His Zion. This then is my constant comfort: I am of His people, and He will at last take me to them.

Dear brother of my heart, I greet you and kiss you very tenderly. Forget not your poor Bechtel. Keep me and mine ever near in your memory before the Lamb. I remain, meanwhile, in much love your quite poor and humble brother,

JOHN BECHTEL.

I also greet most heartily your worthy wife, although I am not known to her personally; also the rest of your esteemed family; also dear Anna Nitschmann, dear Benigna Rosina Nitsch [mann], and all others of my acquaintance. They are also heartily greeted by all the members of my household, and commended to the wounds of the Lamb.

Marriages by Rev. George Wack.

COMMUNICATED BY W. H. REED, PH. G., M. D., OF NORRISTOWN.

Continued.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 131. November | 14. John Kneidler and Nancy Shive. |
| 132. December | 14. Henry Hertel and Cathrine Been. |
| 133. December | 23. Jacob Shive and Elizabeth Shemel. |
| 134. December | 30. Jacob Dager and Elizabeth Kupp. |
| 1814. | |
| 135. January | 20. John Smith and Sarah Kerper. |
| 136. January | 27. Joseph Tetweiler and Maria Meier. |
| 137. February | 25. Jacob Preis and Margreth Smith. |
| 138. February | 3. Joshua Bonde and Elizabeth Bilgerd. |
| 139. March | 6. Isaac Bilgerd and Nory Heineman. |
| 140. March | 10. Dr. John Jacobs and Cathrine Scheetz. |
| 141. March | 11. Jonathan Jones and Elizabeth Miller. |
| 142. March | 20. William Harner and Ellin White. |
| 143. April | 23. Philip M. Werner and Regina Arwine. |

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 144. April | 25. Ellen Carmon and Patty Johnson. |
| 145. May | 22. Abraham Been and Margareth Jans. |
| 146. June | 9. Thomas McIntire and Eve Noss. |
| 147. June | 19. Edward Thompson and Edith White. |
| 148. July | 17. Jacob Santman and Sarah Tunas. |
| 149. July | 18. Jonathan Stannard and Susanna Shettinger. |
| 150. July | 23. John Harry and Rachel Trexler. |
| 151. July | 24. Joseph Stockdale and Maria Sterrigere. |
| 152. August | 14. Jacob Horter and Margareth Kline. |
| 153. August | 25. William Fretts and Sarah Vanhorne. |
| 154. August | 30. Jacob Freyer and Anna Berge |
| 155. September | 27. John Nevel and Maria Zelger. |
| 156. October | 25. Samuel Owens and Maria Boose. |
| 157. December | 12. Henry Cook and Mary Leaser. |
| 158. December | 21. Daniel Streeper and Margareth Dewees. |
| 159. December | 31. John Greer and Elizabeth Ackerman. |
| 160. October | 31. Peter Dormier and Daley Zelner. |

1815.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 161. January | 17. George Shive and Mary Knipe. |
| 162. January | 29. Lewis Hauser and Susanna Zelzer. |
| 163. February | 21. John Spere and Caty Kline. |
| 164. February | 28. William N. Lurnee and Cathrine Zearfoss. |
| 165. March | 11. Abraham Rhodes and Sarah Beaker. |
| 166. March | 19. Andrew Boier and Cathrine Clemmens. |
| 167. March | 21. Jacob Boose and Willamina Culp. |
| 168. March | 23. Jacob Casselbery and Elizabeth Stein. |
| 169. April | 16. Michael Peters and Tacy Bright. |
| 170. April | 30. Jacob Allebach and Susanna Meier. |
| 171. August | 20. Hezekiel Bradford and Sarah Lehman. |
| 172. August | 27. Charles Francis and Nancy Lower. |
| 173. October | 15. Casper Lehman and Mary Carver. |
| 174. November | 15. Isaac Keiser and Margareth Godshall. |
| 175. November | 12. Michael Hepman and Rachel Schellenberger. |
| 176. November | 16. Samuel Kneedler and Rachel Fetzer. |
| 177. November | 16. Henry Black and Suphia Hecht. |
| 178. November | 26. John Kerper and Cathrine Herp. |
| 179. November | 26. John Bisson and Susanah Shurtz. |
| 180. December | 7. Amos Kline and Martha Foster. |
| 181. December | 12. Charles Barns and Margareth Stout. |
| 182. December | 14. David Keesey and Cathrine Zimmerman. |
| 183. December | 21. Jacob Redifer and Susannah Engert. |
| 184. December | 31. Philip Koplin and Maria Jones. |

(To be Continued.)

Our Kinsfolk and Acquaintance.

CONTRIBUTED BY MICHAEL REED MINNICH.

THE KUHL'S OF PHILADELPHIA.

1729-30. Mark Kuhl, Philadelphia, naturalized. Votes of Assembly vol. 3, p. 131.

The following Wills and Administrations are to be found in the Register's office of this city :

1765, Will Book N, p. 249, Mark Kuhl. (Father of Samuel Kuhl, who married Susanna Hillegas, Aug. 18, 1752).

1760, Admr. Book G, p. 225, Samuel Kuhl. (Father, Mark; Widow, Susanna).

Passages from the Diary of Christopher Marshall: 1775 March 17, (p. 16). Yesterday election held at Carpenters' Hall for choosing officers for the new manufactory, set on foot for making woolens, linen and cotton. Frederick Kuhl was chosen one of the twelve managers.

From Journals of Congress: 1776, March 9, Frederick Kuhl, was appointed one of the signers of Bills of Credit.

1776, July 23rd, Frederick Kuhl, was elected a member of the Council of Safety for Pennsylvania. Minutes of the Assembly.

1807, Will Book 2, p. 472f, Frederick Kuhl. Will made 1807, Dec. 18, probated 1809, April 13. Testator declares himself "advanced in age." Executors, Henry Kuhl, James Milnor. Heirs named—Fred'k. Catherine, Conrad and Henry Kuhl. The estate consisted of Lots in Philadelphia, United States Bonds and United States Bank Stock.

Fragments of Family History.

THE MAURERS OF GOSCHAHOPPEN.

In a grave-yard at New Berlin, Union county, Pennsylvania, are headstones marking the resting-place of these persons :

Frederick Maurer, born in 1764, in Goschahoppen, Montgomery county, Pa.; died in 1834. Catharine Maurer, wife of Frederick Maurer, born in Northampton county, in 1779; died in 1858.

Andrew Maurer, born in New Goschahoppen, Upper Hanover township, Montgomery county, Pa., in 1772; died in 1829. Hannah Maurer, his wife, born in 1772; died in 1827.

Jacob Maurer, born in Goschahoppen, Pa.; died in 1827, aged 66 years. He was one of the first Trustees of the German Reformed Church at New Berlin.

The Perkiomen Region,

Past and Present.

Perkiomen Publishing Co.,
1605 N. THIRTEENTH STREET,

Henry S. Dotterer,
EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, AUGUST 15, 1899.

Pennsylvania Ancestry.

Research on the Continent for traces of the emigrants who came to our shores in the Colonial period is on the increase. Family after family is entering upon the fascinating work of making a genealogical record. Happily for us, our foreign cousins generally are communicative and accommodating. Whether public officials, clergymen or professional genealogists, they enter kindly into the spirit of our search. This may be said of all nationalities in which we are specially interested—German, Swiss and Dutch. With the French Pennsylvanians have thus far had limited correspondence concerning genealogy, but there need be no fear of a repulse from that quarter. As an earnest of good faith, American writing to strangers abroad on matters of family history should always enclose a small sum—a dollar or more, mentioning that it is merely for postage and preliminary expenses, and accompanying this slight fee with the expression of a readiness to make further remittances if necessary.

Judge Pennypacker's Forthcoming Work.

The History of Germantown, from the pen of Judge Pennypacker, is going through the press and will appear during the Fall. Germantown is now looked upon in Europe and here as the initial and typical settlement in North America of the sturdy race after which it is named. In Crefeld, Stuttgart, Berlin, and throughout Germany generally, the colony brought by Pastorius and the town founded by him are affectionately regarded as a fit

demonstration of the Fatherland's worth.

Judge Pennypacker will deal at some length in this work with the attempt made by Pieter Plockhoy, the Hollander, to establish a colony, upon a social plan, upon the banks of the Delaware, about 1660. The literature bearing upon this early essay to utilize these vast Western shores for the benefit of mankind, heretofore almost unknown in America, has been acquired through his energetic efforts by Judge Pennypacker, and will from the basis of his consideration of this important incident in early American history.

Colonel Swenk's Reminiscences.

The readers of The Perkiomen Region are following the pen pictures of The Trappe, as drawn by Colonel Swenk, with liveliest interest. Nothing can be more delightful, and at the same time realistic, than his description of the men and the homes of the good people of the ancient village as they were eighty years ago. In the name of the readers of The Perkiomen Region we ask our venerable contributor and friend to delineate in his engaging style a school of seventy-seven years ago, taking as his subject that kept by Honest Jacob Fry, Jr., describing the young teacher, the house, the desks, the books, the stationery, the boys, the girls.

Family Reunions.

August is the month of the gathering of the scattered members of the tribe. The Hoovers, the Bertollets, the Shaners, the Hollowbushes, the Rosenbergers, and we know not how many more of the families indigenous to the Perkiomen Region

have had their annual convocations. Relationships are traced, and friendships are cemented at these meetings. Papers more or less carefully prepared are read, songs are sung, and speeches made. These gatherings do good, too, in a genealogical way, for often a spirit of inquiry as to the past history of the family is aroused, and such spirit once started, is sure to lead to valuable results.

The Middleburgh Post, owned and edited by Geo. W. Wagenseller, Esq., devotes a liberal portion of space to the local history of Snyder county. In a recent number is published a list of the taxpayers of Penn township, comprising what is now the eastern half of Snyder county, in the year 1796. Many Perkiomen people migrated to that section of Pennsylvania, and in the list we find such familiar names as Michael Albright, Leonard Boyer, Jacob Bishop, George Bastian, John Deering, Andrew Godshalk, Samuel Hendricks, Henry Hollenbach, Paul Koster, George Merkle, Anthony Moll, Jacob Musselman, Joseph Pawling, Simon Snyder (Justice), Samuel and Frederick Shwenk, Henry Statler, Christian Welker, Conrad Weiser, John Yoder, Christian Yeager.

Old Time News.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS.

New York Post-Boy, June 5, 1749: Philadelphia, June 1. For the information of Naturalists in distant Places, it may not be amiss to mention, that the Woods of this Province are at this Time filled with infinite Numbers of Locusts, which come out of the Ground, crawl up the Trees, and their outter Coat splitting on the Back, they come out of it with Wings, and fly from Tree to Tree, making a continual Noise. They are not observed to eat any Thing, but other Creatures eat them in Abundance: Fowls of all Sorts, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, &c., watch their coming out, and devour them greedily. And 'tis said, the Birds that used to damage the new planted Indian Corn Fields, and pick the early Cherries, neglect those

Things, and live entirely on Locusts. . . . 'Tis said these Locusts come periodically every 16 or 17 Years.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

JOHN MCCALLISTER.

By act approved March 30, 1822, the State granted John McCallister, of Montgomery county, a soldier of the Revolutionary war, Forty dollars immediately, and an annuity of Forty dollars, from January 1, 1822, payable half-yearly during life.

Pennsylvania History in Foreign Parts.

The Perkiomen Region has been so occupied in telling of the good things of the former times, that it has not had space to repeat the expressions of appreciation and praise of itself, from personal and journalistic sources. An exception must be made in the instance which follows. A proposition is embodied in the editorial which appeared in the Philadelphia Inquirer of April 30, 1899, which deserves commendation and consideration. The State of Pennsylvania should appropriate the moderate sum necessary to transfer from Germany, Holland, Switzerland, England, Sweden and other countries, copies of records bearing upon the early and subsequent history of Pennsylvania. We give the editorial of the Inquirer entire:

PENNSYLVANIA RECORDS ALONG THE RHINE.

It is with genuine satisfaction that The Inquirer notes the resumption of the publication of "The Perkiomen Region" by the editor, Henry S. Dotterer, No. 1605 North Thirteenth street, Philadelphia. Several years ago Mr. Dotterer published "The Perkiomen Region" for a year, and then discontinued the undertaking in order that he might go to Holland and Germany and investigate the records known to exist in that country and to have a bearing upon Pennsylvania history. In the first number of volume two of this periodical the editor announces that a considerable portion of the matter to appear in the new volume will consist of the results of his researches in the libra-

ries and archives of Europe, where custodians gave him the most cordial assistance in his self-inspired work.

At The Hague, in the archives of the General Synod of the Reformed Church of the Netherlands, Mr. Dotterer found two bound volumes and two bundles of original letters and other manuscripts written before our Revolutionary War by the church authorities in Pennsylvania to the authorities of the Church in Holland. He examined the records at Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Haarlem, Crefeld, Dusseldorf, Frankfort-on-the-Main and other places. In New York the State Legislature has made an appropriation for copying the records to be found in Holland relating to New York. What is there done by the State Mr. Dotterer has assumed to do upon his individual responsibility and at his own expense, and the resumption of his courageous periodical is undertaken partly for the purpose of making the results of his researches accessible to all who may be interested in them.

It is a public-spirited venture without any hope whatever of pecuniary reward, conceived and executed with special knowledge and rare good judgment.

Historical Notes.

Number Four of Historical Notes recently issued by the Perkiomen Publishing Company, contains:

Editorial:—Random Thoughts.

Girkhausen, in the Mountains of Wittenstein, the native place of Rev. John Philip Leydich.

Chester D. Hartranft, D. D.,

Rev. Alardus Tiele, a Dutch friend of the struggling Reformed congregations in Pennsylvania.

Marriages by Rev. George Wack.

Family History of Rev. John Philip Leydich.

A letter written in 1754 by Benj. & Sam'l Shoemaker, bankers in Philadelphia, acknowledging receipt of remittance from Holland for the support of the Pennsylvania churches.

The Trappe Reformed Church in 1743.

New Goshenhoppen Church in 1740.

The Philadelphia Church in 1795.

List of Huguenot Galley-Slaves released in 1713 and 1714.

The Church at Market Square.

Days Devoted to Research Abroad.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

V.

NEUSTADT AT THE FOOT OF THE HARDT MOUNTAINS.

Neustadts in Germany are as numerous as Newtowns in America. The Neustadt we have to deal with at this time lies at the foot of the Hardt Mountains, in the beautiful Palatinate, nineteen miles southwest of Mannheim, and about twelve miles due west of the Rhine. The fertile plain between the Rhine and the Hardt mountains, is dotted with quiet towns and villages, inhabited by contented, industrious people.

My visit was made on Tuesday, the 23d of June, 1896, and extended over to the following day. We then resided at Heidelberg, which is a most agreeable place of sojourn, and convenient as a centre from which to make side trips. The train of odd-looking, little German carriages left the Heidelberg station at 9.05 A. M.; at Mannheim there was a change of cars for Ludwigshaven (across the river Rhine); at Ludwigshaven we changed for Neustadt. The fare, third-class, from Ludwigshaven to Neustadt, nineteen American miles, was 2 marks=48 cents American. The cars were filled all the way. There had been a great Shooting Festival at Mannheim, for which the city was liberally decorated with flags. The marksmen were returning home, and were conversing enthusiastically about the affair, which apparently had yielded unbounded satisfaction. We passed through Mutterstadt, Schifferstadt and Hassloch. These are strange-sounding names to American ears; but I fancy a German travelling from Norristown to Allentown, over the Perkiomen railroad, would regard the names Collegeville, Ironbridge, Perkiomenville, and Pennsylvania equally strange. On the other hand, he might feel himself not far from home when he heard called out the stations Schwenksville, Zieglerville, and Hosen-sack. Along our entire route the country people were at their field work—mowing, turning hay, hauling hay to their homes

in the dorfs. At hay-making more women than men took a hand. When we neared Neustadt the Hardt mountains loomed up beyond the town.

At Neustadt I asked the conductor: "Wollen sie mich rathen zu einem billeges, reines Gasthaus?" He answered, "Ja, billig werden sie nicht sein!" However impartial he wished to be as to the several hotels, he ventured to direct me to the nearest one, which bears this upon the letter-head: Hotel Bayerischer Hof, in der Naehc der Bahn und Post. Here, inside of ten minutes, I was comfortably roomed.

After taking lunch, and walking the length of the Hauptstrasse, I called upon the American vice-consul, Mr. Leopold Blum. This gentleman is not an American citizen, and he is in effect the deputy of our consul at Mannheim. The wine trade between the Palatinate and the United States is so considerable that our consul at Mannheim requires a deputy here, to handle the business effectively. Mr. Blum was still in the enjoyment of his siesta, when I called at half-past one. The closing of business offices for an hour or two at noon is the custom here. He soon came in, however, and gave courteous attention to me. My business with him was with reference to tracing and obtaining a French manuscript, supposed to contain important genealogical information regarding a family prominent in Pennsylvania and beyond its confines. He gave me such assistance and advice as he could, and indicated where, in a neighboring town, I could make further inquiry with hope of success.

My work here was thus shortened. I spent the afternoon in looking over the town. Prosperity was apparent on all sides. Many handsome buildings were in course of erection in the outskirts. Beautiful villas owned by the wealthy wine-growers and wine-merchants appeared on every hand. Vineyards were everywhere. In my walk in the town I found a nice place having for sale Gcfrorenes (ice cream) at 20 pfennig (5 cents), Vanille Waffeln (vanilla wafers) at 3 pfennig each.

Late in the afternoon, thinking my work here finished, I sat up to a table in the hotel to write a letter, precisely as does the traveller in America. Beside me lay an Address-buch (directory), which, from habit acquired long ago at home, I opened and looked through for familiar names. Among other names transplanted to Pennsylvania I found that of Strassburger—Ernestine Strassburger, Ludwig-strasse 1, and Marie Strassburger, Hauptstrasse 32. Now, Mrs. Dotterer's mother was a daughter of the late Rev. John Andrew Strassburger, a clergyman for a long period in the northern portion of Bucks county, and affectionately remembered by hundreds of persons living there. The Strassburgers of the present generation expressed a desire, before my going abroad, to learn whence their immigrant ancestor came. No one knew this interesting information, their foreparents having neglected to make a record of it.

Moved by genuine genealogical impulse, I called in the evening upon the first of the persons named in the directory. She was a young lady of eighteen or twenty years, and resided with her mother, a widow. George Strassburger, the father of Ernestine and Marie Strassburger, was from Sprendlingen bei Kreuznach; his business was that of geometer, surveyor. His father was a musician in the army. The uncle of these young ladies is Jacob Strassburger, Burgermeister of Ober-Ingelheim.

The following morning, June 24, I wrote a letter to the Burgermeister requesting information as to his ancestry. On the following Saturday evening, upon returning to my Heidelberg home, Mrs. Dotterer informed me that a letter written in German had come for me, containing a long list of names and dates. It was the prompt reply of the worthy Burgermeister of Ober-Ingelheim, conveying facts which fix beyond a doubt the native place of the ancestor of the Bucks County Strassburgers. What these facts are, the readers of The Perkiomen Region shall know, either in this number or in the next.

The Henry Antes Memorial.

The movement to erect a memorial to our worthy Pennsylvania colonist is spreading. The support thus far extended to the project is contained in the following statement:

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mrs. M. Helen Heywood, Windermere, representing herself, Mrs. Loyd, Rev. T. A. La Trobe Foster and Thomas B. Foster, £5 .	\$24 35
Miss Eleanora S. La Trobe, Eastbourne, representing herself, her sisters in Switzerland (Countess de Salis, Madam Godet, and Miss Margaret Rose La Trobe, of Neuchatel), her cousin, Mrs. Pearson, nee La Trobe, and Mrs. Frederic La Trobe, of Margate, £1 17 0	9 01
Henry S. Dotterer	10 00
Miss Eleanora S. Latrobe, from Mrs. Maxwell, for the Bateman branch, £1 0 0	4 87
C. H. Latrobe, civil and consulting engineer, Baltimore	10 00

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Hon. John Patton, ex-U. S. Senator from Michigan, Grand Rapids, Mich.	10 00
A. E. Patton, Esq., Curwensville, Pa.	10 00
Herman S. MacMinn, civil engineer, DuBois, Pa.	10 00

Total, \$88 23

The interest in the undertaking is shown by the following letters, recently received:

July 26, 1899.

Dear Mr. Dotterer:

I have received 20s. from my cousin, Mrs. Maxwell (nee Bateman), as her and her brother's and sister's subscription from the Bateman branch of the descendants of Henry Antes. I herewith send Postal Order for the same. Kindly acknowledge receipt by Post Card to my address, at Metford Lodge, Bolton Road, Eastbourne, England. I thank you for your kind letter received June 26th.

Believe me, Yours truly,
ELEANORA S. LATROBE.

Herman S. MacMinn, C. E., with his subscription, makes a suggestion which we shall cheerfully follow, if the descendants will furnish their line of descent from the founder:

DuBois, Pa., August 12th, 1899.

Henry S. Dotterer, Esq.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of copies of The Per-

kiomen Region noting the contributions received from descendants of Henry Antes in foreign lands to the "Antes Memorial Fund."

Would it not be interesting to have published the line of descent of each contributor?

For instance with a contribution of ten dollars (\$10.00), I state that my grandmother, Amelia Antes Youngman, was the granddaughter of Colonel John Henry Antes, and great-granddaughter to Henry Antes, our worthy ancestor.

Very cordially yours,
HERMAN S. MACMINN.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 9, 1899.

Mr. H. S. Dotterer, Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Sir:

Please put me down for \$10.00 for the "Henry Antes Memorial" and the same amount for my brother, A. E. Patton, of Curwensville, Pa. He is now traveling in Europe, but I am sure will be equally interested with me in the success of this effort to honor the memory of an ancestor who filled such a prominent place in Pennsylvania history, and has left such a shining record of good deeds. Hoping that your suggestion may have a generous response, I am,

Sincerely Yours,

JOHN PATTON.

Baltimore, Aug. 11, 1899.

Henry S. Dotterer, Esq.

My Dear Sir: Please find enclosed my cheque for ten dollars as a subscription to the Henry Antes monument.

I received a copy of your paper noting the subscriptions of my English cousins.

Wishing you every success in your worthy efforts, I remain,

Very Truly Yours,

C. H. LATROBE.

Recent Publications.

Annual Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, 1898-99. Philadelphia: 1899.

This volume of ninety-three octavo pages is edited by Ethan Allen Weaver, Secretary, and published by the Society under date of July 4, 1899. Among its valuable contents is a list of members of the Society who were enrolled in the United States service in the Spanish-American War, 1898-99. The closing article is the address of the Honorable Samuel W. Pennypacker, at Pennypacker's Mills, Pa., June 17, 1899.

The Church at Market Square.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

[*Concluded.*]

In 1747, in pursuance of his mission to introduce order among the Reformed churches, Schlatter organized a Cœtus, or Synod, subject to the Holland Church government. At the initial meeting of the Cœtus, held in Philadelphia September 29, 1747, the Germantown congregation was represented by Michael Schlatter, V. D. M., and Christophel Meng and Paulus Geisel, elders. At the second Cœtus, a year later, Mr. Schlatter was still pastor of Germantown, in connection with the Philadelphia congregation.

In 1752 a letter from Germantown congregation, dated 5th 9bris, and sent to Holland, was signed by these members:

Christoph Meng
Paul Geissel
Nicholas Rehbein
Johann Georg Ries
Johannes Zacharias
Henrich Schellenberg

Jacob Calman
Sebastian Müller
Johan Conrat Schutz
Wilhelm Hoffman
Melcher Meng

In the church books of the Race Street Reformed church is recorded a contract with Rev. William Stoy to preach for that congregation from July 1, 1756, to July 1, 1757, for a stipulated sum. There is in this instrument a postscript as follows:

P. S. Hierbey ist austrücklich vorbehalten das weilen Hr. Pfarr Stoy allen vierzehnen Tag eine Predigt auf den Sontag in Germenton thun soll, der obstehende accord doch in allen Claüsüle (clauses?) was das Salarium angehet veststehen und bleiben soll.

P. S. It is expressly reserved that although Rev. Mr. Stoy is to preach a sermon on Sunday every fortnight, in Germantown, the foregoing agreement shall remain in force in all its clauses touching the salary.

In 1762 the church was renovated and enlarged. The rear end was taken out and an addition built which doubled its former capacity. We hear in connection with this improvement of a steeple on the church. In this steeple, we are told by the late Townsend Ward, a faithful historian, hung the historic bell, cast in 1725, bearing the words: "Gott allein die Ehre"—to God alone the glory.

In 1771 the congregation was chartered by the Proprietaries, under the name of "The Minister, Trustees, Elders and Deacons of the German Reformed Congregation in Germantown." The names mentioned in the articles of incorporation are: "Christian Frederick Faring, the present minister, Christopher Meng, Ulrich Zollinger, John Moore and John Bockeus, the present trustees; Jacob Weidman, John Unruh, John Dedier and Godfrey Bockius, the present elders; Peter Smith, George Walter,

Jacob Hoffman and Jacob Ritter, the present deacons." These incorporators are required to apply the income to "the maintenance and support of the ministers and officers of the said congregation, and their churchyards or burying grounds, and other houses which do now or hereafter shall belong to the said congregation, and for erecting a parsonage, and supporting one church more and a school house in said town."

May 10, 1794, Christopher Ottinger, on behalf of the congregation, bought two and a quarter acres, fronting on Germantown road.

This ancient church has played a patriotic part in our national history. Mr. Ward, already quoted, says: "In the battle of Germantown a battalion of Virginians, under Colonel Matthews, having been taken prisoners, were lodged in the church." Watson says: "The church was where, during the fever of 1793, Washington regularly worshipped, as often as there was English preaching, a service performed occasionally by Dr. Smith, from the Falls of Schuylkill."

A succession of distinguished divines—at least seventeen in number—proclaimed the Gospel of Christ from the Market Square pulpit, during the hundred years from the coming of Schlatter in 1746 to the pastorate of Rev. Jacob Helfenstein. This is the honored roll: Michael Schlatter, Conrad Steiner, William Stoy, John George Alsentz, F. C. Faber, C. Frederick Fering, J. C. Albertus Helfenstein, Samuel Debendorff, J. C. Albertus Helfenstein, a second time; Frederick Herman, William Runkel, Charles Helfenstein, Frederick van der Sloot, Casper Wack, John H. Smaltz, Albert Helfenstein, Jr., Truman Osborn, Jacob Helfenstein.

During the pastorate of Reverend Jacob Helfenstein a radical change took place; the congregation's old affiliations ceased, and the church took a new departure. Mr. Helfenstein dissented from certain phases of the doctrines taught in the Theological Seminary of the Reformed Church. On the 27th of March, 1853, he preached a sermon, entitled *A Perverted Gospel*, which was a forceful presentation of some of the points at issue. By degrees the ties which bound Market Square church to the Reformed Synod weakened more and more. The congregation sympathized with their pastor. The statistics of the Classis of Philadelphia of the Reformed Church show that in 1850 the congregation had a communicant membership of 425 and two Sabbath schools. In 1853, 445 communicant members were reported. The two succeeding years, 1854 and 1855, no report was made. In 1856 the name of the Germantown church and of its Pastor, Helfenstein, disappeared from the records of the Reformed Church. A union was effected about this time between this congregation and the Presbyterian Church, which continues to the present time.

This is the history in brief of the Reformed Church of Germantown. It is, in other words, the story of the genesis of the Market Square Presbyterian congregation. The career of the old church has been marked, as we have seen, by sharp contentions, heroic labors, disheartening failures.

blessed triumphs. Could the worthies of the former times be with us this day, they would with one accord give thanks to the Almighty for the outcome of their unsuccessful and successful efforts. For be it ever borne in remembrance, what they did, one and all, whether in hot controversy or in gentle ministration, was done in the firm faith of its righteousness and was meant for the glory of God. Their work has yielded a noble fruitage.

What marvelous changes Time has wrought! Look around. The prosaic market square of the olden time, once the site of the prison, the stocks and the pound, is now dedicated to patriotism and art, crowned by an ornate monument to the memory of the valorous great-great-great-grandsons of the primitive settlers. Where stood the humble meeting house of 1733, albeit of stone and fine for its day, this spacious temple of worship, replete with modern appointments, now rears its beauteous front, a striking example of present-day ecclesiastical architecture.

The Trappe Seventy-Five Years Ago.

RECOLLECTIONS OF COLONEL THOMAS SWENK, SR., OCTOGENARIAN.

(*Continued.*)

Wright A. Bringhurst I knew well when I was a boy at Trappe. He stood high among the people at that early day and afterward became quite wealthy, I think by inheritance. If my memory serves me right, he was at one time, many years ago, elected as a Whig to the lower house of the State Legislature, another evidence of his personal popularity, as the county at that early day was largely Democratic. There were four of these Bringhurst boys, if I remember right—Wright A., William, Enos, and Lewis. William was eccentric when I knew him, and I well remember one peculiarity of his—he would always go about, in both winter and summer, wearing a broad-brimmed straw hat, and felt as proud as though it was a ten-dollar beaver. Enos I can only remember, and know little or nothing about him. Lewis was the youngest, and with him I think I went to school. I think he studied medicine at Trappe and soon after went down South and settled at New Orleans. I never saw him afterwards. He died, I was told by his friends, many years ago. They were all highly respectable people.

Conrad Sailor, more commonly called Crum Sailor, was a blacksmith at that time and was said to be an expert at shoeing horses. His shop was nearly opposite the old Bringhurst homestead. Many of his distant relations are still scattered throughout the county.

Joseph Kendall also lived at Trappe at that time. He was a saddler and harness maker, and carried on his vocation at a place nearly opposite the German Reformed church. Later on he moved to Reading, where he died many years ago.

Henry Kline was one of my early acquaintances at Trappe and a schoolmate. On one of my visits to Montgomery county, about three years ago, coming down from Schwenksville, I stopped off at Collegeville. On leaving the cars, I observed a very old gentleman on the platform with the mail bag thrown over his shoulder. I was curious to know who he was. He said his name was Kline, that he was born at Trappe, and lived in the neighborhood all his life. I then told him my name, that I was born at Trappe over eighty years before that. The old gentleman was perfectly dumbfounded at this announcement. We had not seen each other for a period of almost seventy years. Soon after my return to my home in Milton, in looking over the Schwenksville Item, in the sick list was the name among others of Henry Kline, and in the next number of the Item was announced his death.

William Johnson, of Trappe, was a noted physician of that day, and quite a popular man. He had a very extended practice, not only at Trappe, but throughout the county as well.

John Todd was an old resident of Trappe. At that time he kept the toll-gate between Trappe and the present Collegeville. He was quite a fine-looking, large man. No doubt a number of his descendants are still about, as the name throughout the county is very common.

John Peterman lived near to Trappe at that early day. He was then quite an old man, and a drummer. He was an expert at the business; while beating a tune to the fife with one drumstick he would throw the other in the air, catch it as it came down, then whirl it upon his fingers, then beat with both sticks around the rim of the drum, in the most astonishing manner. I frequently saw him go through these various manoeuvres. He usually came to Trappe to drum for militia trainings, so common at that day, when the soldiers would march in procession, four abreast, carrying cornstalks, bean-poles, and old muskets, many without locks, drum and fife in front, and the captain usually carrying a wooden sword. Such were the military trainings of that early day. The old drummer always made his appearance in a red coat.

(To be Continued.)

Presents to Indians.

In the Penn Accounts are these entries:

November 17, 1738.	Acco ^t of Indian Charges	
	paid for 20 bush ^s Meal for Sasoonan	£2 15 0
February 9, 1738-9.	Account of Indian Charges	
	paid for a saddle & bridle for Sheealamy	£1 18 6
August 9, 1739.	Account of Indian Charges	
	Paid George Miranda, carrying and bringing a present to and from Nattowatho: Indians	£10 0 6

John Benner, Tanner.

EARLY SETTLER AND PROSPEROUS TRADESMAN IN NEW HANOVER TOWNSHIP.

Among the worthy pioneers who made their homes along Swamp creek, on the Great Tract of 22,377 acres, stands prominent John Benner. He was a man of considerable means. He conducted a tanning business and had a valuable farm. His property was located at the two churches in Falkner Swamp—the Lutheran and the Reformed—in the centre of the new settlement. It is evident that he was a man of energy, industry and intelligence. His death occurred, apparently, when he was in the prime of life. He wrote his name Böhner; Pastor Muhlenberg wrote it Behner; others, Bener, Beanner and Beener; the anglicized form is Benner.

In March, 1731, Johannes Behner was one of those inhabitants of Falkner Swamp who petitioned the Court for a division of Hanover township; and in December, 1735, he joined other residents of the original township in asking that the boundaries of Frankfort and New Hanover township (a subdivision of Hanover township) be ascertained and recorded.

In 1734, Johannes Benner was taxed for 50 acres of land in Hanover township.

On September 1, 1739, John Benner, of Hanover township, tanner, bought of Ellias Off, for £25, current money of Pennsylvania, 61 acres, 90 perches of land, situate in said township, and bounded by lands of Mathias Holloback, Benadict Mintz, and John Benner. January 13, 1742, he bought of Elias Affe, 125 acres, in the same township.

In 1744, John Benner was Overseer of the Poor of New Hanover township.

In 1748, Johannes Böhner subscribed two shillings toward the cost of a bell for New Hanover Lutheran church.

Johannes Böhner died in the spring of 1748. He made his will on the 25th of April, 1748. It was witnessed by Jacob Baldt and Johannes Weber; and it was proved on the 24th of May, 1748, before Jacob Reiff, deputy of register general Wm. Plumstead, at Salford. The will was written in German, apparently by the testator's own hand, and sealed with red wax; the design upon the seal consisting of a plant in a flower pot with the letter H on the left side and B on the right. Philip Hahn and Michael Dotterer were named as executors. Mathias Hollenbach and George Michael Kuntz appraised the real and personal property on May 29, 1749; and Benedict Müntz and Mathias Hollenbach appraised leather and book debts omitted in the first appraisement, on July 6, 1749. The total inventory amounted to £1177 13 2.

A few of the more interesting items in the inventory follow:

The plantation of 200 acres,	£550 0 0
A Day Clock and case,	8 0 0
Four Iron Stoves,	12 0 0

A Large Dutch Bible and 5 Small Dutch Books,	2	7	0
An Instrument of Musick,	0	3	0
Two Brass Kettles and a Cover,	4	0	0
A Copper Still,	11	0	0
Ten House Instruments,	5	9	6
An Aple Mill,	1	0	0
Four Bee Hives and Seven Baskets,	1	9	0
Two Oxen,	4	10	0
A Small Wagon,	5	10	0
A Stallion, £12 0 0; a Mare and Coult, £15 0 0;			
a Brown Working Horse, £9 0 0; 15 Sheep including Lambs.			
£4 10 0,	40	10	0
7 Milch Cows and a Calf,	20	0	0
Bark at Tannery, Calf Skins, Cow Hides,	85	15	0
A Gun,	0	12	0
3 Hogs, £1 0 0; 2 Heifers, £3 0 0; 2 Calves, £1 0 0,	5	0	0
The Remainder of a Servant Boy's time,	8	0	0

In June/Aug., 1748, was published in Saur's Germantown Paper the following advertisement:

“Wer an den verstorbenen Johannes Beener den Gerber
 “in Falckeners Schwamm ist schuldig blieben,
 “der soll kommen und bezahlen in 3 Monat Zeit,
 “damit sie nicht dazu müssen genöthiget werden auf
 “ihren Kosten, und alle die an ihn etwas zu
 “fordern gehabt, die sollen sich gleichfals anmelden bey
 “Philip Hahn und } Vormünder.
 “Michel Dotterer }

“Und weil die Vormünder weit von einander wohnen,
 “so gedencken sie nur alle Samstag in besagtem
 “Johannes Beener's Haus beysammen zu seyn und
 “Rechnung mit den Leuten halten, des Geldt
 “einnehmen und auszahlen.”

TRANSLATION.

Persons indebted to John Benner, tanner, late of Falkner Swamp, deceased, are requested to come and make payment within three months, that they may not have to be notified at their own cost, and all who have claims upon him are requested to present them likewise.

PHILIP HAHN AND } Executors.
 MICHAEL DOTTERER, }

And inasmuch as the executors reside a distance from each other, they intend to be at the said John Benner's house on each Saturday only, to make settlement with persons, to receive and pay out money.

The net proceeds of the personal estate was £596 15 1. The real estate was sold subsequently. On February 16, 1759, the following advertisement appeared in the paper mentioned above:

Der 28. Mertz soll auf öffentlicher Vendu verkaufft werden des verstorbenen Johannes Böhmers Plantasche in Neu Hanover Taunship in Philadelphia Cauntty, es sind 200 Acker Land mit zwey Wohnhäuser und zwey Scheuren, dann es waren zuvor 2 Plantaschen, das eine ist ein zwey-

stöckigt steinern Hauss, wohl ausgebauet, und ein Gerb-Hauss und Gerber-Platz welcher noch im Gebrauch ist, das Wasser hat noch nie gefehlet, hat 15 Acker gute Wiesen welche meistens können gewässert werden, ohngefehr 80 Acker klar Obland mit guten Fensen, zwey gute Baumgärten mit 500 tragenden Aepfel-Bäumen, nebst vielen Kirschen und Pfirsching Bäumen, das übrige hat gut Holtz. Der Platz liegt an der Strasse welche von Bottsens Forniss nach Philadelphia geht. Die Vendu soll beym Johannes Schneider gehalten werden nahe bey dem vorgemeldeten Platz, daselbst werden auf den vorgemeldeten Tag die Erben des verstorbenen Johannes Böhners sich einfinden und jedem der es begehrt, Bericht ertheilen wegen dem Kauffbrief und Zahlungs-Termin.

TRANSLATION.

On the 28th of March will be sold at public sale the plantation of John Benner, deceased, in New Hanover township, Philadelphia county. It contains 200 acres of land, with two dwelling houses and two barns, it having been heretofore two plantations; the one dwelling is a two-story stone house, well finished, and a tan-house and tan-yard which is still in use; water has never failed; 15 acres of good meadow, most of which can be irrigated; about 80 acres of cleared upland, with good fences; two good orchards, with 500 bearing apple trees, besides many cherry and peach trees; the remainder is good woodland. The place lies on the road from Potts's Furnace to Philadelphia. The sale will be held at John Schneider's, near the before-mentioned place, where the heirs of John Benner, deceased, will, on the day aforesaid, be present, and impart to such as desire it, information as to terms of sale and payment.

In the settlement of the estate appear the following names, either as creditors or debtors, mostly neighbors: Valentine Ald, Philip Angle, Frederick Ashbach, John Balte, George Beck, Melchior Beerly, Martin Bitting, Gabriel Boyer, Martin Bullmer, John Campbell, Derick Clever, Peter Colb, Cunrod Crein, Henry Cuntsman, Michael Cunz, Henry Deariner, Balser Emert, Theobald End, Michael Essich, John Foruh, Nicolaas Fouss, Antony Geiger, Balser Gerloch, John Hill, Mathias Hollebach, Joachim John, Adam Kolp, Theobald Land, Christopher Laur, Mathias Loye—"gone to Virginia", Henry Lora, George Mill, Benedict Mintz, Rudolph Moyer, Charles Nagel, John Potts, Thomas Potts, Jacob Reife, Barnabas Rhodes, John Shemel, Magdalen Shemel, Valentine Sherner, Thomas Shen, George Sheyner, Simon Smith, Adam Wartman, Moses Wayman, John Webber, Carl Wills, Charles Wüts, Daniel Womelsdorff, William Yost, Casper Zinn.

John Benner, prosperous mechanic and farmer, and Catharine, his wife, were members of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg's New Hanover Lutheran congregation. In the Church books it is recorded that on the 10th of September, 1749, three of their daughters were christened, the sponsor being Anna Maria Muhlenberg, wife of the pastor.

John and Catharine Benner had nine children:

1. John Benner, born about 1726; confirmed November 6, 1748, aged 22.

2. Regina Benner.

3. Gertrude Benner, born about 1731; baptized September 10, 1749, aged 18.

4. Susanna Benner, born about 1734, baptized September 10, 1749, aged 15.

5. Elizabeth Benner, born about 1736; baptized September 10, 1749, aged 13.

6. Maria Magdalena Benner, born July 10, 1739; baptized July 8, 1750—Sponsor, Magda. Ringer.

7. Anna Catharina Benner, born March 19, 1741; baptized July 8, 1750—Sponsor, Anna Cath. Kebner.

8. Maria Constantina Benner, born 26, 1744; baptized July 8, 1750—Sponsor, Anna Maria Ringer.

9. Johanna Benner, born March 17, 1747; baptized July 8, 1750—Sponsor, the mother.

Catharina Benner, widow of John Benner, was, November 10, 1761, the wife of Henry Lora, innkeeper, of Hatfield township, Philadelphia county.

CHILDREN OF JOHN BENNER.—JOHN BENNER, JR.

John Benner, son of the tanner, married Barbara ———, lived in New Hanover township, and was a member of the Lutheran church. Issue:

Jacob Benner, born July 30, 1749; baptized September 24, 1749—Sponsors: Gertrude Behner and Jacob Ebly; confirmed, June 17, 1764, at New Hanover Lutheran church.

John Benner, born June 26, 1751.

Samuel Benner, baptized December 1, 1753.

Elizabeth Benner, born December 5, 1754.

Eva Elizabeth Benner, born July 29, 1756.

——— Benner, born April 20, 1762.

December 2, 1753, John Benner's young son was buried by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

REGINA BENNER.

On April 13, 1749, by virtue of a license dated April 10, Philip Fried and Regina Bener were married in New Hanover township.—Providence (Trappe) Lutheran Church Record. Philip Freed was a weaver. He subsequently acquired the 200 acres owned by his father-in-law, by purchases, at various times, from the heirs. August 16, 1763, he sold 100 acres to John Schneider, of New Hanover township, innkeeper, who sold it, the following year, to Rev. Jacob Van Buskirk, Lutheran minister. In 1779, Philip Freed was a taxable of New Hanover township, but without real estate. Philip and Regina Freed had:

John Freed, born October 16, 1750.

Henry Frederick Freed, born about 1753; baptized September 5, 1756, aged 3.

Samuel Freed, born about 1754; baptized September 5, 1756, aged 2.

Adam Freed, born June 14, 1756.

John Christophel Freed, born December 12, 1758.

John Philip Freed, born September 28, 1760.

GERTRUDE BENNER.

Gertrude Benner was confirmed a member of New Hanover Lutheran congregation, November 5, 1749.

August 26, 1750, Gertrude Behner and John Ad. Schmidt were sponsors for John Adam Bartz, son of John Frederick Bartz and wife Susanna, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church. October 9, 1750, by virtue of a license, Adam Schmid, of New Hanover township, and Gertraut Behner, were married. Providence Lutheran Church Record. December 20, 1761, they resided in Hatfield township, Philadelphia county. Mr. Smith was a saddler.

SUSANNA BENNER.

Susanna Benner was confirmed by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church, November 5, 1749. February 24, 1761, she was the wife of Andrew Kichlein, of Hilltown township, Bucks county.

ELIZABETH BENNER.

Elizabeth Benner was confirmed April 8, 1750. She was the wife of Jacob Fryer, of Hilltown township, Bucks county, February 24, 1761.

MARIA MAGDALENA BENNER.

February 24, 1761, Magdalena Benner was the wife of John Adam Sharer, of North Wales township, Philadelphia county.

ANNA CATHARINE BENNER.

December 20, 1761, Catharine Benner was the wife of John Heany (otherwise Henich), of Bucks county.

MARIA CONSTANTINA BENNER.

Henry Lora, of Hatfield township, was the guardian of Constantina Benner. March 27, 1766, she was the wife of John Reinberry.

JOHANNA BENNER.

Jacob Reed, of Hatfield township, was the guardian of Hannah Benner. April 27, 1768, she was the wife of Felix Brunner.

Gleanings in Old Fields.

PALATINE DEBTORS.

The American Weekly Mercury, Philadelphia, November 7, 1728: Advertisement. Those Palatines who have hitherto neglected to pay for their Passages in the Ship James Goodwill, are to take Notice; that if they do not pay to me on board the said Ship, or to Charles Read of Philadelphia, the Sum from them respectively due, the 20th Day of this Instant November, they will be proceeded against according to Law, by David Crockatt.

Marriages by Rev. George Wack.

COMMUNICATED BY W. H. REED, PH. G., M. D., OF NORRISTOWN.

Continued.

1816.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|--|
| 185. January | 2. | John Baughman and Maria Boier. |
| 186. January | 11. | Jacob Keisel and Margaret Rufe. |
| 187. February | 4. | Jacob Ryner and Rachel Spencer. |
| 188. February | 8. | Abraham Henery and Margareth Jacoby. |
| 189. February | 11. | Samuel Spare and Maria Snyder. |
| 190. June | 6. | Jacob Weber and Anna Weber. |
| 191. June | 29. | John Ottinger and Elizabeth Meiers. |
| 192. October | 6. | George Ortner and Sarah Weikle. |
| 193. October | 31. | Peter Dager and Elizabeth Dewees. |
| 194. November | 10. | Jobe Lowrey and Susanna Snyder. |
| 195. November | 10. | Jacob Bean and Cathrine Herley. |
| 196. November | 19. | Henry Dager and Susana Reyer. |
| 197. December | 15. | Charles Mullen and Isabella Woodhouse. |
| 198. December | 29. | John Montier and Rebecca Clemens. |

1817.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|--------------------------------------|
| 199. January | 23. | John Berge and Polly Letherach. |
| 200. January | 23. | William Slater and Sarah Snyder. |
| 201. February | 16. | John Porter and Mary Jones. |
| 202. March | 9. | Jacob Fetterman and Sibbilla Frantz. |
| 203. June | 22. | John Kline and Mary Frantz. |
| 204. June | 22. | Jacob Snyder and Rachel Thomas. |
| 205. July | 13. | Abraham Beier and Abalona Stong. |
| 206. October | 16. | Michael Zilling and Susana Warner. |
| 207. November | 20. | Jacob Hampshire and Eleanor Jones. |
| 208. November | 20. | Samuel Snyder and Sophia Martin. |
| 209. December | 18. | Joseph Hunsperger and Cathrine Been. |
| 210. December | 13. | Abraham Martin and Maria Loch. |
| 211. December | 28. | Leonhard Clemmens and Maria Moser. |

1818.

- | | | |
|---------------|-----|--|
| 212. January | 8. | Frederick Nuss and Sarah Schlater. |
| 213. February | 1. | George Danebaur and Elizabeth Hoot. |
| 214. February | 1. | Henry Selzer and Anna Stout. |
| 215. February | 5. | Samuel Fries and Sarah Knipe. |
| 216. February | 8. | Fred. Hillegas and Susanah Schellenberger. |
| 217. February | 19. | Jacob Zimmermann and Elizabeth Cohler. |
| 218. February | 21. | Daniel S. Reiff and Debra Clemens. |
| 219. February | 26. | Amos Weber and Anna Knipe. |
| 220. March | 12. | John Matson and Elizabeth Mathew. |

(To be Continued.)

Payments for Land by Purchasers in the Perkiomen Country.

Extracts from the Journal kept in the Land Office of the Proprietaries.

[Continued.]

December 29, 1739.	John Marcus Reving reced of C. Grasshold in part for Land on Rich Valley Creek, B. Co.	£ 4 0 0
January 3, 1740.	George Mock reced of him in part for Land in Upper Milford	£ 5 0 0
January 8, 1740.	Leonard Lutz reced of him by John Mock part for Land in Upper Milford, Bucks Co.	£ 5 0 0
January 10, 1740.	Ulrick Spinner reced of him in part for Land in Milford Township	£ 12 0 0
January 31, 1740.	Ulrick Rees reced of him in part for Land in Upper Milford Town ^r	£ 2 10 0
February 6, 1740.	Philip Labar reced of him in part for Land in Upper Hanover	£ 9 7 7
February 13, 1740.	George Shambough reced of him in part for Land in Upper Milford	£ 5 9 0
February 27, 1740.	Conrad Suppinger reced of him in part for Land near Rich Valley Creek P. Co.	£ 2 10 0
February 27, 1740.	Paul Leydy reced of him in part further	£ 2 0 0
March 4, 1740.	Abraham Moyer reced of him in full for 25 a. near Cowessehoppin	£ 3 17 6
March 5, 1740.	John Weydener reced of him in part for Land near Colebrookdale	£ 5 0 0
March 7, 1740.	Christian Snyder reced of him in part by N. Scull for Land in Cowessehoppin	£ 2 10 0
March 12, 1740.	Godleip Herger reced of him in full for 91 a. in Frederick's Township	£ 14 2 1
	4 years 10 mos. $\frac{1}{2}$ in- terest due thereon	£ 4 2 6 £ 18 4 7

(To be Continued.)

The Perkiomen Region, Past and Present.

Perkiomen Publishing Co.,
1625 N. THIRTEENTH STREET,

Henry S. Dotterer,
EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, SEPTEMBER 15, 1899.

The Schwenkfelders.

On the 25th of September, 1899, the followers of Caspar Schwenkfeld celebrated the one hundred and sixty-fifth anniversary of their arrival at Philadelphia. The services were held in the new church in Philadelphia. After their voyage across the sea, in the sailing vessel of that day, the band of persecuted emigrants, landed at Philadelphia on the 25th of September, 1734. Their first act was that of thanksgiving to God for deliverance from the persecutions which they had suffered in the Old World and for safe arrival in the province dedicated to religious freedom in the New World. They next took up land in the Perkiomen Valley, and there their houses of worship and most of their membership are found to-day—in Worcester, Towamencin, Upper Hanover, Douglass, the Salfords, and contiguous districts. Every year since 1734 a memorial and thanksgiving service has been held in one of the churches of the denomination. But one hundred and sixty-five years intervened between the first and second observance of this ceremony in the city of Philadelphia. Until a year or two ago there was no organized congregation of this society here. Recently a new church edifice, located at Thirtieth and Cumberland streets, was completed, and very appropriately it was chosen for the annual commemoration this year.

William Y. Meschter, the well-known manufacturer and merchant, and Dr. James M. Anders, Ph. D., a leading man in medical and banking circles, have been foremost in promoting the establishment

of a Church home for the Schwenkfelders resident in Philadelphia.

Rev. A. Stapleton, recently removed from Lewisburg, Pa., to Carlisle, Pa., is ever on the alert for interesting facts bearing upon the early Pennsylvania families. Under recent date he writes: I had hoped to find some chunks of history on a recent trip to Western Maryland and West Virginia, but was sadly disappointed. I first visited St. Paul Lutheran and Reformed church and graveyard, the oldest Pennsylvania German settlement in Maryland, and visited by Schlatter. This is near Clear Spring on the Conogocheague creek, (pronounced Con-o-go-jig,) Washington county, about seven miles from Hagerstown. I found a very large graveyard, but, alas! very few of the old settlers' graves were marked. So I contented myself with gathering familiar Pennsylvania German names of later days. In Martinsburg, W. Va., I also visited the Lutheran and German Reformed graveyard, the first of the town, which was laid out in 1778, but found the old graves simply marked with limestone headstones? In the City cemetery I came across the grave of John Marsteller, born 1841, died 1898. At Martinsburg I visited the Sensesderfers, who were overjoyed to see a relative and family historian. They descend from Lewis (born 1778, died 1867), son of Martin, the emigrant, and who was a son-in-law of Moses Binder, all from New Hanover. Lewis (as above) was a brother to the wife of my great-grandfather, Christian Specht. (See Perkiomen Region. Inscriptions in Reformed Graveyard, New

Hanover.) There are still a goodly number of grandchildren of Lewis, many of whom are in good circumstances. I found a great many offshoots of old East Pennsylvania family names, but my brief stay prevented any researches worth while recording.

The DeHaven Club.

The DeHaven family, conspicuous in the history of the Perkiomen Valley from the earliest times to the present, has spread over the whole country. It is numerous in the Middle Western States. With headquarters at Chicago, an association of descendants of the immigrants was formed May 30, 1894, under the name of The DeHaven Club. Mrs. C. E. Tucker Dracass, its secretary and treasurer, has spent much time and money in looking up the history of the family.

Geo. F. P. Wanger, Civil Engineer, of Pottstown, Pa., writes us from Dayton, O.: Since my sojourn in Dayton I have met descendants of a great many Pennsylvanians—Pfoutz, Rinehart and other Chester county families, William Horning's children—he was from Skipack—and many others.

The Hill Family.

C. F. Hill, of Hazleton, Pa., is interested in the genealogy of this family. Adam and Michael Hill were among the very early settlers of Frederick township. The Hills were among the founders of the old Moselem church in Richmond township, Berks county. Jacob Hill, Sr., owned a farm near Oley, on Manatawny creek; and another Jacob Hill lived in Maxatawny township, near Kutztown.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

JACOB JOHNSON,

of Montgomery county, was granted a gratuity of Forty dollars, as full compensation for his Revolutionary services by act approved January 17, 1831.

HENRY SHANTZ,

of Montgomery county, was granted a gratuity and annuity of Forty dollars each for Revolutionary services, by the Legislature March 25, 1831.

The Henry Antes Memorial.

During the past month important additional support has come forward to the Fund. There can be no doubt that influences at work will speedily increase the subscriptions and contributions. At this point we deem it proper to repeat a suggestion made some time ago: that subscriptions be made rather than cash contributions. It will much aid the undertaking to know soon who will contribute and how much; but the money itself need not be sent until called for.

At present Ten Dollars is the favorite donation. Considering the wealth and public spirit of a large percentage of the descendants, we look confidently for a sum larger, possibly as much as One Hundred Dollars, from a number of them.

The Fund at this writing stands:

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mrs. M. Helen Heywood, Windermere, representing herself, Mrs. Loyd, Rev. T. A. La Trobe Foster and Thomas B. Foster, £5 . .	\$24 35
Miss Eleanora S. La Trobe, Eastbourne, representing herself, her sisters in Switzerland (Countess de Salis, Madam Godet, and Miss Margaret Rose La Trobe, of Neuchatel), her cousin, Mrs. Pearson, nee La Trobe, and Mrs. Frederic La Trobe, of Margate, £1 17 0	9 01
Henry S. Dotterer, Philadelphia . .	10 00
Miss Eleanora S. Latrobe, from Mrs. Maxwell, for the Bateman branch, £1 0 0	4 87
C. H. Latrobe, civil and consulting engineer, Baltimore	10 00
Col. E. A. Irvin, of Curwensville, Pa.	10 00
A. E. Patton, Banker, Curwensville, Pa.	10 00
Robert Antes, Batavia, N. Y., per Frances A. Holden	5 00
William G. Antes, Batavia, N. Y., per Frances A. Holden	5 00

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Hon. John Patton, ex-U. S. Senator from Michigan, Grand Rapids, Mich.	10 00
Herman S. MacMinn, civil engineer, DuBois, Pa.	10 00
Total,	\$108 23

Col. E. A. Patton, of Curwensville, was a gallant officer of the famous "Bucktail" regiment, the 42nd Pennsylvania Vol-

unteers. He was confined in Libby Prison for two months. He was wounded at the battle of South Mountain. His recovery was considered impossible; but by skillful treatment under the direction of Division Surgeon Louis W. Read—a Norristown man—his life was saved. At the battle of Fredericksburg, December 14, 1862, he was again wounded. The following Spring he was compelled, by his enfeebled condition, to leave the service.

From Batavia, N. Y., we have this gratifying letter:

Batavia, Sept., 1899.

Henry S. Dotterer,

Dear Sir: Enclosed you will find draft for ten dollars, to be applied to the fund for a memorial stone for Henry Antes—\$5.00 from Robert Antes and \$5.00 from William Antes. There is no Antes blood in my veins, but I had great love and respect for each of them, and gladly send this to have them represented. I trust you will be successful in the undertaking. I consider it good and honest blood and always had and deserved the respect of those with whom they were thrown. Yours truly,

FRANCES A. HOLDEN.

Mr. Albert Bromer, the successful manufacturer, of Schwenksville, Pa., resides within five miles of the grave of Henry Antes, and is familiar with the granite of Frederick township, having used this rock in building a handsome private residence and in the Reformed Church edifice at Schwenksville. He writes: "I think our native granite would be very suitable material for a monument. Everlasting as those rocks of granite surrounding the graveyard, in the neighboring hills, should the memory of Henry Antes' useful life be kept before our people, to his honor and also as an encouragement for the living. I will do whatever I can to help along the movement."

Mr. Bromer is not of the Antes blood. He came from Alsace, and established, at Schwenksville, the business of manufacture of clothing for the city wholesale trade. This enabled him to give employment to many persons in an industrious community. He thus became a public

benefactor. Schwenksville from a stagnant village became a prosperous, growing town. Said the late Jacob G. Schwenk, former merchant and later banker, shortly before his decease, to the writer: "Before Albert Bromer came we had much trouble in getting settlement from some of our customers. After he started in business this was all changed. The people who worked for him, received their pay weekly and came to us and paid cash for their purchases, relieving us of the risks of selling on credit."

In our next Number will be commenced a paper on Henry Antes, read at Fagleysville, Pa., March 19, 1898, prepared by Henry S. Dotterer.

Days Devoted to Research Abroad.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

VI.

BERNE, AND ITS LIBRARY.

Berne is worthy of more notice than is accorded to it by guide books and tourists. We spent May 18 and 19, 1896, there. The city is built on high ground in a semi-circular curve in the Aar river. The points of popular interest are the Cathedral, the bear pits, the clock tower, the new high bridge over the Aar, the many fountains at the crossings of the principal streets, and the frequent use of the bear as a decoration and as a subject for souvenirs. From the Grosse Schanze a charming view of the sunset glow upon the snowy Bernese Alps is afforded. A peculiarity of Berne, not noted in the books, are the arched buildings on each side of the principal street, which are called the Lauben; i. e., covered alleys. On the first floors of these houses are numerous small stores. The window sills of the upper stories of the best dwellings are provided with slightly protruding railings, and bright red cushions being placed on the sills, the ladies use them for seats, thus securing the advantages of our bay windows. One of the fountains is a figure of a human monster, called the Kindfresser, or devourer of little children. The City Library contains MSS. of interest to the Pennsylvanian historian. I spent one day in it. The Director kindly assisted me in my researches.

Marriages by Rev. George Wack.

COMMUNICATED BY W. H. REED, PH. G., M. D., OF NORRISTOWN.

(Continued.)

- 221. March 19. Samuel Weidner and Maria Sechler.
- 222. March 26. George Lehman and Anna Koplin.
- 223. April 1. Adam Deam and Sarah Yetter.
- 224. April 12. John Hertzell and Eva Schellenberger.
- 225. April 27. Eli Thomas and Mary Weidner.
- 226. May 3. Abraham Koenig and Sarah Kehl.
- 227. May 16. Daniel Cassel and Regina Keiser.
- 228. May 19. Henry Ruth and Sarah Wigner.
- 229. May 28. Samuel Schlater and Maria Rufe.
- 230. June 18. Adam Smith and Hannah McVaw.
- 231. July — Daniel Beard and Patty Zimmerman.
- 232. August 30. John Dager and (?) Anna Fries.
- 233. October 1. David Tool and Elizabeth Heydrick.
- 234. November 1. Valentine Schleiffer and Susanah Collin.
- 235. November 8. Abraham Lutz and Elizabeth Conveer.
- 236. November 15. John Wanner and Margareth Hoot.
- 237. December 13. Samuel Cassel and Barbary Hunsperger.
- 238. December 13. Jacob Zeaver and Elizabeth Harp.
- 239. December 24. Jesse Stern and Rachel Zelzer.
- 240. December 24. Peter Beau and Anna Hunsperger.

1819.

- 241. February 10. John Classon and Mary Loucks.
- 242. March 7. Andrew Ziegler and Elizabeth Fryer.
- 243. March 27. David Kratz and Anna Letherach.
- 244. April 6. Abraham Moyer and Anna Godshall.
- 245. April 29. Henry Landis and Margareth Schwartz.
- 246. June 15. Benjamin Kister and Maria Cassel.
- 247. July 18. David Polick and Mary Zebold.
- 248. August 1. Christian Peters and Barbary Brauer.
- 249. September 30. Isaac Cassel and Susanah Heebner.
- 250. October 29. John Shafer and Anna Haupt.
- 251. November 4. John Weber and Elizabeth Markley.
- 252. November 30. Amos Warner and Elizabeth Heyser.
- 253. December 2. Samuel Stebbens and Lydia Speakman.
- 254. December 9. Jesse Fronefield and Cathrine Pruner.

1820.

- 255. January 23. Lewis Hittner and Elizabeth Brynor.
- 256. March 2. John Pruner and Cathrine Wisler.

(To be Continued.)

115

Moravian Notes.

COMMUNICATED BY JNO. W. JORDAN, OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

STAGE ROUTE.

In July of 1742 the Moravians established a postal and express service between Bethlehem and Philadelphia; four postillions were appointed. The service was the following:

Leave Bethlehem on Monday and proceed as far as Falkner's Swamp, and put up at Holstein's; thence to Germantown by Tuesday evening; Wednesday to Philadelphia, and return to Germantown for the night; Thursday to Falkner's Swamp and put up at Henry Antes's; reach Bethlehem by Friday evening.

AUGUSTINE NEISSER,

the celebrated clockmaker of Germantown, was born at Sehlen, Moravia, in 1717, and fled to Herrnhut with his parents in 1723. He married, November, 1770, Catharine Reisinger, Rev. Michael Schlatter performing the ceremony. Issue: George Henry Neisser, born 1771; Augustine Neisser, born 1774; Jacob Neisser, born 1774. The old clockmaker died at Germantown in March of 1780.

SEBASTIAN HENRY KNAUSS,

a son of Ludwig and Anna Margaretha (maiden name Görlach) Knauss, born October 6, 1714, at Titelsheim, in the Wetterau. He was brought up in the Reformed Church. Came to Pennsylvania in 1723. January 1, 1741, he married Anna Catherine Transue. United with the Moravian movement while learning his trade of wagonwright with Henry Antes. Visited Bethlehem in 1742, united with the congregation at Emaus in 1747, where he died, February 26, 1777. Union blessed with eight boys and three girls. His sons were:

Henry Knauss, born November 23, 1741.

Leonard Knauss, born January 8, 1745.

John Knauss, born November 6, 1748.

Joseph Knauss, born October 11, 1750.

Abraham Knauss, born March 1, 1755.

Jacob Knauss, born January 26, 1757.

John Ludwig Knauss, born May 17, 1759.

Philip Knauss, born October 25, 1767.

ENDT—BECHTEL—ANTES.

Bishop J. C. F. Cammerhoff, writing to Zinzendorf, states (1747):

"John Bechtel's house in Germantown, used for a school, was next to Theobald Endt's house, and also near that of John Stephen Benezet."

Charles J. Wister, of Germantown, who has two chairs and a walnut stand presented to his grandfather by Count Zinzendorf, told me in 1879

that the Endt house was still standing, on the west side of Germantown avenue, near the corner of Queen street. It was built of stone, 2-storied.

The Seventh Pennsylvania Synod was held in Endt's house.

Several burials were made in the garden of the Bechtel lot.

John Bechtel was ordained April 22, 1742, by Bishop David Nitschmann, at Germantown.

Henry Antes was ordained October 27, 1748, "Consenior Civilis" at Bethlehem.

The Bucks County Strassburgers.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

The letter written by me to Bürgermeister Strassburger, on the morning after my interview with Fraulein Ernestine Strassburger, at Neustadt-am-Hardt, as stated in the last number of The Perkiomen Region, brought me this reply:

Ober-Ingelheim, 26th June, 1896.

Mr. Henry S. Dotterer,
in Heidelberg.

In reply to your esteemed letter of the 24th inst., I give you the following:

Johann Ulrich Strassburger, of Ober-Diebach, was united in marriage, on the 26th of February, 1715, with Maria Elisabetha, widow of a certain Peter Flücken, of this place, and on the 11th of February, 1738, with Anna Maria Hebel, also of this place.

From the union of Widow Flücken and Ulrich Strassburger came eight children, namely:

1. Johann Andreas Strassburger, born January 19, 1716.
2. Charlotte Pauline Strassburger, born April 24, 1718.
3. Johann Strassburger, born November 13, 1719.
4. Maria Barbara Strassburger, born June 8, 1721.
5. Maria Philippina Strassburger, born June 12, 1723.
6. Johann Valentin Strassburger, born May 26, 1724.
7. Maria Rosina Strassburger, born June 4, 1727.
8. Pauline Strassburger, born June 22, 1737.

From the union of Ulrich Strassburger and Anna Maria Hebel came these children:

1. Charlotte Margaretha Strassburger, born January 30, 1739.
2. Anna Maria Elisabetha Strassburger, born April 7, 1740.

The eldest son, Johann Andreas Strassburger, was united in marriage, July 21, 1751, with Catharina Rosina Kolb. The following children were born to them:

1. Christine Strassburger, born October 2, 1751.
2. Johann Andreas Strassburger, born January 24, 1754.

Johann Strassburger (born November 13, 1719), brother of Johann Andreas Strassburger, had by Johanna Christine Geyer, of Horrweiler, a son, born February 16, 1754, named Johann Strassburger, who married, May 16, 1780, Eva Catharina Jungmann, and they had two children:

1. Johann Adam Strassburger, born March 23, 1784.
2. Johann Georg Strassburger, born July 21, 1792.

The first named, Johann Adam Strassburger (born March 23, 1784) was my father, from his marriage with Susanna Philippina Winternheimer. Hence, Johann Strassburger, brother to Johann Andreas Strassburger (born January 19, 1716), was my great-grandfather.

The remaining branches of the family will not interest you. My object in making the statement relative to Johann Strassburger, is merely to show my connection with the family, and to show that in applying to me for information you addressed the right person.

I think I have given you in the foregoing sufficient material, yet I am willingly ready to furnish further information.

With friendly greetings, I subscribe myself, with highest regard,

JACOB STRASSBURGER,
Bürgermeister.

JOHN ANDREW STRASSBURGER, THE FIRST.

John Andrew Strassburger (born January 19, 1716) came to America in the ship *Minerva*, from Rotterdam, via Portsmouth, which arrived at Philadelphia in October, 1769. On the 13th of October, 1769, he signed the declaration. He was a school teacher. He located in Hilltown township, Bucks county, and is buried in the Tohickon churchyard, in Rockhill township. The opinion is expressed by a member of the family that John Andrew Strassburger (born January 19, 1716) returned to Germany, but came out to Pennsylvania a second time, and remained here until his death. Catharina Rosina Kolb, his wife, died at Ober-Ingelheim March 15, 1771.

In reply to the inquiry, Was it known in your family that Johann Andreas Strassburger, father and son, went to Pennsylvania in 1769? the Bürgermeister replies: I often heard my father tell us children, that a certain Carl Wolf, of this place, (whom I personally knew,) who made a journey to North America, and after several years returned, had met a man in Philadelphia, named Strassburger, who was a native of this place, and a relative to us. He had two children, one of whom was a divine. The father possessed a large farm.

The record of the birth of the children of Johann Ulrich Strassburger is in the church book, now in the public office (Standesamt) at Ober-Ingelheim.

Anna Maria Hebel was from Sauer Schwabenheim, Bingen district, near Ober-Ingelheim.

Ober-Ingelheim is located south of the Rhine on the railroad between Bingen and Mayence. It is in the midst of a rich wine producing district. The red wine bearing the brand Ober-Ingelheim is known the world over.

CHRISTINE STRASSBURGER.

Christine Strassburger, born October 2, 1751, daughter of John Andrew and Catharine Rosina (Kolb) Strassburger, came to America, probably in 1769.

In the marriage record of the German Reformed Church of Philadelphia occurs this entry:

January 1, 1777. Alexander Smith et Christin: Strasburgerin.

In the Philadelphia Directory for 1785, is mentioned: Alexander Smith, merchant, Penn street, between South and Pine streets. Penn street ran, north and south, between Front street and the Delaware.

December 17, 1793. Letters of Administration were granted to Andrew Strasburgh on the estate of Alex^r. Smith, dec'd.—security, £500. Godfrey Haga and John Jordan, both of Philadelphia, sureties.

JOHN ANDREW STRASSBURGER, THE SECOND.

He was born, in Germany, January 24, 1754; came to America, probably with his father in 1769; married, in 1780, Eva Jager; died April 27, 1825. Issue:

1. John Strassburger, born February 14, 1787; married Maria Ganger; died February 19, 1863; buried at Union cemetery, Allentown, Pa.

2. Elizabeth Strassburger, married Christian Berger. The marriage record of Race Street Reformed Church, Philadelphia, states: 1803, November 29. Christian Berger and Elizabeth Strassburger. Reverend Samuel Helffenstein was then the pastor.

3. ——— Strassburger. Married John Engelman.

4. John Andrew Strassburger, born October 3, 1796.

5. ——— Strassburger. Married John Adam Wieder.

6. Catharine Strassburger, born July 23, 1784; married (first) Christian Young, and (second) Jacob Hartzell; died January 28, 1864; buried at Allen cemetery, Allentown, Pa.

7. ——— Strassburger (a daughter).

Johann Andreas Strassburger learned the trade of leather tanning. He established himself in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, and was successful in amassing a considerable fortune. He and his wife are buried at Zionsville church, Lehigh county, Pa. Their gravestones bear these words:

Hier ruhet
in der Hoffnung einer seliger Auferstehung
Johann Andreas Strassburger.
Er war geboren in Europa den 24. Januar, 1754, kam nach
Amerika im Jahr 1769; lebte in der Ehe 45 Jahre
mit Eva, eine geborene Jagerin, zeugte
7 Kinder—2 söhne und 5 Töchter,
und starb den 27. April, 1825,
im Alter 71 Jahre,
3 Monate und
4 Tage.

Zum Andenken an
Eva Strassburger,
gebore Jager, Gattin von Andreas Strassburger. Sie
war geboren den 1. September, 1752, und starb
den 16. July, 1835. Ihr Alter war 82 Jahre,
10 Monate und 15 Tage.

It will be observed that the date of birth of John Andrew Strassburger as given in the church record at Ober-Ingelheim and on the gravestone at Zionsville, agree to the day.

REV. JOHN ANDREW STRASSBURGER, (THE THIRD),

son of Johann Andreas and Eva (Jäger) Strassburger, was born, in Upper Milford township, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, October 3, 1796; married (first), September 15, 1818, Catharine Stout, and (second) Mrs. Anna Worman, maiden name Stover; died, at Sellersville, Pa., May 2, 1860. Catharine Stout, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Kern) Stout, was born November 4, 1798; died October 7, 1838. The children of Rev. John Andrew and Catharine (Stout) Strassburger were:

1. Nero S. Strassburger, born August 7, 1819, married Diana Dickenschied; died at Allentown, Pa.
2. Louisiana Strassburger, born Nov. 24, 1820; married Elias Hartzell.
3. Gideon Strassburger, born February 26, 1822; went West, and married; engaged in railroading; lived and died at LaCrosse, Wis.
4. Reuben Y. Strassburger, born at Bridgetown, October 1, 1823; married, January 21, 1847, Elizabeth Z. Schwenk; died, at Schwenksville, October 14, 1872. Elizabeth Z. Schwenk, daughter of Jacob and Lena (Ziegler) Schwenk, was born, in Skippack township, September 24, 1821; resides at Schwenksville.
5. ——— Strassburger (a son), born April 8, 1825; died three hours after birth.
6. Elizabeth S. Strassburger, born February 25, 1826; married, March 12, 1846, Dr. Aaron F. Shelly; died in Philadelphia, November 9, 1880. Dr. Aaron F. Shelly, son of Francis and Catharine (Funk) Shelly, was born, in Great Swamp, Bucks county, February 10, 1823; died in Philadelphia, October 13, 1883. They are buried at Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia.
7. Henry Stout Strassburger, born November 2, 1827; resides in Philadelphia.
8. ——— Strassburger (a daughter), born November 21, 1829; lived only eleven hours.
9. Mary Strassburger, born December 20, 1830; married Jesse D. Hartzell; resides at Bridgetown, Bucks county, Pa.
10. Catharine Strassburger, born Nov. 16, 1832; died Aug. 17, 1834.
11. Andrew Strassburger, (twin with Sarah), born December 31, 1833; married Amelia Lorah; died near Amityville, Berks county, Pa.
12. Sarah Strassburger (twin with Andrew), born December 31, 1833; died July 15, 1834.
13. Noah Strassburger, born February 23, 1836; died July 11, 1836.

John Andrew Strassburger studied for the ministry under Rev. Samuel Helffenstein, D. D., of Philadelphia. September 10, 1818, he was licensed to preach at Carlisle, Pa., by the Synod of the German Reformed Church. He was chosen, while still a student, to the pastorate of the charge composed of the Tohickon, Indianfield and Charlestown congregations, in Bucks county. Here he labored from the beginning to the end of his ministry, from Easter, 1818, to June, 1854. At the close of his ministry a circular, printed in English and German, was issued to the members of his congregations. The English version was as follows:

RESIGNATION.

After due notice, the Consistories of the four united Congregations to wit: Indian-Field, Charlestown, Tohickon, and Ridge Road—assembled in Ridge Road Church, on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, on which occasion the Pastor of said charge handed in his resignation, viz:

On account of bodily and mental debility, I, J. A. Strassburger, resign my ministerial charge amongst you, after a servitude of thirty-six years and three months; during which time about three thousand children were received by infant holy Baptism; fifteen hundred and ninety-five members by Confirmation, after Catechetical instructions: twelve hundred and thirty-five couple were instituted in the holy bonds of wedlock, by matrimonial ceremony; one thousand and forty-four committed to their long and solitary home, on which occasions funeral addresses were delivered.

That the great Shepherd of his flock may soon bless you again with a pious and faithful Pastor, is the solemn wish and humble prayer of yours affectionately in the Lord, J. A. STRASSBURGER.

Ridge Road Church, Rockhill tsp., Bucks Co., July 14, 1854.

The words on the gravestone of Rev. J. A. Strassburger, in the Indian Creek Reformed churchyard, are:

Rev. J. A. Strassburger,
Born Oct. 3, 1796,
Died May 2, 1860.

As a minister of German
Reformed Church, he served
the Indian Creek, Tohickon,
Charlestown and Ridge Road
Congregations, from April,
1818, to July 1854.

Colonial Church Builders.

OLD GOSHENHOPPEN CHURCH.

A house of worship, built by the Lutherans and the Reformed jointly, was begun May 9, 1744, and completed in 1748. On a large stone over the entrance was inscribed in German: "The united liberality of the Lutheran and Reformed erected this Temple. J. Conrad Andrea, Lutheran Pastor." At the right of the entrance, on the east side, were the names of the building committee of the Lutherans—Michael Reyer, Balthasar Gerbach, Philip Gabel, Conrad Schneider; on the left, the committee of the Reformed—Christian Schneider, Christian Lehman, Bernhard Arndt, John Zieber (Adam Meyer took Zieber's place).

Gleanings in Old Fields.

A MARRIAGE.

Married, on Sunday, the 21st instant, by the Rev. Mr. Reller, Mr. George B. Jacoby to Miss Christiana Snyder, all of Sunnyside, Montgomery county.—Doylestown Correspondent and Farmers' Advertiser, Tuesday, March 30, 1819.

Report on Pennsylvania.

From a MS. volume, entitled "Haldimand Papers. Reports of the Indian Nations, &c.", in the British Museum, are taken the subjoined statements. The Report is not dated; it appears to have been written about the middle of the last century.

THE INDIANS.

" . . . The Government of Pensilvania is in the greatest Repute with the Indians of any in America. They regard not the Faith of the other Governments. We treat sometimes with the Indians at Onondaga, but oftener in Philadelphia. Their great poverty brings them down here every year or two by Scores. When they are at considerable Expence to us: but it is advantageous to our Interest to strike them with a greatness superior to what they can see in Canada.

THE TOWNS.—THE GERMAN FARMERS.

" . . . Philadelphia was the only town of any Note in the Province 20 Years ago, but now their Number is much increased. The Settlements of the Farmers were universally spread, and the Economy of the Germans having since that time taught us the Method of bringing our produce to Market at a small expence. The Method is this. Every Farmer in our Province almost has a Waggon of his own, for the Service of his Plantation, and likewise horses for Tillage. In the Spring and Fall of the Year, when it is here a Vacation of Farming, they load their Waggons & furnish themselves &c a Beasts with provender for the Journey. The Waggon is their Bed, their Inn, their everything. And many of them will come 100 or 150 miles, without spending a shilling. It is pretty to behold our back Settlers, where their Barns are large as Palaces, while the Owners live in Log Huts; a sign tho' of thriving Farmers. Our people having thus Learn'd the Method of making the back Country of such general Service, Tradesmen found the advantage of removing farther into the Country, for the Expence of Living there being less enables them to afford their Fabricks cheaper.

"Lancaster was the first Town; and York on Codorus, Reading, Carlisle and Easton have been since added, to which we may add German Town, which is but 6 Miles from Philadelphia."

MINERAL SPRINGS.

" . . . There is a vitriolic Spring near Pequea of Quality like that at Herngruntz in Hungary & has flatter'd the Imagination of some with a Notion of transmutation of Iron into Copper. There is a Calybeat Spring called the Yellow Spring near French Creek. These two, with that pointed out in my Map in the Forks of Delaware are the only Mineral ones in the province that have fallen under my Notice."

THE NEWTOWN PIPPIN.

"Apples. We have great Varieties of Apples for the Table and the Cellar. The Newtown Pippin exceeds everything for fine Taste and Duration, and keeps its liveliness to the last. 'Tis a Large green Apple and I think less liable to Worms than any other."

TREES AND PLANTS.

"Mr. John Bartram has for many years past been engaged in procuring all sorts of Trees and Plants for Gentlemen in England, and there is scarce anything of the kind that has escaped his Notice. He has great Skill in Botany & is the most diligent Man living. He corresponds with Mr. Peter Colinson in London, Dr. Gronovius in Leyden & Dr. Lyndus in Upsal. I must not omit mentioning that Mr. James Alexander, the Proprietor's Gardiner, is very well skilled in everything useful as well as curious, relating to the polite as well as vulgar Culture in our Plantations and Gardens."

Samuel Bertolet, of Frederick Township.

The first of the name to settle in Falkner Swamp was Samuel Bertolet, son of Abraham Bertolet of Oley, and grandson of Jean Bertolet, the Huguenot immigrant, who came in 1726.

Samuel Bertolet, son of Abraham Bertolet and Elizabeth DeTurek, his wife, was born, in Oley, on the 14th of September, 1743. He married twice; his wives were sisters, and first cousins to himself, daughters of Jacob and Susanna (Bertolet) Frey, of Frederick township. Esther Frey, his first wife, was born August 24, 1756, and died June 12, 1788. Elizabeth Frey, his second wife, was born June 6, 1762, and died August 8, 1823.

Samuel Bertolet and Esther Frey were married June 25, 1771. Their children were:

——— Bertolet (a son), born August 11, 1772; died the same day.

Abraham Bertolet, born August 26, 1773, at five o'clock in the morning; married Esther Hunsicker; died March 28, 1862.

Jacob Bertolet, born March 16, 1776, between seven and eight o'clock in the forenoon; married Catharine Leidig; died March 28, 1843.

Samuel Bertolet, born March 4, 1779, between four and five o'clock in the afternoon; married ——— Frick; died in Chester county, about 1860.

——— Bertolet (a daughter), born December 31, 1781; died January 5, 1782, aged six days.

Elizabeth Bertolet, born April 25, 1785; died July 20, 1785, aged twelve weeks and two days.

Benjamin Bertolet, born December 10, 1783; died April 12, 1784, aged seventeen weeks and six days.

Daniel Bertolet, born January 3, 1787; died March 26, 1787, aged eleven weeks and five days.

Samuel Bertoly (Bertolet) and Elizabeth Frey were married January 26, 1790. This marriage is recorded in the register of Falkner Swamp Reformed church. Issue:

Johannes Bertolet, born November 5, 1790; married Catharine Detweiler; died January 12, 1864.

Susanna Bertolet, born July 7, 1793; died, unmarried, September 30, 1828.

Daniel Bertolet, born April 20, 1796; married Catharine Gable; died February 24, 1868.

Esther Bertolet and Elizabeth Bertolet (twins), born April 21, 1799; Esther Bertolet married John Detweiler; died September 14, 1881. Elizabeth Bertolet married Philip Stearly.

Upon the death of Jacob Frey the farm owned by him, in Frederick township, passed into the possession of Samuel Bertolet, his son-in-law, and the stone house partially built by the deceased was completed and occupied by the new owner.

Samuel Bertolet, during the latter years of the Revolutionary war, purchased the large farm and the mill on Swamp creek of Colonel Frederick Antes. He was prosperous in business, influential in his neighborhood, and became wealthy. In his religious views he leaned towards the Mennonites, and led an earnest, exemplary Christian life. He was a student of books, a promoter of religion, and an intelligent, reflecting observer of events in his time. He was in the prime of life during the period of the Revolutionary war, and his name is enrolled as a member of the 7th class in the Frederick township militia company in 1777-'78. Many traditions of that time have been handed down by the Bertolets. George Washington, it is said, was sojourning, with his staff, for a few days at the house of Colonel Frederick Antes, of Frederick township, and every morning the Father of his Country walked over to neighbor Samuel Bertolet's house to drink the waters of a noted mineral spring. Samuel Bertolet and the other large farmers, if not regularly serving in the army, were required, when occasion demanded, to furnish teams for the transportation of stores and wounded, during the critical times of the battles of Brandywine, Paoli and Germantown, and the encampment at Valley Forge. Samuel Bertolet, so the story goes, hauled a load of wounded all the way from the field at Brandywine to the hospital at Bethlehem.

The grave of Samuel Bertolet, at Bertolet's Mennonite meeting house, is marked by a stone bearing these words:

Hier
ruhet der Leib
des verstorbenen
SAMUEL BERTOLET
Er wurde geboren den
14 September 1743
und Endet Sein Leben
den 1ten January 1805
Seines alters 61 Jahr
3 Monat und 16 Tag.

Sub-Lieutenant Peter Richards.

A BATCH OF VOUCHERS FOR DISBURSEMENTS MADE BY HIM IN SEVENTEEN
HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE.

The following receipts given by actors in the Revolutionary struggle bring vividly to view the heartiness with which the leading men of the Perkiomen country supported the cause of freedom for America.

Received January the 3rd A. D. 1781 of Peter Richards Sub Lieu^t the sum of Eighty Pounds which is for four Days attending at the Court of Appeal. I say received. P^r JN^o. RICHARDS.
£80.

Received January 9th 1781 of Peter Richards one of the Sub L^t County of Philad^a Two hundred & fifty Dollars for 5 days in Making the Return of the Inhabitants of my Comp^y District and Notifying 5th 6th 7th and 8th Classes of my Company and Likewise Six hundred Dollars for my Drum & Life for last Summer. FREDERICK BEITENMAN,
Capt.
£50 D^r.

Received January 12th 1781 of Peter Richards Sub L^t Philadelphia County the sum of six hundred Dollars for the Drum & Life of my Company for the Year 1780, and Two hundred Dollars for four days Service in making a Class Return & Notifying the Class's of my Company. P^r HENRICH BEYER,
Capt.
£300.

Received of Peter Richards one of the Sub L^t County of Philad^a the sum of Six hundred Dollars in full for 10 days Service for the Drummer & Fifer of my Company for the Summer last past. Jan^y 13th 1781.
P^r ISAAH DAVIS,
Captⁿ.
£225.

Received of Peter Richards Sub L^t County of Philad^a One hundred Dollars for 2 days Service in making a Return of the Inhabitants of my Company District. P^r PHILIP HAHN,
Capt.
£37 10.

Received January 22nd 1781 of Peter Richards Sub L^t County of Philad^a Three hundred & twenty Dollars in full for two days Service of a Guard Consisting of a Serje^{nt} and Corp^s & 6 Men in Attending a General Court Martial. P^r me GEORGE GILBERT, Ju^r,
Serg^t of the Guard.
£120.

Received January 31st 1781 of Peter Richards One of the Sub L^t County of Philad^a the sum of Two hundred and forty Dollars, being for the Use of Four Muskets (in the Campaign at Trenton), belonging to Four Men of my Comp^y. P^r me JOHANNES JOST, L^t.
£90.

Received January 31st 1781 of Peter Richards one of the Sub Lieu^t County of Philad^a the sum of six hundred Dollars in full for the Drum & Life of my Company for the Summer last past. And One Hundred Dollars for two days Service in Notifying the 5th 6th 7th and 8th Class's of Militia in my Company. P^r me BENJ^{ns} MARCKLEY, Capt.

Received Feb^y 19th 1781 of Peter Richards Sub L^y County of Philad^a the sum of Three hundred Dollars for six days Service, in Notifying the 5th and 6th Class's in the Year 1779 and Making a Return Last Spring of the Inhabitants according to Law of the Township of Upperhanover.

€112 10. HENRICH MAURER,
Lieut.

Received April 13th 1781 of Peter Richards Sub Lieutenant of the County of Philad^a One hundred Dollars for two days Service Assisting the Capt. in Notifying the 5th 6th 7th & 8th Classes which was called in the Year 1780.

P^r me HENRICH MAURER.

Year 1780.
£37 10.

T^r me HENRICH MAURER,
Lieut.

Received May 20th 1781 of Peter Richards Sub Lieu^t Philadelphia
County the sum of Ninety Pounds which I paid to Assistants in Collecting
Fines. £ me JOHANNES SACKMAN.
£90.

Fines. £ me JOHANNES SACKMAN.
£90.

Recd: Ap^l 25th 1781 of Peter Richards Sub Lt Philad^a County the
sum of Eighty Dollars for mending the Brass at the Staff of the Colours.
£30. D^r me JACOB MARCKLEY.

Dr me JACOB MARCKLEY.

The Trappe Seventy-Five Years Ago.

RECOLLECTIONS OF COLONEL THOMAS SWENK, SR., OCTOGENARIAN.

(Continued.)

John Peterman, referred to in the last number of *The Perkiomen Region*, enjoyed a wide popularity. The red coat he wore when serving as drummer at military drills was said to be the identical coat he wore at the battle of Germantown, as well as in many other battles of the Revolution. He was said to have been a drum major throughout the Revolutionary War.

Captain George Schwenk, who spelled his name different from our people, although the name is the same, our people being responsible for the change, was not in direct line with my folks, but a different branch of the Swenk people, and of course somewhat related. He was a tall, fine-looking man; I may say a very handsome man. He was a tanner by trade, and followed the business at his tan-yard at Trappe, which was on the right side of the road, in the hollow a short distance from the Jacob Fry, Jr., homestead. I can very well remember him when I was a small boy. He was a captain in the War of 1812. Soon after the close of the war he became afflicted with cancer of the stomach. He went to Philadelphia and had an operation performed, but died under it. He was a very popular man, and universally esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

(To be Continued.)

The Norristown Library Company was incorporated April 30, 1796.

Payments for Land by Purchasers in the Perkiomen Country.

Extracts from the Journal kept in the Land Office of the Proprietaries

[Continued.]

March 15, 17 ³³ ₄₀ .	Richard Gregory reced of him in part for Interest and quit rent from 1735 on land in Colebrookdale	£ 14 0 0
March 26, 17 ³³ ₄₀ .	Martin Bauer reced of him in part for Land in Salford Town ⁿ	£ 4 0 0
March 27, 17 ³³ ₄₀ .	Wendal Wyant reced of him in part for Land in Upper Hanover	£ 36 0 0
March 27, 17 ³³ ₄₀ .	Leonard Lutz reced of him further	£ 5 0 0
March 28, 1740.	Lodwick Cirkel reced of him in part for Land in Franconia Township	£ 1 10 0
April 16, 1740.	Jacob Smith reced of him in part for Land near the Great Swamp	£ 5 0 0
April 22, 1740.	Philip Kuhnus reced of him in part for Land in Milford Township	£ 2 15 0
April 24, 1740.	Thomas Maybury reced of him in part for Land in Lebanon Township surveyed to Ben. Wells and for Land at Cowesschoppin surveyed to Geo. Shitz ^l	£ 23 0 0
April 28, 1740.	Barnabas Rhoads reced of John Kinsey in full for 150 a. 75 p. on a branch of Parkeam ^r	£23 6 3
April 29, 1740.	George Shamboch reced of him further	6 10 2 £29 16 5
May 20, 1740.	Hans George Rothe reced of him in part for Land in Upper Han. ^r Phila	£ 2 10 0
May 24, 1749.	Martin Keendig reced of him part for Land in Franconia	£ 3 10 0
May 24, 1740.	Jacob Overhultzer reced of him in part for Land in Franconia	£ 5 0 0
May 28, 1740.	Jacob Lundus reced of him in part for Land in Franconia	£ 1 0 0
		£ 10 0 0

(To be Continued.)

The Perkiomen Region,

Past and Present.

Perkiomen Publishing Co.,

1635 N. THIRTEENTH STREET,

Henry S. Dotterer,

EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 15, 1899.

John F. Meginness, editor and historian, and his wife, celebrated their golden wedding on the evening of October 25, 1899, at their home, at Williamsport, Pa.

Albert Cook Myers, B. L., is the editor of the Historical and Genealogical Department of The Literary Era, published by Henry T. Coates & Co., Philadelphia.

Howard C. Hillegas, a member of the prominent New Goshenhoppen family of the name, is the author of a recently-issued work, entitled Oom Paul's People. It treats of President Kruger, and the Transvaal, and has made its appearance at a most opportune moment, and bids fair to yield our Perkiomen Valley author profit as well as fame.

The editor of The Perkiomen Region was favored, in October, with a visit from Colonel Thomas Swenk, of Milton, Pa., our veteran contributor of reminiscential local history. The Colonel is enjoying remarkable vigor for a man bordering upon ninety. His memory is unimpaired, and his colloquial powers seem to grow with age. He has promised to give us a word-picture of the school in The Trappe when Jacob Fry, Jr., was "the master."

Recent Publications.

Snyder County Marriages, 1835—1899, is the title of a valuable work, compiled by Geo. Wagenseller, A. M., of Middleburg, Pa. It is a record of 7500 marriages, or 15000 names, and is furnished with an index of surnames. The price is Three Dollars.

The Pennsylvania Dutchman, and Wherein He has Excelled. By Hon. Samuel W. Pennypacker, LL. D. Reprinted from The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, January, 1899. In this brochure of six pages are compactly set forth forty-eight instances of remarkable achievements by Pennsylvanians of Dutch and German origin.

We quote three :

13. Saur was the earliest-type-founder in America.
20. The first contribution of real estate to the Pennsylvania Hospital was made by Matthias Koplin, of Perkiomen.
22. The first Continental Treasurer was Michael Hillegass.

The History of the Wagenseller Family in America, with Kindred Branches. Edited and Compiled by Geo. W. Wagenseller, A. M., Middleburgh, Pa. 12 mo ; 225 pp.

The founder of the Wagenseller family in America was Christopher Wagensell, who was a settler in Hanover township prior to 1734, occupying one hundred and fifty acres of land on the banks of the Perkiomen, in the vicinity of Pennsylvania. His only son, John Wagensell, lived in Providence township, and is buried in the Trappe Lutheran churchyard. The later generations have spread over Pennsylvania, and adjoining States. The work is crowded from cover to cover with genealogical and historical facts. It is illustrated with a view of the headstones marking the graves of John Wagensell and wife at the Trappe and with portraits of a dozen or more of the distinguished members of the connection. This is a valuable addition to the family and local history of the Perkiomen Region.

The Origin of the University of Pennsylvania in 1740. By Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL. D., President Judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, and one of the Board of Trustees. Philadelphia, 1899.

This is the report of a brief argument, June 3d, 1899, before Mr. Charles C. Harrison, Provost, Mr. Samuel V. Merrick, Mr. Samuel Dickson, Right Reverend Ozi W. Whitaker, D. D., and Mr. John C. Sims, Committee upon the University. Judge Pennypacker traces the origin of the great Philadelphia University to the Charitable School founded in 1740, "for the instruction of poor children, gratis, in useful literature and the knowledge of the Christian religion."

The Henry Antes Memorial.

The Memorial Fund is favored this month with a subscription from John Antes La Trobe Snyder, of Sonnis, Ventura county, Cal., who is a grandson of the late Simon Snyder, Governor of Pennsylvania, great-grandson of Colonel Frederick Antes, of Revolutionary fame, and great-great-grandson of Henry Antes, the Colonist.

Charles Albert La Trobe is the head of the La Trobe family in England at this time. He is a son of Charles Joseph La Trobe, first Governor of Victoria; grandson of Rev. Christian Ignatius La Trobe; great-grandson of Anna Margaretha Antes, married to Rev. Benjamin La Trobe; and great-great-grandson of Henry Antes. His contribution to the Memorial is included in the remittance from Miss Eleanora Sophie La Trobe, of Eastbourne, England.

The condition of the Fund is:

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mrs. M. Helen Heywood, Windermere, representing herself, Mrs. Loyd, Rev. T. A. La Trobe Foster and Thomas B. Foster. £5. . . \$24 35
Miss Eleanora S. La Trobe, Eastbourne, representing herself, her brother, Charles Albert La Trobe, her sisters in Switzerland (Comtesse de Salis, Madam Godelet, and Miss Margaret Rose La Trobe, of Neuchâtel), her cousin, Mrs. Pearson, nee La Trobe, and Mrs. Frederic La Trobe, of Margate, £1 17 0. 9 01

Henry S. Dotterer, Philadelphia. 10 00
Miss Eleanora S. La Trobe, from Mrs. Maxwell, for the Bateman branch, £1 0 0 4 87
C. H. Latrobe, civil and consulting engineer, Baltimore 10 00
Col. E. A. Irvin, of Curwensville, Pa. 10 00
A. E. Patton, Banker, Curwensville, Pa. 10 00
Robert Antes, Batavia, N. Y., per Frances A. Holden 5 00
William G. Antes, Batavia, N. Y., per Frances A. Holden 5 00

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Hon. John Patton, ex-U. S. Senator from Michigan, Grand Rapids, Mich. 10 00
Herman S. MacMinn, civil engineer, DuBois, Pa. 10 00
John Antes La Trobe Snyder, Sonnis, Cal. 5 00
Total, \$113 23

Historical Notes

Relating to the Pennsylvania Reformed Church, Number 6, of Volume One, has just appeared, with these contents:

Random Thoughts.
Benjamin Schneider, Missionary. His Ancestry, His Early Life, and His Conversion.
Holland and Pennsylvania. IV. Payment to Widow Barth authorized.
Rev. Dr. Clement Z. Weiser's Lineage.
Whitefield at Skippack and Falkner Swamp.
English Schools for the Germans in Pennsylvania. A MS. found by Mr. Dotterer in the British Museum.
The First Quarter Century of Falkner Swamp Reformed Church. An authentic history of the beginning of the oldest Reformed congregation in Pennsylvania, based on contemporary records in the Holland Archives, first found there by Mr. Dotterer in 1895 and 1896.
Marriages by Rev. George Waack.
Rev. John Andrew Strassburger. A genealogical sketch, the result of researches made in the Palatinate in 1896.
Moravian Notes. Interesting facts drawn from the MSS. in the Archives at Bethlehem, by Jno. W. Jordan, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

May 27, 1812, John J. Audubon made a drawing of a hawk, captured at Fatland Ford. See Audubon's Birds of America.

III

PERKIOMEN

YANBELL

Days Devoted to Research Abroad.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

VII.

PENNSYLVANIA FAMILY HISTORY FOUND AT NEUCHÂTEL.

Neuchâtel is charmingly situated on the western side of the lake of the same name in Western Switzerland. The business houses, the market, the public offices, and some residences are located on the margin of the lake; beyond these a sharp acclivity rises, upon whose sides the principal part of the city is built. The cathedral stands out prominently upon a plateau on the mountain-side. The castle stands beside it. They are of the 12th century, and are the most striking objects in the view from the lake. Above these are costly and beautiful residences. From the higher elevations a magnificent view spreads out before the observer, the city at his feet, the lake lined with picturesque villages and landings beyond, and the snow-covered Alps in the distance. Grapes are cultivated here, and one is reminded of Naples and Capri by the walls and pathways on the mountain side, and the men and women ascending and descending. A new post-office has recently been erected by the Swiss government. It is built of a local rock, of a rich yellow color. Its architecture is radically different from that in favor with the United States government architects. Several times I stopped to read upon its sides the names of the greatest postal cities of the world, and to admire its beauty of color and design. One could wish that our American postal authorities might break away from the severe lines now in vogue and adopt some of the artistic and graceful conceptions utilized at Neuchâtel.

We reached this interesting city by the lake on the 20th of May, 1896, and at once proceeded to the Hotel du Soleil, a modest but comfortable place of rest, which was to be our home for the succeeding three days. Before we reached it, the two great-great-granddaughters of a Colonial resident of Falkner Swamp, had called and left their cards. This act at once made Mrs. Dotterer and myself

feel that we were not without friends in this to us strange place. The kindness we received from these two ladies and their families during our stay we appreciated most heartily and remember most vividly.

Agnes Louise LaTrobe, wife of Count Peter de Salis-Soglio, and Mary Cecilia LaTrobe, wife of Rev. Prof. Georges Godet, are the first and third children, respectively, of Charles Joseph LaTrobe and Sophie de Montmollin; the granddaughters of Rev. Christian Ignatius LaTrobe and Anna Benigna Symms; the great-granddaughters of Anna Margaretha Antes and Rev. Benjamin LaTrobe; the great-great-granddaughters of Henry Antes and Christina Elizabeth DeWees, of Frederick township. These ladies were glad to meet one familiar with the home of their honored ancestor, and conversant with the character, the career, and the environments of that ancestor.

Madame Godet's home is close to the lake. Prof. Godet is the head of the school of Theology. He is deeply interested in the sufferings of the Armenians in Turkey and the Stundists in Russia; and has done much by pen and word to raise funds to alleviate their needs. Madame Godet feels a deep interest in the American history of her family. She placed before me a number of relics and souvenirs of her ancestors, and books written by the LaTrobés and John Antes. One of these was a letter written by B. H. LaTrobe, son of Rev. Benjamin LaTrobe, to Colonel Frederick Antes, his uncle. It was dated at Philadelphia, April 8, 1798. Young LaTrobe had come from London in 1796 to the United States to pursue his profession of architect, in which he afterwards became famous. Rev. Charles Ignatius LaTrobe was a voluminous author, having written works on Sacred Music, Travel and Religion.

The Countess de Salis resides in a chateau, named La Plota, on the eminence overlooking the town and lake. Count de Salis is a gentleman of broad culture and is wedded to Art. He is Director of the local museum of Art and Antiquities. The Countess also has many treasures

bearing upon the family history. She has the MS. diary kept by her father, during a visit to the United States in 1832. One of his fellow-passengers was Washington Irving. Between them a friendship grew, which resulted in their making a journey together to the Western States. In June, 1833, he visited Harrisburg, and there called upon Henry Antes, a cousin of his father. He says, "Mr. Antes's father, my father, and Mrs. Governor Snyder were first consins. The old emigrant [Henry Antes] is buried somewhere on the road between Easton and Philadelphia. Snyders live at Selins, a few miles from the junction of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna. Am promised before I leave the country a sight of all the family documents that can be procured."

An interesting relic in Madame Godet's possession is a wooden chest, seven and a half inches wide, five inches deep, and seven inches high, with a sloping lid held by two brass hinges. It has an ornamental, raised hand-carved back, an inch or two high. On its front is carved



and below this an arabesque design. The history of this box has been lost; but it is believed to have been made by Henry Antes, who was a skilled handicraftsman. The figures are the year of his birth, and, as his baptized name was John Henry, it is inferred that I A stands for Johann Antes. A full-size crayon drawing of this antique object has been made for me by the Countess Elisabeth Sophie de Salis-Soglio, the daughter of the Count and Countess de Salis. It fills a place in my library.

The father of the sisters, Charles Joseph LaTrobe, was the first Lieutenant Governor of Victoria, Australia. In that then new land they spent their childhood. They have many souvenirs of this period in their lives; among others a series of pencil drawings of the house and gardens of their Australian home, made by Edward LaTrobe Bateman, a great-grandson of Henry Antes. Mr. Bateman is most clever as a landscape gardener. He has

made many plans for the Marquis of Bath. The drawings referred to are 4 in. by 6 in. and some twice this size, and are twenty-two in number. They are highly prized, as may be readily inferred, by these ladies, one of whom—the Countess de Salis—was born in that antipodal country.

Madame Godet possesses a silver service,—teapot, sugar basin and cream jug—which was presented to the Rev. John Antes LaTrobe, a great-grandson of Henry Antes, and brother to the Lieutenant Governor. It bears this inscription in Old German characters:

Presented to
The Rev^d J. A. LaTrobe, M. A.,
By his Grateful Friends
at the close of his highly valued labours
as Lecturer of
Melton Mowbray,
January 1, 1841.

Most delightful were the hours spent in these homes of culture, in which are treasured so many memories of the fore-parents. Every word relating to Frederick township, and Falkner Swamp, and Bethlehem, and Germantown, and Philadelphia, was eagerly sought. It gave me great pleasure to describe to these appreciative friends, as far as in my power, the landscape features of the Swamp creek valley, the fruitfulness of its soil, and the worth of its inhabitants in the past and in the present. Particularly interested were they in my description of the grave of Henry Antes, their ancestor, in a field on his farm, protected by an American five-rail fence, and overgrown with underbrush and shaded by the indigenous wild cherry and sassafras trees. All this was new and strange to them—the field burial, our fencing, our native trees. My use of American terms, whose meaning was unfamiliar to them, compelled me to stop, now and again, to explain their origin and import. Since my return home, it has been my great pleasure to find and forward to Neuchatel a map of Philadelphia and surroundings forty miles north and west, on which is marked the private burial place of the Anteses on Swamp creek, and the names of places which frequently occur in the history of Henry Antes's career—Fred-

erick, New Hanover, Skippack, Perkio-men, Trappe, Worcester, Limerick, Providence, Whitemarsh, Germantown. But the old names—Falkner Swamp, Pottsgrove, Methatchen and Goshenhoppen—which were familiar to Antes, are not on the map, having been allowed to pass out of use by the present generation.

The morning of Saturday, May 23, 1896, found us at the Neuchatel station ready to depart for Strassburg. Professor and Madame Godet and the Countess de Salis were there to bid us bon voyage. At 10.15 a. m. the train left, and we had our last view of beautiful Neuchatel and our hospitable friends. Precisely on time, at 6.11 that evening, our train rolled into the fine station at Strassburg and a few minutes later we were welcomed "home" at the Gasthof zum Tannenfels, which we had left forty-four days before for our Swiss and Italian trip.

Primitive Settlers in Falkner Swamp.

KILIAN KEELY.

This surname is written in the old records Kehely, Keley, Killian and Kehle.

May 24, 1720, Kelian Kehely bought of John Henry Sprozell one hundred and fifty acres of land, part of the Great Tract of 22377 acres; it was located in that part of the Great tract afterwards erected into New Hanover township. March 23, 1737, Kilian Kehely sold this tract to Jacob Fisher.

May 29, 1736, Killian Killian owned land adjoining a tract of one hundred and fifty acres in New Hanover township, purchased by Martin Zentler.

July 18, 1736, Killian Kehle witnessed the will of George Hollebach, of New Hanover township, signing his name as here given.

May 5, 1737, Killian Killian owned land adjoining a tract of one hundred and ten acres (part of the Great Tract of 22377 acres) in New Hanover township, sold by Martin Zentler to Hans Michael Krumrein.

December 19, 1747, a daughter of Kilian Kehle was buried by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

Old Time News.

FIRST STREET LAMPS IN PHILADELPHIA.

New York Post-Boy, October 7, 1751: Philadelphia, Oct 1. Sunday Night last the Streets of this City began to be illuminated with lamps, in pursuance of an Act of Assembly. Last Week a Person was convicted breaking one of the Publick Lamps, by throwing an Apple at it, and paid a Fine of Forty Shillings.

SILVER FOR VIRGINIA.

Philadelphische Zeitung, September 6, 1755. London den 14ten Junij. Gestern sind 6000 Untzen gemmentzten Silbers fuer Virginien einigeschiffet worden. [London, June 14. Yesterday 6000 ounces of coined silver was loaded for Virginia.]

WARSHIPS FOR THE MISSISSIPPI COMPANY.

Frankfort o. m. Extraordinaire Kaefserliche Reichs-Post-Zeitung, Anno 1720, den 25. Maij: Von London. . . In Hamburg sind 8. schiffe von 50. biss 80. a 90 Canons vor die Mississippische Compagnie verfertigt worden.

[From London. . . In Hamburg 8 ships of 50 to 80 and 90 guns have been constructed for the Mississippi Company.]

Darby Greens

Darby Greens was the name borne in 1724, by a tract of land in Limerick township.

In the published Minutes of the Board of Property is found this record: "7b'r 14, 1724. Agreed with Frederick Antes for the land called Darby Greens, in Limerick, about 300 and odd acres, at £22 p. C't; £30 to be p'd next 3 mo. and Interest for the rest till paid."

July 5, 1706, the Commissioners of William Penn granted by patent 500 acres of land to Darby Green. June 3, 1793, John Richards, Esq., and Peter Swoyer bought this 500 acres. June 12, 1793, Richards and Swoyer sold 10 acres 96 perches, part of this 500 acres, to Philip Bitting, of New Hanover township.

May 19, 1712, an Indian council was held at the house of Edward Farnar in Whitemarsh.

Henry Antes.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

[Read at Fagleysville, Pa., March 19, 1898.]

After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1685, had caused persecutions which drove many thousands of Huguenots out of France, Louis XIV. let loose the furies of war upon the neighboring provinces of Germany. In the heart of the fruitful Palatinate, surrounded by vine-clad hills, is the small town of Freinsheim. As the merciless French armies, frenzied by religious hatred, swept across the Rhineland, destroying as they went, little Freinsheim stood in their path, and shared the common desolation. Says a contemporary historian of the woes suffered by this community: "Anno 1689, im Mai befohlen die Franzosen allen Unterthanen in dieser Gegend, die Früchte im Feld abzumähen, darauf zündeten diesen Ort an, ja plünderten ihn folglich gar aus. Im September zündeten sie ihn noch einmal an, und zwar den 25. ruinirten ihn also, dass nur 2. Gebäu stehen blieben." (In the year 1689, in May, the French commanded all the inhabitants of this region to mow the growing crops, after which they set fire to this place, yea, pillaged it utterly. In September they again set fire to it, and on the 25th so far demolished it that only two structures remained standing.) The two buildings which withstood the wrath of the French invaders were undoubtedly the church and the town hall. They stood in close proximity then as now. The walls which fortified the town also remain to this day, but their gates, not now needed, have disappeared.

HIS BIRTH AND BOYHOOD.

Twelve years after the sacking and burning of the devoted town there was born within its walls Henry Antes. His parents were Philip Frederick and Anna Catharine Antes. He first saw the light on the 11th of July, 1701, and on the 17th of the same month he was baptized and given the name John Henry. These facts are recorded in the church-book of the Reformed congregation of the town.

As to the childhood and youth of Henry Antes little is known. We can imagine him playing, in boyhood, with other children in the narrow side streets or about the broad square in the centre of the place, then as yet but partially recovered from the wreck wrought by the French soldiery. In due time he was sent to the parish school. As he became possessed of sufficient strength he assisted his parents in their humble work of cultivating the unfenced fields lying outside the gates. At suitable age, we are told, he was carefully instructed in the doctrines of the Church of his birth, and admitted to membership in the local Reformed congregation. He was taught the trade of carpenter and millwright. Grown to manhood, he was tall in stature, of large frame, strong physique, and in robust health.

MIGRATES TO PENNSYLVANIA.

It was hard lines for the common people of the Rhine country. The desolations of war were visible on all sides; obstacles stood in their way to relief, to sufficiency, and to advancement. But the story of Pennsylvania was known to them. The eyes of the oppressed of all Germany were turned to the new Land of Promise. There, they were assured, was awaiting a welcome for the industrious, upright emigrant. Abundant opportunities to better their condition beckoned them from that far country. Homes, blessed with comforts and unmolested by bloody wars, were freely offered; and liberty to worship as conscience dictated was guaranteed. Thousands of Palatines, who had risked the perils of the mighty deep and tried the conditions that must be faced in the province of Penn., sent back words of encouragement.

This topic was discussed in more than one simple home in Freinsheim. Should they break the ties of nationality and friendship? Should they yield themselves to the rapacity of shipmasters? Should they render allegiance to a new government? Should they venture into trackless forests, inhabited by a strange and savage people, in the new world?—these and many more questions were weighed. In the household of Philip Frederick Antes too came forward this subject for determination—Shall we go to America? We of German ancestry, familiar with the conservatism and providence of the people of the Fatherland, know full well how thoughtfully and how prayerfully would be considered in a Christian family an undertaking involving issues so momentous; how parents and children, whose interests were intertwined, would seek by every means that prudence could suggest to guard against a step that would mar the welfare and the future of any one of the circle. The decision was—We will go to the Abendland.

In what ship they came, with whom as companions, what the incidents of the voyage, we know not. Nor do we know the year; the last time we find the name of Philip Frederick Antes in the Freinsheim church book of baptisms is in September, 1716; the first time we meet his name in America is in the Deed Book of Philadelphia county in February, 1723. On the 20th day of February, 1722-3, Frederick Antes bought from Hendrick Van Bebber a tract of one hundred and fifty-four acres of land, a part of "the tract of 22377 acres in Mahanitania." The Manatawney tract, we know, was the land granted by William Penn to the Frankfort company, which later passed into the hands of John Henry Sprogell, was first named Hanover township, afterwards divided into New Hanover and Upper Hanover townships, and later still further subdivided. Frederick Antes's purchase was in the present New Hanover township, at or near the Frederick township line where it crosses Swamp creek. In the conveyance of this property Frederick Antes (Philip was dropped from his name in this country) is described as a resident of

Germantown. Evidently upon reaching Pennsylvania he turned his steps towards Germantown, and tarried there for a time, as was done by many German immigrants: Germantown was settled by Germans and Hollanders, from whom the newly-arrived colonist received a home-like welcome in a strange country.

HIS MARRIAGE.

In that division of Germantown called Crefeld lived William Dewees. He was a paper-maker, and owned a paper mill on Wissahickon creek. William Dewees was from the Netherlands, and had come some thirty years before. He was an elder of the Whitemarsh congregation of the Reformed church, which, in the absence of a church building, met at his house for worship. We find Henry Antes very soon engaged in partnership with William Dewees in the construction of a paper mill and a grist mill on the Wissahickon. In the family of the worthy paper-maker and churchman, Henry Antes found a helpmate in the person of a daughter, Christina Elizabetha Dewees. On the 2d day of February, 1726, after the bans had been three times regularly proclaimed in the church, Henry Antes and Christina Elizabetha Dewees were married by John Philip Boehm, pastor of the three German Reformed congregations of Falkner Swamp, Skipack and Whitemarsh.

(To be Continued.)

The Manatawney Tract---A Tradition.

Frederick Sheeder, in his manuscript History of East Vincent Township, written in 1846, says: A man by the name of Sprogell took up a large tract of land in Montgomery county, called Hanover township, a mile or two below Pottsgrove, and built a small schooner at the mouth of what is called Sprogell's run. He then took the schooner down to Philadelphia, and went back to England. About the year 1790, some of his heirs came in and made claim to that tract of land, but did not succeed in getting any recompense.

Schuylkill Navigation Company.

George Richards and Peter Bastress, of Montgomery county; John Schall, Henry Stichter and John Seltzer, of Schuylkill county; Edward B. Hubley, Joseph Hiester, junior, Joseph Kendal and Doctor Isaac Hiester, of Berks county; and Charles Graeff, Mark Richards and Robert M. Lewis, of the city of Philadelphia, were appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, in the act authorizing the incorporation of said Company approved March 20, 1827.

The Trappe Seventy-Five Years Ago.

RECOLLECTIONS OF COLONEL THOMAS SWENK, SR., OCTOGENARIAN.

(Continued.)

Jacob Swenk, Sr., my grandfather, was born, if I have not been misinformed, somewhere in Frederick township, Montgomery county, Pa. Soon after growing up to manhood he married the daughter and only child (Elizabeth) of John Reimer, of the same township, and soon after his marriage he settled at Trappe, only a few miles distant from where he was born and married. He then took possession of the old Muhlenberg farm, which I think he purchased and owned for many years. Here he followed farming and carried on tanning. He was a tanner by trade. He was the father of eleven children, six sons and five daughters. John, the oldest, married quite young, left Trappe with his little family, a wife and two children, somewhere about 1817, in a covered two-horse wagon, and said he was going West to Pittsburg, which at that time was by many called the Far West. At all events neither he nor any of his family was ever heard of afterward, now nearly eighty years ago. I have a very faint recollection of seeing him start upon his journey. Jacob, Jr., my father, was the second son. He followed hatting and rope-making at Trappe from the time he was married, about 1808, to 1824. At the latter date he left Trappe and moved to Milton, where he lived up to the time of his death in 1864, save five years that he lived in Kelly township, Union county. David, the third son, was also a hatter by trade, and served his apprenticeship with my father at Trappe. Soon after he had served his time he married and settled down at what is now the town of Limerick, in upper Montgomery county, where he followed his trade and kept a boarding house, boarding a portion of the men that were then digging the Schuylkill canal, about 1827. He afterwards pulled up stakes and moved with his family to New Berlin, Union county, where he followed his trade for several years, and then moved to Swinefordstown, now called Middleburg, and the county seat of Snyder county. Here he followed his trade for a number of years and was made a justice of the peace and held the office to the day of his death, which was somewhere about 1860. He was more than an ordinary man, and frequently made himself very useful in settling disputes among his friends and neighbors, and in writing agreements and deeds. He was a thorough master of both the German and English languages. Henry was the fourth son. He was also a hatter, but never followed his trade for any length of time. He was never married. He left Trappe soon after arriving at manhood, and made his home for many years with a Mr. Slifer, a hotel keeper in Flourtown, Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, where he died somewhere back in the fifties. Edward, the fifth son, lived his lifetime at Trappe and died there a long while ago. He raised a large family; a

number of them are scattered through Montgomery county. Samuel was the sixth and youngest son. He was a millwright by trade and followed the business for some time while living at Trappe; afterwards he found his way to Conshohocken, where he kept store for a number of years and then turned his attention to getting up building associations. At one time he was the secretary of nine different associations. My grandfather, Jacob Swenk, Sr., after breaking up housekeeping at Trappe, lived with his son Samuel for several years, then came to Milton early in 1828, and died about a year afterwards. His remains lie in Harmony cemetery here. Samuel, the son, died at Norristown about sixteen years ago, and his wife at the same place, only some five months ago, in her 92d year. Both lie buried in Montgomery cemetery.

William Bean was living at Trappe at that time. All I know about him is that he was usually called Billy Bean in those days. No doubt many of his descendants are scattered over the county.

Francis Murphy was an old Irish schoolmaster at Trappe. He was said to have been an excellent mathematician, and he was very popular as a teacher. He resided at that time nearly opposite the old Fountain tavern. He lies buried in the old Trappe grave-yard.

Ollie Pennepacker lived at Trappe in my early days. His home was in the upper end of the village, on the left-hand side of the road, in a low one-and-a-half-story house. He was a very tall, slender man, somewhat stoop-shouldered. I know I am speaking within bounds when I say he was fully six-and-a-half feet in height, and when stretched straight would not have come much short of the seven-foot mark. The Pennepacker men of that day throughout Montgomery and Chester counties were all tall, handsome men.

Joshua Keely was a prominent figure in that day, though I being then quite young, remember little about him.

John Jacobs was also a moving spirit of that day, and pretty well advanced in age at that time.

Hugh Cousty was an old Irish tavern-keeper in my early days, not in Trappe proper, but at Perkiomen bridge, where he kept the old Perkiomen bridge hotel for years. He was largely patronized by the many teamsters travelling the turnpike at that early day, he having a large yard and ample stabling for their accommodation. It was a very old building as early as 1818: of late years it has undergone great improvement and is now a fashionable hotel and well patronized by many of the best people of Norristown, Philadelphia, and surrounding towns, particularly so in the summer season.

Moses Hopkins at that time lived near Trappe and was an aged man. He belonged to the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers. He was a tall, nice-looking old gentleman, and was said to be highly educated.

(To be Continued.)

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession is not a homogeneous body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The second is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The third is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure.

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession is not a homogeneous body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The second is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The third is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure.

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession is not a homogeneous body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The second is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The third is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure.

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession is not a homogeneous body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The second is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The third is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure.

Gleanings in Old Fields.

We find in the minutes of the Committee of Safety, Aug. 1, 1776: "Jn^r Lefever & Ab^m Teeventaffer of Worcester, Philad^a Co^r request a Pass to go to camp."

POSTOFFICES IN 1816.

In the Government Blue Book for 1816, is found this interesting information concerning certain postoffices in Pennsylvania:

Postoffice.	Postmaster.	Where born.	Emolument Sept. 30, 1816.
Abington,	John Miller,	Ct.	3 60
Hatboro,	John J. Marple,	—	17 74
Horsham Meeting House,	Charles Palmer,	Pa.	10 10
Jenkintown,	Wm. McCalla,	Ireland.	23 17
Norristown,	James Coats,	Pa.	— —
Phillipsburg,	Wm. P. Dewees,	—	15 27
Pottsgrove,	Jacob Drinkhouse,	Pa.	114 69
Sumanytown,	Jacob Boyer,	Pa.	18 01
Swamp Churches.	Isaac Feather,	—	1 61
Spread Eagle.	Edward Siter.	Pa.	26 27
Trap,	John Todd,	Pa.	17 34
Willow Grove,	Israel Mechner,	Pa.	— —
White Marsh.	Philip Sellers,	Pa.	9 55

Treasured Volumes.

Letters to My Children; written at Sea during a Voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, in 1815. Containing a Memorial of some occurrences in my past life; by The Late Rev. C. I. La Trobe. Edited with an Introduction by the Rev. J. A. La Trobe, M. A., Incumbent of St. Thomas's Church, Kendal. Seeleys. Fleet Street and Hanover Street, London: MDCCCL. 12mo., 84pp. Owned by Madame Mary Cecilia Godet, granddaughter of the Author, descendant of Henry Antes, Neuchatel, Switzerland.

The letters to his children are six in number: First, to Peter, Of my acquaintance with some of the most worthy men of the present age; Second, to Charlotte, Of the Abolition of the Slave-Trade; Third, to Agnes, Of the peculiar interest I feel in Missionary Exertions; Fourth, to John, The views I have of the religious influence of Music; Fifth, to Joseph, An account of several events which call for gratitude to God, for preservation and for other mercies shewn to myself and family; Sixth, to Frederic, Of Conversion.

Slavery and the Bible. A Tract for the Times, by Rev. Philip Schaff, D. D. 1 Cor. 7: 2-22. . . . Chambersburg, Pa.: M. Kieffer & Co.'s Caloric Printing Press. 1861. Pamphlet; 8vo, 32 pages. Owned by Henry S. Dotterer.

A sermon preached in the Lutheran church, in Hagerstown, Maryland, February 3, 1861; and repeated, by invitation, in the German Reformed church, at Mercersburg, Pa., and in the Lutheran College church at Gettysburg, Pa.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pennsylvania Gazette, December 23, 1795:

DIED, at Rockhill, Bucks county, on Sunday, the 22 ult., at a good old age, SAMUEL SMITH, and on the Tuesday following, his remains were deposited, attended by a very large concourse of people, in the Presbyterian burying-ground at Deep Run, when Rev. Mr. JONES delivered a funeral discourse, from Philippians, chapter i, verse 21. "*For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain.*"

This gentleman distinguished himself as an early friend to the late revolution, was an active member of the first committee of the county, a member of the Convention of 1776, one of the county lieutenants during the war, frequently elected to the General Assembly, served in the Council of Censors, was one of the commissioners of taxes, a Justice of the Peace, &c. Perhaps it may not be an improper eulogium to his memory, to mention, that after discharging the various duties of the offices he filled in the worst of times, to the entire approbation of his constituents, no one ever died more regretted by his neighbours.—Thus our old patriots must all leave us.

JOHN HARPEL,

of Montgomery county, a Revolutionary soldier, was granted a gratuity of Forty dollars, and an annuity of like sum, by the act of March 25, 1831.

CHRISTOPHER CAR,

of Montgomery county, was given a gratuity of Forty dollars as full compensation for his Revolutionary services, by the State on the 25th of March, 1831. He was further pensioned, April 6, 1833, by a gratuity of Forty dollars payable immediately, and an annuity of Forty dollars, during life, from January 1, 1833.

WALTER EVANS.

Copy of the original:

These are to Certifi y^e number of days I Spent In Carrying y^e Diffirent Orders to y^e Several Cap^t of the Battalion.

April y ^e 24 th Spent one day	-	-	-	-	1.. $\frac{1}{2}$ dys.
June y ^e 19 th Spent one day & Half	-	-	-	-	1.. $\frac{1}{2}$ dys.
August y ^e 4 th Spent one day & Half	-	-	-	-	1.. $\frac{1}{2}$ dys.
November the 5 th Spent one day & half	-	-	-	-	1.. $\frac{1}{2}$ dys.
Total Number of Days,					6..0

To Walter Evans, Adj^t.

Col^o. George Smith.

[REVERSE]

January y^e 1th 1781.

Recev^d of George Smith S. L. y^e Some of three hundred and sixty Dollars in full of y^e Within.

I Say Recev^d P^r me.

Walter Evans, Adj^t.

Our Kinsfolk and Acquaintance.

CONTRIBUTED BY MICHAEL REED MINNICH.

THE KUHL'S OF PHILADELPHIA.

1810, Will Book 3, P. 140. Conrad Kuhl, gentleman, Philadelphia. Will. After all debts are paid his brother Henry Kuhl is to receive the balance of his estate. Made 1809, Oct. 3. Probated 1810, April 24.

1813. Frederick Kuhl, late of Philadelphia, now of Bordentown, New Jersey. Made July 28, 1813. Probated Nov. 3, 1813. Estate bequeathed to brother Henry and sister Deborah Kuhl. To his cousin, Samuel Hillegas, he leaves the "Cremona Violin which formerly belonged to his father," Michael. He also remembers his cousins Henrietta and Maria Hillegas. Henry Kuhl, executor, is to "remember Mrs. Mary Lippincott and Miss Hanna Lippincott for any and all trouble" during his illness.

1765. Mark Kuhl, Philadelphia, Will Book, N. P. 249. Gentleman. Leaves one third of his estate and all his household goods, &c., and a negro woman, to his wife Mary Kuhl. (He had but one child, Samuel, who died 1760.) To his nephew "Mark Kuhl and his brother and sister and the children of my sisters, Margaret Elizabeth and Sophia Elizabeth, the sum of 600 pounds sterling-money of Great Britain, to be divided between them share and share alike." Said sum is directed to be remitted to nephew, Mark Kuhl, of the city of Rendsburg, (Denmark,) son of Hans Kuhl, through the hands of Mr. Henry Ehlers, merchant in London. Three Hundred pounds sterling, additional, to his nephew Mark Kuhl. "To the church Wardens or Trustees of the Luthern church, the sum of One Hundred pounds Pennsylvania currency, for the use of the said church and its congregation." In the event of his personal estate, not willed, being insufficient to pay the bequests in money, then the Executors are authorized to sell the houses and lots "situate in the corner of 4th and Market Streets." Nephew George Frederick Kuhl to have all the rest of his estate. Executors, George Fred'k Kuhl and friend Henry Keppeler. Witnesses, Margaret Hillegas, Joseph Galloway, Stephen Hughes. Made April 7, 1762. Probated May 4, 1765.

"New York, August 13, 1770, the Rev. Johan Siegfried Gerock, Pastor of the High German Evangelical congregation of Christ's Church," writes in reference to securing an Evangelical Lutheran Pastor for the congregation at Lunenburg, N. S. "You can send your letters to Mr. Frederick Kuhl, merchant, in Philadelphia." (From "Acadia and the Acadians" by Roth.)

SUMNEYTOWN LOTTERY.

Our antiquarian friend, Abram H. Cassel, of Harleysville, has in his collection of rarities and curiosities the original of the following:

Received April 29th, 1809 of Jacob Sheide Forty Eight Dollars for Jacob Sheideberger For Lottery Tickets of the Sunny Town Lottery Received by Me.

848.

LAWRENCE JACOB.

Payments for Land by Purchasers in the Perkiomen Country.

Extracts from the Journal kept in the Land Office of the Proprietaries.

[Continued.]

June 7, 1740.	Henry Oswald reced of him in part for Land on the Rich Valley hill Phila ^a	£ 2 10 0
June 13, 1740.	Frederick Arney reced of him in part for Land near Colebrookdale Philad ^a Co	£ 8 0 0
July 5, 1740.	Jacob Lundus jun ^r Dr to 150 a. on a branch of Parkeawm ^r £23 5 0 reced of him in part £7 0 0	£ 7 0 0
August 9, 1740.	Nicholas Kawgebris reced of him in part for Land in Rich Valley, Bucks,	£ 2 10 0
October 2, 1740.	George Rooreback reced of him in part for Land in Colebrookdale Tp	£ 5 0 0
October 3, 1740.	Christopher Simmer reced of him in part for Land in Upper Hanover, Philada Co.	£ 3 0 0
October 3, 1740.	Frederick Notes reced of him in part for Land on a bra. of Parken ^r , Bucks	£ 5 0 0
October 3, 1740.	Peter Keuler received of him in part for Land at New Cowesschopin	£ 2 10 0
October 7, 1740.	Johannes Keuler received of him in part for Land in Upper Milford Tp.	£ 6 5 0
October 25, 1740.	George Wyse received of him in part for Land in Upper Milford	£ 7 10 0
December 1, 1740.	John Philip Boehm Dr for 200 a. on Saucony Creek	£ 31 0 0
December 4, 1740.	Christopher Shockey rec'd of him in part for land in Upper Milford Township	£ 5 0 0
December 4, 1740.	John Hustand reced of him in part for land in Upper Milford Township	£ 5 0 0
December 10, 1740.	Christian Geman reced of him in part for land near Parkeawming	£28 14 0
December 12, 1740.	Yerrick Grunner rec'd of him in part for land near Swamp Creek Bucks,	£ 2 10 0

(To be Continued.)

see 31/15

Marriages by Rev. George Wack.

COMMUNICATED BY W. H. REED, PH. G., M. D., OF NORRISTOWN.

(Continued.)

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 257. March | 7. Jacob Garner and Anna Boils. |
| 258. March | 23. Richard Anderson and Mary Storgis. |
| 259. July | 4. Jacob Frey and Cathrine Spere. |
| 260. July | 20. Andrew Miller and Mary Linck. |
| 261. August | 8. Jacob Guldly and Mary Ann Vanfossen. |
| 262. September | 10. Daniel Rittenhause and Rachal Byer. |
| 263. September | 19. John Cassel and Sarah Been. |
| 264. October | 12. John Bean and Elizabeth Keyser. |
| 265. November | 14. Jacob Mester and Cathrine Hendrix. |
| 266. November | 21. Jessie Hamshier and Mary Reppert. |
| 267. November | 25. Jacob Schellenberger and Elizabeth Springer. |
| 268. December | 12. Jacob Rosenberger and Maria Dettwiler. |
| 269. December | 14. John Selzer and Hannah Groff. |

1821.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 270. January | 21. John Greenewald and Elizabeth Conear. |
| 271. January | 27. Peter Legrant and Cathrine Nuss (widow.) |
| 272. March | 11. Samuel Herly and Elizabeth Gadwealtz. |
| 273. March | 11. Samuel Keyser and Elizabeth Grove. |
| 274. March | 13. Frederick Pruner and Lydia Umstead. |
| 275. May | 4. Abraham Spere and Sarah Fetely. |
| 276. May | 17. Abraham Reinwald and Anna Tresher. |
| 277. June | 14. William Freas and Rachel Clare. |
| 278. September | 11. Joseph Metz and Mary Beyer. |
| 279. September | 9. Abraham Phipps and Hester Brant. |
| 280. November | 1. George Schellenberger and Cathrine Zerfoss. |
| 281. November | 1. Samuel Sholl and Hester Kline. |
| 282. November | 27. Jacob Bisbing and Mara Phipps. |
| 283. December | 4. Abraham Smith and Debera Spere. |
| 284. December | 27. Henry Ricker and Sarah Lees. |

1822.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 285. January | 1. Daniel Boileau and Lydia Weber. |
| 286. January | 6. Christian Keyser and Elizabeth Wagner. |
| 287. January | 10. John Carroll and Maria Shambough. |
| 288. January | 13. Jacob Boyer and Magdalena Boorse. |
| 289. January | 13. George Kline, Esq., and Maria Norney. |
| 290. January | 20. John Lehman and Eva Bisbing. |
| 291. January | 21. Peter Hoffman and Sarah Fulton. |
| 292. March | 5. Jacob Levering and Margareth Gerhard. |
| 293. March | 7. Daniel Pruner and Barbary Rittenhause. |

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 294. March | 10. Benjamin Cole and Cathrine Freed. |
| 295. March | 26. Jesse Rittenhause and Cathrine Metz. |
| 296. May | 5. Henry Boley and Elizabeth Keyser. |
| 297. May | 28. Thomas Fitzwater and Elizabeth Phipps. |
| 298. July | 23. Peter Harp and Magdalena Wever. |
| 299. July | 24. Hugh McCarty and Elizabeth Lehman. |
| 300. September | 12. John Yetter and Elizabeth Merriam. |
| 301. September | 15. George Weisel and Catherine Scheib. |
| 302. October | 10. Samuel Hamshier and Elizabeth Haak. |
| 303. October | 31. John Keyser and Elizabeth Cassel. |
| 304. November | 28. Philip Hoot and Elizabeth Cassel. |
| 305. November | 28. John Frick and Susannah Been. |
| 306. December | 1. George Detwiler and Cathrine Detwiler. |
| 307. December | 8. Isaac Shlater and Susanna Newman. |
| 308. November | 9. Samuel Zearfoss and Sarah Fries. |
| 309. December | 12. Benjamin Waxler and Leah Yeakle. |
| 310. December | 22. Jacob Been and Elizabeth Johnson. |
| 311. December | 26. Daniel Beaver and Cathrine Detwiler. |
| 312. December | 31. Jacob Fisher and Mary Reinhard. |

1823.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 313. January | 9. George Reiff and Cathrine Ashenfelter. |
| 314. January | 12. Henry Zepp and Tirza Sellers. |
| 315. January | 21. Jacob Landis and Cathrine Miller. |
| 316. January | 23. Henry Pruner and Mary Haupt. |
| 317. January | 23. Henry Peters and Anna Coler. |
| 318. February | 3. Thomas Walton and Cathrine Zimmerman. |
| 319. February | 20. Samuel Wringler and Mary Lehman. |
| 320. March | 6. Joseph Knipe and Susannah Shearer. |
| 321. March | 9. Henry Wilson and Cathrine Eble. |
| 322. April | 17. Peter Keiser and Elizabeth Been. |
| 323. May | 18. Henry Weikle & Porothy Rosenberger (wid.) |
| 324. June | 8. Samuel Fries and Maria Hoffman. |
| 325. August | 17. John Reaver and Lydia Steinberger. |
| 326. August | 21. Elijah Summers and Mary Kole. |
| 327. September | 4. John Godschall and Margareth Lock. |
| 328. September | 14. Jacob Martin and Elizabeth Sands. |
| 329. September | 18. Samuel Smith and Elizabeth Weigner. |
| 330. September | 23. Isaac Harrison and Elizabeth Miller. |
| 331. October | 12. William Cole and Cathrine Espenship. |
| 332. October | 21. Abraham Favinger and Hannah Spere. |
| 333. November | 6. Christian Lightcap and Margareth Hooper. |

1824.

- | | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|
| 334. January | 1. Philip Wanuer and Sarah Heiser. |
|--------------|------------------------------------|

(To be Continued.)

The Perkiomen Region,

Past and Present.

Perkiomen Publishing Co.,

1605 N. THIRTEENTH STREET,

Henry S. Dotterer,

EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 15, 1899.

The Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution has arranged for a dinner, to be given at the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, December 19th, 1899, commemorative of the going into winter quarters of the American Army at Valley Forge in 1777.

Colonel Swenk's reminiscences of the The Trappe three-quarters of a century ago, close with our present number. He has brought vividly to view the men and manners of that distant past. He is an engaging story-teller. All of our readers have followed with interest his realistic descriptions: of Jacob Heebner, the stage-driver, clad in corduroy suit and roundabout; of the homestead of Doctor Muhlenberg; of Jacob Fry, Jr., and Francis Rahn Shunk, prominent in political life; of Mathias Haldeman, the village postmaster, and maker of a side-saddle for the mother of the narrator; of the old-style Conestoga teams, "with the driver seated on his saddle horse, and cracking his long leather cartwhip over his horses' heads, while the bells were ringing at the same time, presenting upon the whole a beautiful appearance"—all this before the advent of canals and railroads; of John Peterman, the red-coated drummer, and Revolutionary veteran, who manipulated the drum-sticks in a way to astonish the lookers-on at the militia trainings; of John Yerger, the ventriloquist and sword-swallower, who delighted the good people of the countryside with his performances; of the quarrel with "Danny" Fry, at the old milestone, "which says on one side 27 miles to Reading and on the other 25 miles to

Philadelphia"; of Sambo, the German-speaking, manumitted slave.

Thanks, good Colonel, for your contribution to our local history! The Perkiomen Country, from "centre to circumference," thanks you!

Queries.

GEORGE SCHWENK AND ABRAHAM SCHWENK,
HIS SON.

When did George Schwenk, settler on Society run, above the present Ziegler-ville, come to America?

Was Abraham Schwenk, his son, who is said to have been in the Revolutionary war actually in that war? and is there any record in that regard?

Historical Notes

for November contains among others an article on the Death of David Behm, a descendant of Rev. John Philip Boehm; The Protest Against the Ordination of Rev. Boehm, May 10, 1730, by Prof. W. J. Hinke; Neuchatel; Record of a Methodist Church Officer of the Past Century, and a review of Dr. Good's new History of the Reformed Church in the United States, 1725—1792.

Old-Time News.

INDIANS FALSELY ACCUSED.

New York Post-Boy, August 26, 1751: Philadelphia, August 26. Last Night five Indians were brought to Town, and committed to Jail for the Murder (as was then believ'd) of an old Indian Man in German-town; but this Morning an Express came from there with Advice that he is likely to live, being shot with Powder only, instead of Ball, as was supposed.

The Strassburger Ancestry.

Former District Attorney of Montgomery county J. A. Strassburger, who has made research regarding his ancestry, holds the opinion that John Andrew Strassburger, the immigrant, came first in 1742, remained in this country for a time and returned to Germany; that he came a second time in 1769, bringing his two children. Mr. Strassburger writes under date of Norristown, October 30, 1899:

"I want to call your attention to some documentary evidence in regard to the original ancestor in this country. John Andrew Strassburger the first, (mentioned by you on page 91) in my opinion, came to this country the first time in 1742, and returned afterwards in 1769 with his two children. In the Penna. Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. 17, p. 228, his name appears as one on the ship *Loyal Judith*, from Rotterdam, James Cowie, Captain, qualified September 3, 1742, and on page 229 his age is given as 25. The ages here given and the age of John Andrew Strassburger above named agree within a year or a little more, as he was then 26 going on 27. Again, in the State Library at Harrisburg the original handwriting of the two can be found, both in German, and so far as I am able to judge seem to be similar enough to be the same handwriting."

We feel confident more information will be gained on this subject, now that the investigation is started. We look particularly to Ober Ingelheim for further records and papers.

Matrimonial.

From the Pacific slope, we have advice of the marriage of Frederick Antes Snyder, a grandson of Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania, and a great-great-grandson of Henry Antes, in these words:

MR. THOMAS LEE GRAY
announces the marriage of his sister

MARY

to

FREDERICK ANTES SNYDER,
on Wednesday, November the eighth,
Eighteen hundred and nine-nine,
Northhoff, California.

The Old Trappe School.

Colonel Thomas Swenk, Sr., true to his word, has sent us a graphic sketch of the school kept by Jacob Fry, Jr., more than three-quarters of a century ago. He describes the building, interior and exterior, gives the titles of the books used, portrays the teacher, and recalls the names of more than thirty of the boys and girls who were pupils. This interesting contribution will appear in the next number of *The Perkiomen Region*.

"The Penn'a-German"

is the title of a quarterly which will make its appearance about the beginning of the New Year. It will be published and edited by P. C. Croll, at Lebanon, Pa., and will be devoted to the history, biography, poetry, folk-lore and general interests of the immigrant Germans and their descendants in Pennsylvania. We heartily welcome this new laborer in the field of local history. The Tulpehocken region is rich in important events, especially during the Colonial period. Conrad Weiser, the sagacious Indian interpreter, was then the master spirit; and among the colonists around him were scores of men possessing the highest order of courage, pluck and integrity. We hope for the day when every section of Pennsylvania will have its local historical serial to record the deeds of the worthies of the early times, whether of German, British, French, Swiss, Dutch, or Scandinavian origin. The editor of the new publication gave us an earnest in his *Ancient and Historical Landmarks in the Lebanon Valley* of what of good things we may look for.

Audubon.

The name of the village and post office formerly known as Shannonville, on the Egypt Road, in Lower Providence Township, Montgomery County, Pa., has recently been changed to Audubon. This was in honor of the celebrated ornithologist, John James Audubon, who lived for some years close by, on a farm on the

Perkiomen, owned by him and called Mill Grove. The property now belongs to William H. Wetherill, who keeps it in the same attractive condition as when it was Audubon's home.

To properly celebrate the new name there was a flag raising in the village on the afternoon of Saturday, October 7, 1899. G. R. Fox, Esq., of Norristown, presided at the meeting, and speeches were made by the Congressmen, Hon. I. P. Wanger, and Ellwood Roberts, of Norristown, and Rev. B. J. Douglass and W. S. Williams of Oaks. Misses Maria and Florence Audubon, granddaughters of the famous ornithologist, were present. The village had been painted up, and was decorated for the occasion. A new sign bearing the portrait of Audubon was hung at the village inn.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

FREDERICK ZEARFOSS.

Died, October 11, 1844, in Whitpain township, Frederick Zearfoss, in the eighty-second year. He was a Revolutionary patriot.

ENOS HOXWORTH.

Died, January 9, 1847, in Montgomery county, Edward Hoxworth, aged 87 years. He was a drummer in the Revolutionary war, and was appointed drum major.

JONATHAN POTTS.

April 8, 1833, the State of Pennsylvania granted Jonathan Potts an annuity of Forty dollars for services in the Revolutionary war.

February 23, 1840, in Moreland township, he died in his 80th year. He participated in the battle of Princeton.

JOHN TITLOW.

John Titlow, of Bucks county, applied to the legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for an annuity. He served under General Potter; was wounded in the foot at the battle near Yellow Springs, and was at Brandywine.

In May, 1842, he died in Upper Milford township, Bucks county, at the age of 83 years, 2 months, 18 days. Rev. Dr. Waage preached his funeral sermon.

Caspar Wistar's Letter of December 4, 1732.

CONTINENTAL EMIGRANTS WARNED AGAINST
COMING TO PENNSYLVANIA.

In the great mass of manuscript and printed matter bearing upon the emigration fever then prevalent in Switzerland and Germany, Mr. Dotterer found, May 9, 1896, in the Stadtbibliothek of Zurich, a letter written by Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, describing the hard lot of the immigrants who had recently come to Philadelphia. This letter was written in Pennsylvania, on the 4th of the Wintermonat, (December), 1732. It was first printed in a Leipzig newspaper, May 22, 1732; subsequently it appeared in the *Monatliche Anmerkungen*; and afterwards in a pamphlet of 80 16mo pages, entitled *Neue Nachrichten alter und neuer merckwuerdigkeiten, enthaltende Ein vertrautes Gespraech und sichere Briefe von der Landschafft Carolina und uebrigen Englischen Pflantz-Staedten in America. Zu finden zu Zuerich, Bern, Basel, Schaffhausen, und St. Gallen, in den Bericht-Haeusseren. Gegen Ende des Jahrs 1734.* Wistar's letter was as follows:

As I am daily importuned here in Philadelphia by so many of our country people to relieve them of the distress and misery into which they have been plunged, in part by their own indiscretion, but into which in part they allowed themselves to be brought by the persuasion of others, and as it is unfortunately impossible to aid them all, I feel compelled, out of sympathy for the poor people, who are yet in the Fatherland, and who have the time to consider well in advance what they risk, before they enter upon the voyage, to put before them fairly the truth as to what it is and what it means to remove to this new land, with the request to publish it everywhere, so that nobody may thereafter claim excuse on account of ignorance, if he shall so find it here in his own experience. This was for some years past a very good country, and like all other new colonies, little inhabited; in consequence those who came here from

time to time could purchase for a small sum of money large tracts of land, and because the wild land called for much labor, although the inhabitants were few, we were glad, when ships arrived here bringing Germans, for these were at once redeemed, and by their labor earned so much that they too soon were able to purchase land. The province of Pennsylvania is only a small portion of America, and for several years it has happened that not only many thousand Germans, but also Englishmen and Irishmen, have settled here, and have filled up the land everywhere, so that he who now wishes to obtain land must seek it far in the wilderness, and pay dear for it besides. On the voyage, too, sometimes great misery is experienced (*Auf der Reise gehet es bissweilen auch erbärmlich*). In the past year one ship, among the others, sailed about the sea 24 weeks, and of the 150 persons who were thereon, more than 100 miserably languished and died of hunger; on account of lack of food they caught rats and mice on the ship, and a mouse was sold for about 30 Kreuzer; finally the survivors, half starved, were taken to another port, where after suffering much misery they were arrested and compelled to pay the entire passage money of the dead as well as the living. This year ten ship loads arrived here, bringing about 3000 souls; of these one ship was 17 weeks on the voyage, and about 60 persons died on the passage, the remainder nearly all sick, weak, and, worst of all, poor and without means, in consequence of which they are a heavy burden on the residents here, where money is very scarce; and daily several of these die. Each person over 14 years old must pay 6 doubloons for his passage from Rotterdam, and those from 4 to 14 years half that sum. Such as have not the money, must be sold for 3, 4, 6, to 8 and more years, and serve as slaves; when their time is out they receive nothing but a poor suit of clothing. Upon families of 4, 6 and more persons it bears hard, when they must see the father sold to one master, the mother to another, and the children each in turn, singly and alone, to

another master, for the money they owe to the captain for their passage; and how glad they are, when some one is found to come forward to purchase them, for the country is very much drained of money. When these circumstances, and along with them the long, costly and dangerous voyage is contemplated, it is impossible that any one meaning well can encourage another to come here. All that I can say therefore, is this, that those who have a desire to do so, consider well what I have here represented, and carefully calculate the cost, in order to ascertain whether they can accomplish it; first of all let them counsel the matter with God, and learn whether it is his agreeable will, in order that they will not undertake that which they may afterwards regret. Finding themselves in conscience free, and possessed of sufficient resolution, to venture upon it, whether for life or death, and prepared patiently to face every difficulty that may meet them on so dangerous a journey, they must further consider whether they can not only meet the expenses as before stated, but also whether they will have in hand something with which to purchase some cattle and other necessary things. Let no one depend on his friends that may be here, for these have all they can do to get through themselves. Many reckon without their host in this matter. Finally, as far as concerns young, strong men-servants and women-servants, who can work diligently, these will find at all times persons who will buy them for 2, 3 or 4 years; yet they must not be married, for young married people, who are likely to be burdened with children, nobody will take; and such persons, as well as old persons and young children, are badly off. As regards mechanics, a good many of all kinds are here; but such as have a good trade, say potters, nailsmiths, and the like, bringing with them enough means to start for themselves, without first getting into debt, will still find opportunity here to succeed, although more than enough are already here. And this is what from sincere regard for the good of those interested I conceive necessary to make known as to the present condition of Pennsylvania.

CASPAR WISTAR.

Days Devoted to Research Abroad.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

VIII.

CREFELD, THE TOWN OF THE WEAVERS.

Leaving Amsterdam at 10.59, city time, in the forenoon, the train brought me to Crefeld about 3.45, in the afternoon. It was the 6th of March, 1896. I had a compartment to myself the entire trip. Travel is light at that time of year, the tourist having not yet put in an appearance. After an hour or two the flat lay of the land changed to the rolling; hills and woods began to appear. Nymegen, as viewed from the train, was charmingly picturesque. Along the highways, the red-tiled farm houses, mostly old and often moss-grown, are a constant delight to the traveller as the train speeds by them.

Ever since Pennypacker and Seidensticker, and our other historians, made the world familiar with the fact that from Crefeld came the weavers who were among the early colonists that accepted the invitation of Francis Daniel Pastorius to his new Germantown, it had been my wish to visit the ancient town.

In a work printed one hundred and fifty years ago is this description: "Crefeld is a small town, containing a citadel. At this place are manufactures of velvet, silk, linen, and other articles." I looked for narrow, crooked streets, irregular, antiquated buildings, and remnants of the old-time fortifications. Nothing could be farther from the fact. From the appearance of the buildings, Crefeld seems to have many wealthy citizens. The ramparts have been levelled, and broad streets constructed in their place, lined by new residences and fine modern stores. The street on which my hotel—Hotel Gompertz "zur goldenen Krone"—is located, has four rows of trees with paths between them, on both sides of these driving roads, then the wide sidewalks. Part of the centre avenue is taken up with fountains and flower gardens.

Crefeld to-day has a population of close on one hundred thousand, and it is, as of

yore, the seat of important silk and velvet manufactories. It has a valuable trade with our American cities.

My first call, with historical purpose, was on Pastor Schuetz, with whom my friend, George S. Nyce, had had correspondence. The pastor walked over with me to the office of Mr. Heinr. te Neues, a manufacturer of velvets. This gentleman had been made acquainted, it appeared, with the fact of my intended visit and its object. Although an official in an extensive manufacturing business, he assisted me in every way possible to accomplish my purpose.

Crefeld has been under so many different governments the past three centuries that it is difficult to find church and government records. The French, who governed this section during the time of Napoleon, are mainly responsible for this state of things. Such Church records as survive the wars are believed to be at Duesseldorf.

A history, and a very good one, has been written of Crefeld. It is by Dr. Keussen, who died some six years ago. The next best posted historian here is Rev. Ernst Weydmann, pastor of the Mennonite congregation of the Evangelical (State) Church. There are twelve hundred Mennonites here. Dr. Weydmann has written of the early Mennonites here, and about the Mennonite migration to Pennsylvania; not much, but he has a genuine interest in the subject.

There is a town archives, but the archivist does not give his full time to it; and in consequence it was not at the time of my visit available for satisfactory study.

The leading men here are energetic, up-to-date manufacturers, and little time is given to the contemplation of the past. Yet they take great pride in the fact that their town played so conspicuous a role in the up-building of our Pennsylvania Germantown. In 1883 they celebrated, as we did, the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of Germantown. A volume of about two hundred 16mo pages was issued by the Crefelder Verein fuer

wissenschaftliche Vorträge. It is a reprint of Pastorius's Description of Pennsylvania, issued in 1700 at Frankfurt-on-the-Mayne, to which are added a number of letters written by Melchior Adam Pastorius, father of the founder of Germantown, by Francis Daniel Pastorius himself, and by others. The principal feature of the work is an introductory of twenty-three pages, written by Frederick Kapp, the distinguished historian. Kramer & Baum, of Crefeld, are the publishers.

One day I took the steam train in the centre of the city and went down to Uerdingen, on the Rhine, the shipping point of Crefeld. Pastorius was here on the 11th of April, 1683, when on his way to Pennsylvania. In one of his letters he writes: "On the 11th ditto (April) I reached Uerdingen upon the Rhine, from whence I went afoot to Crefeld, and there did speak to Denis Kunders and his wife, Dirk, Herman and Abraham Op den Graeff, etc., who with many others came, about six weeks later, after me in the aforesaid Province" (Pennsylvania). The Uerdingen of to-day is uninteresting and unclean. I noticed a Catholic church there. The round-trip fare is 40 pfennig—ten American cents. The distance from Crefeld is twenty minutes.

(To be continued.)

Johannes Bertolet.

[On another page we reproduce a marriage certificate issued by Rev. George Wack—that of John Bertolet and Catharine Detweiler. One of the grandsons of this couple has favored us with the following sketch of the bridegroom at this wedding.]

John Bertolet was a great-grandson of Jean (John) Bertolet, a French Huguenot, who settled in Oley, Pa., as early as 1726; and, on the maternal side, he was the great-great-grandson of Henry Frey, who came to this country as an adventurer in the year 1675, a few years prior to William Penn. He was born November 5, 1790, in the same house and room where, on January 12, 1860, he died. He was a man of strong moral character and deeply spiritual. He was a great reader

and a close student of God's Word. The last years of his life were almost wholly given to Bible reading, and the reading of his favorite book, that always had a place by the side of his Bible, Johann Arndts Wahres Christenthum (John Arndt's True Christianity). It is strange to say that, with such marked orthodox spirituality, he never united with the Christian Church, and seldom attended public worship. His sympathies were with the Mennonite Church. The deep spirituality, so marked in his life, has until to-day continued to be prominent in the lives of his posterity.

He and his brother Daniel were largely instrumental in the erection of the Bertolet Mennonite Church, near his home. His advice and counsel was sought by many, and the expression of his calm and sober judgment was never questioned. He never entered into public life nor was he seen much at public gatherings. He was not a man of solitude, but modest and retiring, and in his manner of living very simple.

On the 14th day of March, 1824, he entered the bonds of matrimony with Catharine Detweiler. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. George Wack. Seven children were the issue of this marriage—a son, who died at the age of sixteen; and six daughters, all of whom reached the three-score years and more. Two of the children are still living, viz: Mrs. Mary Willauer, of Schwenksville, Pa., and Mrs. Susan Bergey, of Skipack, Pa.

The old homestead, in Frederick, Pa., where the subject of our sketch was born and where he died, was purchased from the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, by William Frey (a son of Henry Frey), in its wilderness condition, and to this day has continued in the family; and as it passed to each succeeding generation unto the seventh, has changed names but three times. The present owner, a granddaughter of Johannes Bertolet, is Mrs. Kate Halteman.

December 14, 1899, is the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington.

Henry Antes.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

[Continued.]

The entry made by the officiating clergyman in the church register was in these words:

Anno 1726 d. 2ten Febris Wurden Henrich Antes und Christina Elisabetha, gebohrne De Weesin nach drey gehebten wetlehen gebotten zu Weitmarge Copulirt.

HE SETTLES IN FALKNER SWAMP.

We do not think that he located at any particular place immediately after his marriage. His father lived in New Hanover township, and his father-in-law on the Wissahickon in the German township. His business, that of millwright, would in the usual course call him to various parts of the settled portion of the Province. He was a skilful mechanic, and his services were in constant demand. Wile-awake colonists hastened to erect mills along the rural streams, to meet the wants of the growing population. Owing to these circumstances Henry Antes became known to the people of the colony, and he on the other hand became familiar with the streams, and the water-power, the quality of the land, the trend of the hill and mountain ranges, the value of the forests, the localities frequented by the Indians, and with the Indians themselves. Thus he acquired knowledge of inestimable worth to himself and the community in which he lived. On the 2d of February, 1730, in an official instrument, he is described as a resident of Hanover township. On the 2d day of September, 1735, he was a resident of Frederick township. On that day he bought 175 acres of land in Frederick township, paying therefor £200 lawful money of the Province. It was bounded by lands of William Frey and Henry Stadler, land late of Andrew Frey, and vacant lands. It was located in the western angle of Frederick township, on Swamp creek. Immediately thereafter he erected a grist-mill, in partnership with George Heebner, his neighbor, upon this property on Swamp creek. Here he resided the remainder of his life, except when temporarily called away. On the 13th of September, 1747, the co-partnership having expired, and their company accounts having been adjusted and settled, they made a division of the property. The probability is that the partnership existed but a few years, but that the making of partition was delayed; for we invariably find the mill referred to as that of Henry Antes.

HAS A DIFFERENCE WITH PASTOR BEHM.

About the end of the year 1736 an estrangement arose between Henry Antes and Pastor Behm. Behm was the minister at Falkner Swamp as well as at Whitmarsh, and Antes was his parishioner. In the Spring of 1736 Mr. Antes became acquainted with Bishop Spangen-

berg, the Moravian, who was sojourning with the Schwenkfelders in Skippack and vicinity. A warm friendship sprang up between the two men, they met frequently, and they "enjoyed many blessed hours together." As to the immediate cause of the breaking of friendly relations between Böhm and Antes we are not definitely informed. Böhm, in one of his printed statements, says that he had occasion to speak to Antes "several times concerning necessary matters." But according to a statement from a source friendly to Antes, it was caused by a rebuke administered by Mr. Antes to his pastor for unbecoming behavior.

STRONG RELIGIOUS CONVICTIONS.

In matters of religion Henry Antes displayed much zeal and activity. He was a man of decided convictions and sincere piety, and an earnest supporter of the movements in his time for the advancement of the Christian religion. He became known as the "Pious Layman of Fredericktown." "He undertook to instruct his fellow-countrymen in the Province in the way of life," says a writer, "calling them together in their houses for singing, for praying, for reading the Scriptures and exhortation. Thus we find him employed in the populous district of Oley as early as 1736."

WHITEFIELD PREACHES AT ANTES'S HOUSE.

In the Spring of 1740 was witnessed at the house of Henry Antes, a manifestation of religious fervor and emotion the like of which has not transpired since in Falkner Swamp. On the 24th of April, in that year, George Whitefield, the revivalist, came from Philadelphia and preached first at the house of Christopher Wiegner in Skippack and later in the day at the house of Henry Antes in Frederick. Peter Bohler spoke in German and Whitefield in English. The number of persons assembled on this memorable occasion is given as two thousand. Mr. Seward, who describes this visit, says of the Skippack meeting: "It was surprizing to see such a Multitude of People gathered together in such a wilderness Country." And he continues: "Came to Henry Anti's Plantation in Frederick township, Ten Miles farther in the Country, where was also a Multitude equally surprizing with that we had in the Morning. * * * There was much melting under both sermons. * * * At Night I was drawn to sing and pray with our brethren in the Fields. * * * They were Germans where we dined and supp'd, and they pray'd and sung in Dutch, as we did in English, before Eating."

How should we not glory in the power to look into the earnest upturned faces of that multitude! We should there behold the strong features of the men who brought civilization into the wilderness hereabouts. Clad in homespun, would stand before us our great-grandparents and their parents. There, ranged in eager attitude, were the immigrants, the pioneers, the initial colonists—their wives, their sons and daughters. There, too, without doubt, hanging upon the outskirts of the assemblage,

or peering from the thickets, were some of the dusky children of the forest—marvelling at the incomprehensible doings of their pale-faced neighbors. Close up to the revivalist preacher, without a doubt, was Henry Antes, surrounded by the plain dwellers of the valley. The settlers at Old Goshenhoppen, at New Goshenhoppen, those along the length of Swamp creek, tenants on McCall's manor, from Limerick and New Providence, the English living at the mouth of the Manatawny and along its course above, the residents on both sides of the Schuylkill—Quakers, Dunkers and Church people, the Huguenots of Oley, the Swedes at Morlatton—all these were represented, having been drawn by the great reputation of Whitefield, to come to this "outpouring of the Spirit."

FOR CHURCH UNITY.

To a man of Henry Antes's intense feeling and pious aspirations, denominational divisions and church selfishness were but foolishness. The essentials of religion alone possessed value in his estimation—all else he discarded as useless hindrances. He yearned for the unity of the regenerated followers of the Redeemer. His prayers and his labors were for the bringing of sinners to Christ, and then unity. His son, John Antes, wrote of him: "My father was very anxious to unite such souls out of the different religious denominations who sought their salvation through Jesus Christ, in the bonds of Christian love." In 1741 Count Zinzendorf came to Pennsylvania. Henry Antes soon became acquainted with him. A movement looking to Christian unity was inaugurated. It was brought to the attention of the Pennsylvania church people, particularly the Germans, through the medium of a call for a meeting to be held in Germantown on New Year's Day, 1742. In order to command the confidence of the German colonists it was indispensable that the movement must have the recommendation of one well known to the people, and having an established character for sincerity, integrity and piety. Henry Antes, whose heart was in the work, and possessed these qualifications, signed the call, and dated it "Frédérick Township, December 15, 1741." The details of this movement are spread upon the pages of our provincial Church history, and need not be narrated here. It may be proper to say, however, that it did not meet with success in the direction intended by its projectors. The Moravian Church was one of its results. Henry Antes became identified with this denomination, as will be noticed as we proceed.

(To be Continued.)

Christmas.

Now schüttelt der Belznickle grausam sei Sack—
 Raus falla die Kueha un Keshta;
 Wer gut is kann lesa—wer schlecht is den—whack !—
 Den schmiert er mit Fitzöhl zum Bäshta.

—HENRY HARBAUGH.

The Trappe Seventy-Five Years Ago.

RECOLLECTIONS OF COLONEL THOMAS SWENK, SR., OCTOGENARIAN.

[*Concluded.*]

Philip Schroeder was a citizen of Trappe as early as 1817. He was an old man at that time, a rope maker by trade, and worked at that time for my father.

John Yarager (Yerger) lived in the suburbs of Trappe at that early day. He was a travelling showman by occupation. He had what was called a puppet show—Punch and Judy the star characters. He would frequently come to Trappe to show off his performances. He usually commenced his performance by swallowing two metal swords, each not less than eighteen inches in length and fully an inch or more in width. He would open his shirt and make bare his breast, then put the points of both swords between his teeth, take a handle in each hand, and gradually force them down his throat up to the hilt. He would then, with both swords down his throat, dance a jig to a tune of the violin. He would on all occasions invite some one of the audience to come on the platform and examine him, in order to satisfy the audience that there was no deception, and that it was a genuine performance. Next in order came a puppet show, Punch and Judy the characters. With his powers of ventriloquism he would apparently throw his voice into them and make it appear as though they were saying all sorts of queer things. A funny little incident that I well remember at one of his performances was this: The front curtain facing the main audience was painted in exact imitation of a brick wall; there was a somewhat silly individual in the audience, named Weller, who inquired of his friend beside him whether that wall (meaning of course the curtain) was really made of bakeoven stones. He evidently knew of what kind of material bakeovens were made.

Ex-Governor Francis Rahn Shunk was a native of Trappe, but this was before my time. My father and he were schoolmates, and for some time lived under the same roof. While at school, and on other occasions, they usually spoke the German language, and like most school boys indulged in sports of various kinds, calling each other nicknames. My father was "Dippel." Soon after their school days, or at least early in life, Mr. Shunk made his way to Harrisburg and was employed in some minor capacity, but advanced rapidly and soon became chief clerk of the House of Representatives, and after a time Governor of the State. In the meanwhile my father moved to Milton, and went into the boating business. He and his friend the Governor had not met each other for a period of over forty years. My father then determined to once more have the pleasure of seeing his old schoolmate, then the Governor of the State. So on arriving at Harrisburg on one of his boating trips, he fixed himself up, had his little daughter with him. She was then a half-grown miss, some

ten or may be eleven years old, and she must also see the Governor. So they soon made their way to the State house, and after inquiring for the Governor, were shown to his room. He happened to be unengaged at the time. He politely asked him to be seated, and after gazing at each other a moment, my father said to him in German: "Kenscht du mich net?" "Oh, yaw, du bischt der 'Dippel.'" This of course created a laugh, in which both took part, after which they indulged in a half hour's conversation, talking over their schoolboy days, as well as the many sports they had enjoyed in their early days. After the Governor insisting on his remaining and going with him to his home, my father excused himself, saying he would call again; but he never saw him after that. He died very soon after, having resigned his office on account of severe illness. The Governor was very much thought of, particularly so at his old home, Trappe. It is said that on his frequent visits there, even while Governor, he would go out among his early acquaintances, widows, and old maiden ladies that he knew to be poor, and always before leaving would slip a few dollars to them. His remains were brought to Trappe for burial and a handsome marble monument has been erected to his memory not over thirty feet from the old historic church building.

Reverend Frederick Geissenhainer was a citizen of Trappe as early as 1815, and about that time the stated minister of the old church. My parents are my informants that he performed the ceremony at my baptism. His remains lie buried in the old graveyard in line with the Muhlenbergs.

The Koons family was at Trappe at that time. There were four boys. Michael was the oldest of the four. He, soon after arriving at manhood, found his way to Philadelphia, settled down and went into the grocery business on Third street, near Callowhill. He followed the business some years and retired with a fortune. Charles also went to Philadelphia, commenced the dry goods business, which he followed for a number of years, and finally retired with a fortune. Frederick in an early day was a distiller at Trappe for a short time, and when I last saw him in Philadelphia, many years ago, he was an assistant clerk in the forwarding and commission house of Charles Humphreys & Co., at Chestnut street wharf, on the Schuylkill front.

Philip Koons, also of Trappe, was a tall, slim man, rather good-looking. He left there many years ago, and moved with his family up the State to Columbia county, somewhere in the neighborhood of Bloomsburg. The last two, namely Frederick and Philip, were not so fortunate financially as the two first named, Michael and Charles. They were all highly respected people.

John Fry was a brother of honest Jacob, Jr. He was born at Trappe and lived there his lifetime. He was a cabinet maker by trade and followed the business for many years, up to the time of his death. He was

rather above medium size, good-looking and very companionable. On one of my visits to Trappe some five or six years ago, at his earnest solicitation I made my home with him, where I remained several days, when we had a grand time talking over our early days. He was about the only person living that had any knowledge of me when I lived at Trappe. Knowing him to have been always very domesticated in his habits, I asked him if he ever had been outside the State, and his answer was that once on a visit to Philadelphia, many years before, he had crossed the Delaware to Camden. He was then over eighty years of age, and that was the only time he was ever out of Pennsylvania. That was the last time I ever saw him—he died very soon after.

Samuel Fry, a brother, I also knew well in my early days at Trappe. He was a carpenter by trade and was following the business at the time I left Trappe. He died many years ago.

Daniel was the youngest of the four brothers and about my age. We were social chums, schoolmates, and almost always in each other's company when opportunity would allow it. I will mention a funny little incident that once occurred. We at the time could not have been over seven or eight years old. As it happened, we met at the old milestone, which says on one side 27 miles to Reading and on the other 25 miles to Philadelphia. We got to disputing about some trifling matter and finally got to fighting, and as we were pretty equally matched we fought like little devils, and I must say he was if anything too much for me. After a few days along comes my little friend Danny and stopped outside the fence where I was turning the wheel for spinning ropes. I was a short distance off, and while he was looking quite pleasantly at me between the rails of the fence, evidently with a view of making friends, I approached him seemingly with the same intent, but, I must say, hypocritically. Thinks I, this is my chance to get even with him. I blazed away between the rails of the fence, struck him on the nose, the blood spattering in every direction. He went to his home crying at the top of his voice. I then felt like being the victor in the end, or at least even with him. It was not many days until all was forgotten and we became closer friends than ever. Soon after growing to manhood he established a weekly newspaper at Norristown, called the Watchman, which he published for some years, and afterward returned to Trappe. I never saw him after I left Trappe in 1824 until 1864, when I had occasion to stop off at Harrisburg on my way home from Philadelphia, and in going into the quartermaster's department who should I run against but my old friend Daniel Fry. He was filling a subordinate position in the quartermaster's department at that time. I had not seen him for forty years. In talking over our early days at Trappe, among other things I asked him if he still remembered the fight we had at the milestone. He said he well remembered giving me a pretty good thrashing. I said, yes, but I got even with

you on our second encounter. On my frequent visits to Trappe of late years about the first thing I do is to visit the identical old milestone.

Jacob Fry, Sr., the father of the four Fry boys, I can well remember. He lived at Trappe, where all his boys were born. He was a tall, lean man, and a carpenter by trade. He lived only a few doors above the old Bringhurst homestead.

John Hunsicker lived at Trappe and I think for a short time at least kept the tavern afterward kept by the Heebner family. The house was torn down some ten years ago, to give place to a handsome frame structure. I can just remember him. He was a large, fleshy man and quite good-looking.

David Jeffries was one of my old chums at Trappe. We attended school together and our teacher was Jacob Fry, Jr. On one of my first visits to Trappe about thirty years ago, after an absence of some forty years, I met him, and, I tell you, it was a happy meeting of two old friends. I have never seen him since. On one of my late visits, some three years ago, I was told by a friend who knew him well, that years ago he had left Trappe and gone to a friend in Chester county, and thought that at that time he was still living. He may have died since, as when I knew him he was several years my senior. He was a rather good-looking old fellow when I last saw him, only that he was very nearsighted.

Sambo Coggins lived at Trappe most of his lifetime. He was an old negro slave and owned by my grandfather, Jacob Swenk, Sr. At that early day there was still remaining, here and there, an old slave, throughout Pennsylvania. My grandfather owned him up to the time he broke up housekeeping, when he gave him his freedom, after which he wandered about doing small jobs as he could catch them, until he became so old and helpless that he had to be taken to the Montgomery county almshouse, at that time called the poorhouse, where he lived the remainder of his lifetime, and died somewhere away back in the thirties. His remains lie buried in the old paupers' graveyard connected with the asylum. The old man was very black. He was entirely harmless, so that we boys always had our own fun with him. He was the only negro I ever knew to talk the German language. This he evidently learned while living in Grandfather Swenk's family, where only the German was spoken at that time.

August 10, 1804, Robert Sutcliff, an English merchant, visited Fatland, then owned by William Bakewell.

The first number of the Norristown Register was issued September 29, 1803.

Oley township, Philadelphia (now Berks) county, was erected in 1720.

March 9, 1771, an act was passed authorizing the building of a bridge over Skippack creek.

Marriages by Rev. George Wack.

COMMUNICATED BY W. H. REED, PH. G., M. D., OF NORRISTOWN.

(Continued.)

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 335. January | 13. David Rittenhause and Sarah Smith. |
| 336. January | 13. Christian Detwiler and Cathrine Heebner. |
| 337. January | 18. Seth Q. Collom and Eliza Sorver. |
| 338. February | 8. Abraham Reiff and Sarah Reiff. |
| 339. February | 12. George Greenwalt and Sarah Conear. |
| 340. February | 12. Joseph Dewees and Elizabeth Lukens. |
| 341. February | 12. Jesse Snyder and Lydia Knipe. |
| 342. February | 12. Benjamin White and Cathrine Dungan. |
| 343. February | 12. Absolom Cromwells and Levenia Smith. |
| 344. March | 4. David Heebner and Mary Hahn. |
| 345. March | 7. Henry Hunsicker and Cathrine Shoemaker. |
| 346. March | 14. John Bertolet and Cathrine Dettweiler. |

I do hereby certify, That on the *fourteenth* day of *March* in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and *twenty four* *John Bertolet* -- of the township of *Frederick* county of *Montgomery* and *Cathrine Dettweiler* of the township of *Shippack* county *aforsaid* both in the state of Pennsylvania, have, personally appeared before me with due consent of those concerned, and are lawfully joined with the holy bands of matrimony, as certified by me the day above written.

GEORGE WACK,

Minister of the Gospel.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 347. March | 25. Arnold Vanfossen and Ann Teany. |
| 348. May | 6. Henry Shellenberger & Sarah Thomas (wid.) |
| 349. May | 30. John Bucher and Rachel Wagner. |
| 350. June | 30. John Clemmens and Susannah Wissemer. |
| 351. June | 3. William Kinny and Elizabeth Cole. |
| 352. June | 6. George Leidy and Margareth Scheib. |
| 353. July | 8. Henry Leightcap and Hannah Roman. |
| 354. September | 13. Enoch Castner and Elizabeth Hoffman. |
| 355. October | 14. Conrad Cole-haur and Rachel Garner. |
| 356. November | 27. Philip Summers and Ann Shutt. |

357. December 2. Jacob Schlough and Susannah Grove.
 358. December 2. William Pluck and Mary Helling.
 359. December 5. John Fulmer and Mary James.
 360. December 7. Charles Hendrix and Elizabeth Warner.
 361. December 16. John Saylor and Mary Heyser.
 362. December 23. Jonathan Faley and Elizabeth Hartenstine.
 363. December 28. Mathias Custerd and Eleanor Tyson.

1825.

364. January 16. Samuel Hechler and Ann Rosenberger.
 365. March 10. Samuel Pluck and Margareth Hallowell.
 366. March 24. George Streevey and Margareth Dager.
 367. April 17. Martin Hunsberger and Mary Zieber.
 368. October 9. George Hoot and Cathrine Weber.
 369. October 20. Jacob Lehman and Hannah Jones.
 370. November 17. Anthony Whitby and Mary Metz.
 371. November 17. Michael Stoneback and Susannah Hoffman.
 372. November 20. Daniel Cassel and Magdalena Oberholtzer.
 373. December 11. Abraham Hendrick and Maria Metz.
 374. December 11. George Lehman and Hannah Trumbar.
 375. December 18. John Stetler and Eliza Kunkle.
 376. December 20. Jacob Kolb and Susanna Cassel.
 377. December 22. John B. Reiff and Elizabeth Tyson.
 378. December 22. Lewis Ott and Levea Gerhart.
 379. December 29. Eli Stauver and Hannah Stauver.

1826.

380. February 21. John Lehman and Nancy Spere.
 381. March 21. Joseph Hübner and Susannah Lethera.
 382. April 6. John Groff and Mary Knipe.
 383. June 26. Isaac Batchelor and Anna M. C. Rittenhause.
 384. July 9. Henry Yawn and Cathrine Buchamer.
 385. July 12. Andrew Hide and Suphia Hooven (widow.)
 386. July 25. Christian Rittenhause and Hetty Metz.
 387. August 31. Jesse Bowman and Hannah Snyder.
 388. October 8. Henry Kolp and Maria Kolp.
 389. October 26. James Yost and Elizabeth Dettera.
 390. October 31. Mathias Tyson and Sarah Myers.
 391. November 9. Joseph Cassel and Rebecca Heebner.
 392. November 23. Jacob Stover and Anna Stover.
 393. November 30. Jacob Printz and Sarah Rex.
 394. November 2. Benjamin Dettweiler and Anna Ursilla Dager.
 395. December 14. Samuel Eckel and Cathrine Leydie.
 396. December 23. Andrew Keel and Elizabeth Summers.

1827.

397. January 7. Eleaser Sellers and Elizabeth Sheib.

- | | |
|----------------|--|
| 398. January | 10. Valentine Wartz and Hannah Signs. |
| 399. January | 30. Mathias Rittenhause and Cathrine Godwals. |
| 400. January | 30. John Cohl and Mary Keel. |
| 401. February | 15. Sam. B. Davis and Margareth Leightcap (wid.) |
| 402. February | 15. James McBrian and Hannah Hartel. |
| 403. March | 15. John Yerkes and Cathrine Dull. |
| 404. March | 26. John Wilson and Mary Rees. |
| 405. March | 29. Jesse Kneesel and Eliza Henois. |
| 406. April | 10. Harmon Hendrix and Rachel Metz. |
| 407. June | 5. William Hartranf and Margareth Adams. |
| 408. June | 7. Jonathon Bailey and Mary Brower. |
| 409. August | 12. George Garner and Rebecca Fray. |
| 410. August | 16. Mathew Chain and Cathrine Wagenseller. |
| 411. September | 2. John Umstad and Maria Favinger. |
| 412. September | 6. Samuel B. Matlack and Debora Snyder. |
| 413. September | 9. Thomas Frantz and Elizabeth Groff. |
| 414. September | 10. Joseph Hoffman and Eliza Summers. |
| 415. September | 20. Leonard Vanfossen and Sophia Derrstein |
| | By Rev. C. Wack. |
| 416. September | 30. Daniel Hallman and Cathrine Favinger. |
| 417. September | 30. John B. Sauter and Mary Wiegner. |
| 418. October | 2. Joseph Fisher and Harriet Farro. |
- (To be Continued.)

Our Kinsfolk and Acquaintance.

THE MINNICH FAMILY.

Professor L. Oscar Kuhns, of the Department of Romance Languages, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., has furnished Rev. M. R. Minnich, of Philadelphia, the following data:

In the *Stammbuch des Adels in Deutschland* (published by Mauz, Ragsburg, in 4 vols. quarto), the following records are found:

1. Münch family of Thüringen und Franken, whose family seat is Dornburg and Würchhausen on the river Saale.

2. Münch, ein Sächsische weadliches (ancient and noble) Geschlecht.

3. Münch von Bellinghausen, a widely spread family in Austria, Franken, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Trier. It was raised to the nobility in the person of Reichhofsraeth (Imperial Councillor) Joachim Münch, March 23, 1744.

4. Münch von Mühringen; a Würtemberg family, ennobled in 1731.

5. Münch von Rosenberg, extant in the Canton Odenwald.

There are also two Münnich families, one in Westphalia, died out in 1773, the other, in Oldenburg; the coat of arms of the latter is, Ein Mönch in Schwarzen Kutte, einen Rosenkranz haltend.

The Perkiomen Region,

Past and Present.

Perkiomen Publishing Co.,
1605 N. THIRTEENTH STREET,

Henry S. Dotterer,
EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 15, 1899.

Old Letters.

Nothing gives us a better insight into the past than old letters; particularly those exchanged between friends in the long ago. Their language is unaffected, and their utterances are frank and natural. Originally "not intended for publication," age enhances their interest to a degree to make it desirable that they should meet the eye of a public removed five or six generations from their writers and their recipients.

Of this character is the letter written by Caspar Wistar in 1732, published in our last number. We cannot but smile when we read the earnest lines meant to dissuade the intending emigrant from coming hither. "This was for some years past a very good country," he says. But that was when it was "little inhabited." Now things were changed, he explains; the land near the city had all been taken up, and mechanics in superabundance had rushed in. His horizon was bounded by Oley, and Goshenhoppen, and Maxatawny, Conestoga and Tulpehocken. It occurred to no one then that the land beyond the Susquehanna could be safely occupied, and that which was beyond the Ohio was for savages, not the white man.

A letter of another sort has been furnished us by Prof. W. J. Hinke, and will appear in our next number. It is dated at Diedentzhausen, a village in the mountains of Wittgenstein, May 31, 1773, and was written by Sebastian Homrighausen and Johannes Homrighausen to Rev. John Philip Leydich, Frederick township, Philadelphia county. The writers

were brothers to Pastor Leydich's wife. The letter tells of their family and home life, and of the changes made in the twenty-four years since the young minister and his young wife had left their home to come to Pennsylvania.

Letters like these should be brought out from their hiding-places. There must be many of them. It is the province of the local historian and genealogist to do this.

Recent Publications.

History of the Reformed Church in the United States, 1725-1792. By Rev. Prof. James I. Good, D. D. Daniel Miller, Publisher, Reading, Pa.

American readers who are interested in the colonists from the Continent—the so-called Palatines—who settled in Pennsylvania in the provincial era will find in Dr. Good's book a great amount of information gathered in the archives of Holland, Switzerland, and Germany. The work is a Church history, as its name indicates; but it is much more to such as desire to study Pennsylvania colonial life.

General Society Sons of the Revolution. Proceedings of Regular Triennial Meeting, held at Denver, Colorado, Wednesday, April 19, 1899.

Under date of July 4, 1899, has appeared a volume of 104 pages containing besides the proceedings of the Denver meeting, the reports of the State Societies, a list of members who served in the war with Spain, 1898-1899, and other important matter.

The German Sectarians of Pennsylvania, 1720-1800. A Critical and Legendary History of the Ephrata Cloister and the Dunkers. By Julius F. Sachse.

\$5.00 per copy. For sale by the Author,
4428 Fine street, Philadelphia.

This work has received from the press high commendation. It opens up to the student of Pennsylvania Colonial history rich stores of information, hitherto hid from the world. A conspicuous feature is the wealth of illustrations.

Fine Penmanship.

It gives us great satisfaction to present on this page a reduced fac-simile of the penmanship of Colonel Thomas Swenk, Sr., of Milton, Pa. It is a remarkably strong and beautiful specimen of handwriting from a man almost eighty-eight years old. It is the superscription on an envelope mailed on the 5th of December, 1899. On another page we give a reproduction of the letter enclosed in the envelope.

Doctor Hartranft.

The Congregationalist, published at Boston, contains a portrait of Rev. Chester D. Hartranft, D. D., President of Hartford Theological Seminary. In the same issue appears an article by Rev. F. S. Hatch, under the heading, President Hartranft, Teacher, Administrator and Friend. It gives us great pleasure to see a son of our section thus honored and appreciated. We quote Rev. Mr. Hatch's words:

To paint anything like a complete portrait of Dr. Hartranft it would be necessary to tell of his impassioned eloquence, his love for the noblest themes of public speech, his fearless devotion to truth and duty, his gentle spirit and courtly manners in both ordinary and exceptional



Henry S. Dotterer Esq
No. 1605 North 13th Street
Philadelphia *Pa.*

The Trappe has produced a number of excellent penmen. One of these is J. Warren Royer, M. D., who, by the way, was a pupil of Jacob Fry, Jr. The late Samuel D. Patterson, author and publisher, wrote an exquisite hand, making "copy" for the printer unexcelled for regularity, legibility, and punctuation. Mr. Patterson was born at or near Evansburg, two or three miles below The Trappe.

We do not remember having met with a specimen of the handwriting of Hon. Jacob Fry, Jr. Can he have been the teacher and the leader of this band of chirographers?

occasions, his home life in joy and sorrow, the immense extent and thoroughness of his learning, his catholic temper, his delight in art and nature, his love for the historic past and his confidence in the church of to-day and to-morrow.

Old-Time News.

A FIRE IN WHITEMARSH.
New York Post-Boy, March 30, 1752: Philadelphia, March 17. We hear from Whitemarsh, that on Saturday last, in the Night, the House of Peter Robeson there took Fire, and burnt with such Violence, that it was quite consum'd, with every Thing in it; and that his Family with Difficulty sav'd their Lives.

The Antes Memorial Fund.

We add this month to the list of subscribers, the name of Miss Florence Snyder, a great-great-granddaughter of him we delight to honor.

We would suggest that each descendant desirous of furthering the enterprise actively aid in making known to others of the connection the object in view. A thousand or more living members of the tribe are as yet unaware of this undertaking to honor their ancestor. Among this large number must be at least a score who could, and if informed would, step forward and assume the balance required. The present state of the Fund is:

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mrs. M. Helen Heywood, Windermere, representing herself, Mrs. Loyd, Rev. T. A. La Trobe Foster and Thomas B. Foster, £5 . . .	\$24 35
Miss Eleanora S. La Trobe, Eastbourne, representing herself, her brother, Charles Albert La Trobe, her sisters in Switzerland (Comtess de Salis, Madam Godet, and Miss Margaret Rose La Trobe, of Nenchatel), her cousin, Mrs. Pearson, nee La Trobe, and Mrs. Frederic La Trobe, of Margate, £1 17 0 . . .	9 01
Henry S. Dotterer, Philadelphia . . .	10 00
Miss Eleanora S. Latrobe, from Mrs. Maxwell, for the Bateman branch, £1 0 0 . . .	4 87
C. H. Latrobe, civil and consulting engineer, Baltimore . . .	10 00
Col. E. A. Irvin, of Curwensville, Pa.	10 00
A. E. Patton, Banker, Curwensville, Pa.	10 00
Robert Antes, Batavia, N. Y., per Frances A. Holden	5 00
William G. Antes, Batavia, N. Y., per Frances A. Holden	5 00
SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Hon. John Patton, ex-U. S. Senator from Michigan, Grand Rapids, Mich.	10 00
Herman S. MacMinn, civil engineer, DuBois, Pa.	10 00
John Antes La Trobe Snyder, Somis, Cal.	5 00
Florence Snyder, Somis, Cal.	5 00
Total.	\$118 23

The Historical Society of Montgomery County has ready Volume II of Historical Sketches read at its meetings.

Petition for a Road to Manatawny.

The following petition for a road from Perkioemen Bridge to Pottstown remains in the Court House at Philadelphia. It is endorsed "March, 1709."

To her Majesties Justices of the Peace of the County of Philadelphia, Now Sitting in Quarter Sessions at Philadelphia in the Said County.

The Peticon of John Henry Sprengle and Mons Jones in behalfe of themselves and Divers other freeholders of the sd County of Philadelphia,
Humbly Sheweth

That your Peticoners Having Plantacons lying Very Remote in the Country & In the Edge or Outskirts of Any Inhabitants of this County, And it being Very Difficult for them to pass & Repass unto their Said Plantacons by Reason there is No Publick Road Laid Out far Enough to Reach to their said Plantacons.

Your Peticoners, Therefore pray this Court Would be pleased to Order Six House Keepers of the Neighborhood to view and Allot Some Convenient Place for Laying Out A Road from the Late House of Edward Lane Deceased being on the Queens High Way unto Mannitania. According to An Act of Assembly in that Case Made & Provided.

And your Peticoners shall pray,

John Henry Sprogell
this is
the mark M I of Mons Jones
the mark of
Walter U Newman
the mark of
John J Justus
John Newman
Joshua Robinson
the mark of
John J Jones
Tho. Millard
the mark of
Andrew A Leickan
Matthew Brooke
Robt. Billings
Tho. McCarty
Henry Parker
Hubert Hubertzen

Order'd that Monms Jones Walter Newman Matthew Brook Andrew Lycon John Justus & James Brooks or Some four of 'm do lay out the sd Road & report at next Sess.

Days Devoted to Research Abroad.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

VIII.

CREFELD, THE TOWN OF THE WEAVERS.

(Concluded.)

Although the records of Crefeld have been much scattered by wars and changes in government, Pastor Weydmann and Mr. te Neues put before me some interesting material. Dr. Keussen's history contains a lithographic plate showing the size of the town in 1692 and a map made by Geometer Engelbrunner in 1723, with additions since 1736. The genealogy of the von der Leye family since its settlement in Crefeld is given. Heinrich von der Leye, the head of the family, was in 1668 a citizen of Crefeld. His daughter Eva von der Leye (died 21st of Second month, 1678) was the wife, first, of Abraham op den Graaf (who died 1656), and, second, of Arnold Selden. Nothing is given as to issue from the union of Eva von der Leye and Abraham op den Graaf. In another place in Dr. Keussen's work is the statement:

"Stephen Koch served the Brethren twenty years in Crefeld and emigrated afterwards to America. . . . A portion of the Crefeld Dunkers (Dompelaars) migrated probably for religious reasons, in 1720, in company with others like-minded from the county of Wittgenstein, (200 heads in all) to Pennsylvania, where they established the two towns Conestoga and Ephrata."

From an article written by Rev. Mr. Weydmann and published in the *Mennonitische Bletter*, 1891, we learn that in the year 1725 a Crefeld Mennonist named Op den Graeff, in the name of his Society, sent money to aid the Brethren in the Palatinate. In 1636, according to a record in the Reformed church in Crefeld, Hermann uff den Graff, in behalf of the Mennonites, sent 25 Reichsthaler to needy evangelicals in the principality of Zweibruecken. These statements show how intimately the Op den Graff name—now a prominent one in the

United States—was then identified with Crefeld.

My sojourn in Crefeld was made exceedingly pleasant by the courtesies extended by Mr. te Neues. He cordially invited me to attend Sunday morning services in the church of which he was an officer. He also asked me to take tea with his family. He included Mrs. Dotterer in the invitation; but she was then in Paris with her sister and nephew, Mrs. M. C. Shelley and Albert Shelley, violinist. If I accepted he would, he said, also bid Pastor Schuetz to be present. His polite note read: *Wollen Sie mir das Vergnuegen schenken Morgen, Sonntag Abend, 8 Uhr, mit frau Gemahlin, das Abendbrod bei uns in der Familie einzunehmen? Ich werde, wenn Sie kommen, auch Herrn Pastor Schuetz dazu bitten.*

The evening meal, which I supposed would be a simple tea, proved to be an elaborate dinner. The company consisted of Mr. and Mrs. te Neues, their daughter, their nephew and his wife and daughter, Miss te Neues, sister to Mr. te Neues, Pastor Schuetz, Pastor Emeritus Fay, and myself. Of the immediate members of the family not present were a son in business in London, another son in business in Paris, three married daughters, another daughter residing at Frankfurt-on-the-Mayne, and a son at school at Cassel. We took seats at 8.30 and remained at the table about three hours. The clergymen inquired particularly as to the nature and purpose of my researches—evidently unaccustomed to meeting an American not bent on trade and money-making. In reply I explained to them, in the best German at my command, that the descendants of the poor emigrants from the Continent to Pennsylvania during the period our State was a province of Great Britain, say from 1682 to 1776, were now manifesting a keen desire to learn something about their ancestry. I told these gentlemen how the early colonists had to struggle during the first few generations for the mere necessities of life; how in our war of the Revolution these people took the side of American independence, furnishing men without

stint, and giving a whole-souled support to the American cause; how in the process of years our people became comfortable in circumstances, have attained positions of prominence, and how now they have reached a degree of culture which inclines them to look to their connection with the Fatherland. I did not forget to repeat to them the names of the Colonial and Revolutionary heroes—of Conrad Weiser, of Pastorius, of the Muhlenbergs, the Hillegasses, the Hiesters, the Anteses; nor of our men known to fame in various professions since the establishment of the American Union; nor to assure them that now the poor immigrants—the Palatines, the Huguenots, the Dutch and the Swiss—are represented in our American activities by warriors, rulers, judges, scientists, theologians, inventors, authors, manufacturers, millionaires, and in every other profession and walk of life.

I must not close this narrative of the splendid hospitalities accorded to me by the good Mr. te Neues without mentioning the fact of his recent decease, and the attendant circumstances. The sad announcement came to me in May last in these words:

Gestern Abend entschlief sanft und unerwartet mein innigstgeliebter Gatte, unser lieber Vater, Schwiegervater, Grossvater, Schwiegersohn, Bruder, Schwager und Onkel

HERR HEINRICH TE NEUES
im Alter von 70 Jahren.

Krefeld, London, Domaine Heinhurg,
den 6. Mai 1899.

Bertha te Neues, geb. Hunzinger,
Heinrich te Neues,
Milly von Beckerath, geb. te Neues,
Lydie Kirchner, geb. te Neues,
Emma te Neues,
Hedwig Dieckmann, geb. te Neues,
Jenny te Neues,
Paul te Neues,
Bertha te Neues,
Hermann von Beckerath,
Franz Kirchner,
Adolf Dieckmann,
Herry te Neues, geb. Schroers,
und 12 Enkel.

Die Beerdigung findet am Montag, den 8. Mai, nachmittags 3 Uhr, statt.

The last six months of his life he suffered from intestinal troubles. Apparently recovered, he made in April a trip

to Paris, anticipating much enjoyment. His many friends there found him in good spirits and health, until the last day of his stay, when he became indisposed. The next morning he made the journey from Paris to Crefeld, accompanied by a friend. He reached home at 9 o'clock that evening, seriously ill, and notwithstanding professional aid, died about twelve o'clock that night. Mr. te Neues was happiest when in the midst of his family. He was beloved by the people of Crefeld, as was shown by the sympathy shown on every hand, when his decease became known.

Where They Came From.

JOHANNES RHEINER,

dealer in dry goods, on Third street, between Vine and Race streets, opposite the Eagle, Philadelphia, was from Frankfort-on-the-Mayne. In Melchior Steiner's Philadelphia Correspondenz, December 14, 1784, he asks for information concerning a certain Johannes Dallerus, who was reported to have sailed, in 1780, from Amsterdam for Surinam, and thence to Philadelphia.

RUDOLF EGG,

aged 19, who came on the ship Mercury, and qualified at Philadelphia May 29, 1735, was from Esch, in the vicinity of Zurich, Switzerland.

The Great Swamp.

FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF
PROPERTY.

20th of 7ber, 1690. Henry Baker having an hundred Acres of Purchased Lands to take up. Desires he may have it at the great Swamp about a Mile from his own house in Bucks County. Referred to the next meeting, that if any of his Neighbours wants accommodation therefrom they may have the like privilege.

Revolutionary Pensioner.

Eleanor Bean, widow, of Montgomery county, on April 8, 1833, was granted a gratuity of forty dollars. Also, February 28, 1834, a similar gratuity.

Primitive Settlers of Falkner Swamp.

JOHN GEORGE WANNER.

Hans Jurg Warner owned land in Falkner Swamp, adjoining a tract of two hundred and fifty acres, surveyed, April 16, 1718, by Henry Pannebecker, conveyed by John Henry Sprogell to Valentine Geiger.

In March, 1723, Johan Jerg Wanner was one of the petitioners for a road from Limerick township through Falkner Swamp to Oley.

In March, 1724-5, a petition was presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia county, praying that a road be laid out, extending the road recently located from Farmer's Mill to and through Bebbler's township, through what is now Frederick township, to the northern end of Sprogell's tract "where George Warner's Mill stands on Swamp creek, issuing from Oley and falling into Parkyemeny." George Wanner was a signer of this petition.

WENDEL KEIT.

October 14, 1731, Johan Wendel Keit qualified at Philadelphia, having just arrived on the snow Lonthier, from Rotterdam. Three years later he was a taxpayer in Hanover township, owning one hundred acres of land. In 1742 he occupied one hundred acres in McCall's Manor. John Wendle Keith and Balser Hover were witness to a deed given March 12, 1738, by John Henry Sprogell, Sr., to Martin Bitting, for forty-one-and-a-half acres of land, located in Hanover township.

JOHANNES DUNKELL.

Johannes Dunkell arrived at Philadelphia in the ship Thistle, from Rotterdam, and signed the declaration on the 29th of August, 1730. He located in Hanover township, and in 1734 was taxed for one hundred acres. September 24, 1741, he was naturalized. He was an elder of Falkner Swamp Reformed congregation, and was one of the officers who endorsed the letter of warning issued in 1742, by Rev. John Philip Behm, against the unity movement projected by Count Zinzendorf.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

HENRY FREYER.

Henry Freyer, of New Hanover township, son of Henry and Catharine (Hilberd) Freyer, was born April 14, 1752; married, December 10, 1785, Anna Maria Binder, daughter of Moses and Anna Binder; died June 12, 1832. They had:

1. Jacob Freyer, born March 18, 1786; christened, by Mr. Lehman, of the New Hanover Lutheran church, June 11, 1786—Jacob Bender and Susanna, his wife, sponsors; married (first) Rachel Nees, and (second) Sarah Palsgrove. Children by first wife—Joseph Freyer, pump maker; William Freyer, died single; and five daughters. Children by second wife—Jacob Freyer, Henry Freyer and Caroline Freyer. Jacob Freyer lived and died in New Hanover township. He was captain of a company in the war of 1812.

2. George Freyer, born May 16, 1788; baptized, by the pastor of Falkner Swamp Reformed church, June 15, 1788—Conrad and Catharine Nees, sponsors; lived and died in New Hanover township. He married Mary Magdalena Borger. They had five children.

Henry Freyer was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He paraded at the semi-centennial celebration at the Swamp, in New Hanover township, on the 15th of July, 1826.

In the assessment list of New Hanover township, for the year 1779 we find: Henry Freyer, laborer, owner of one cow.

Henry Freyer is buried in New Hanover Lutheran churchyard. The stone which marks his grave bears the words:

Hier ruhet
HEINRICH FREYER,
geboren den 14. Apr.
1752.
Starb den 12. Juni
1832
da er 80 Jahre 1
Monat und 28 Tage
alt war.

GEORGE DANNEHOWER, SR.

At Germantown, August 1, 1842, died George Dannehower, Sr. He fought at the battles of Germantown, Princeton, and Brandywine, and was present at the Paoli massacre.

Word Picture of the School in The Trappe When Honest Jacob Fry, Jr., then a Young Man, was Our Teacher.

BY COLONEL THOMAS SWENK, SR.

My Dear Father

Milton Dec 4th 1899

I have now given you about all I could send to memory of the old Fry School. I may have said something that might as well have been omitted but I will leave that to you and you can glean from it whatever you think proper to make up an interesting account for your readers. — I read you last number of the Peckham Register with quite a good deal of interest particularly that relating to your travels abroad. — You must excuse my scrawly hand writing as I am somewhat nervous the last few days and my eyes having weakened lately makes impossible for me to follow the ruled lines — hope you are well

Very truly Yours
Thomas Swenk Sr.

I think Mr. Fry took charge of the Trappe school as early as the latter part of 1821, or early in 1822. The building in which the school was held was situated nearly opposite the old Lamb tavern, and near the historic church. The walls of the building were of light-colored sandstone; the building was a lengthy one, I should judge fully sixty feet in length and about thirty feet in depth, and one-and-a-half stories high; and if my memory serves me right the roof was of red tile. There was only one door, which entered midway from the south; the windows were of the old-time eight-by-ten glass. The school-room was all in one—no partition; the desks extended from one extreme to the other, and sloped both ways, and extended through the centre of the room, surrounded by rough benches to seat the scholars. I think both males and females were seated promiscuously. I may be in error in some particulars in my describing the old school building, but it cannot be over thirty years since its demolition, to make way for other improvements, and there are many people yet living at Trappe who perhaps remember more about the building than I do. If any such, I shall esteem it a favor to be corrected. The stationery used in the school at that early day was of the rougher kind: coarse writing paper, unruled (each scholar had to do his or her own ruling with a ruler and a sharpened piece of lead), no lead pencils nor steel pens as at present. The old goose quill, cut by the master, was the only writing pen. The books were, first, the primer or A B C book, next Byerly's and Webster's spelling books, then the English reader, and then the New Testament and Bible, both of which were freely used in all schools at that early day. I also had a book at that time, the title of which was Weems' Life of Washington. On some occasions I took this book with me to

school and read in it frequently; it contained some amusing little stories about young George, notably one of which was when his father took him to task about hacking his favorite cherry tree. He said, "Pa, you know I can't tell a lie, I did it with my little hatchet"; and many other amusing anecdotes which now have escaped my memory, nor should it be wondered at after a period of nearly eighty years. Pike's Arithmetic and Kirkham's Grammar were also of the books used.

It would have afforded me much pleasure if in this rambling account I could have given a more full account of the names of the scholars, but the time being so long most of their names have escaped my memory. I should judge the school on an average was made up of at least seventy to seventy-five scholars. The names of the scholars, as far as my memory serves me, were as follows:

THE BOYS.

Parker Daniels
 Henry Prizer
 David Dewees, Jr.
 (The foregoing three respectively were
 teachers after Jacob Fry.)
 Seltzer Dewees
 Frederick Dewees
 Percival Dewees
 Samuel Fry
 Daniel Fry
 David Jeffers
 John S. Peterman
 Charles Koons
 Henry Kline
 Josiah Reiff
 Charles Godwin
 Isaac Godwin
 Frank Godwin
 George Bartle
 William Heebner
 Nicholas Heebner
 Charles Heebner
 Justus Swenk
 Thomas Swenk
 Lewis Bringham
 Jefferson Gross
 J. Warren Royer, M. D.

THE GIRLS

were the lesser number. I can recall the names of only a few, as follows:
 Charlotte Tyson
 Kitty Heebner
 Mary Johnson
 Mary MacCray
 Mary Buckwalter
 Hannah Hause
 Misses Bringham
 Misses Dewees
 Anna Maria Garber

I doubt if the names here given make up more than one-half the whole number; there may be some slight mistakes, but in the main the list is correct. Our teacher, Mr. Fry, was a fine-looking gentleman; a man, I should judge, about 5 feet, 9 to 10 inches in height, weighing perhaps 160 to 175 pounds, with a prominent Roman nose, indicative of a strong mind and a gentle disposition; in a word, the whole school loved him so that corporal punishment was very rarely resorted to. The usual mode of punishment at that early day for disobedience was to extend the hand and receive a number of strokes with the heavy ruler, but our kind-hearted master seldom, if ever, resorted to this kind of treatment. A number of the scholars named became men of considerable note as business men: notably among these are Charles Heebner, to whom reference

is made in my recollections of Trappe seventy-five years ago, in Perkiomen Region, Volume Two, No. 2; Seltzer Dewees also, for reference as above, Volume Two, No. 4; Percival Dewees, same, Volume Two, No. 4. Daniel Fry, youngest brother of our teacher, published and edited a weekly newspaper at Norristown, Pa., entitled the Watchman, for some time. The last time I ever saw him was a happy meeting, for Dan, as we usually called him, was a particular chum of mine in our school days. We were together whenever opportunity offered. It was at Harrisburg, a short time before the close of the war, I called at the Quartermaster's department on business, and who should I run against but my old friend and school chum "Dan." This was our first meeting for many years. At the time he was engaged as clerk in some one of the departments connected with the Quartermaster's department. This was our last meeting, he having died soon after. John S. Peterman, one of our scholars and a full cousin of mine, came to Milton in 1827. Soon after coming here he went to learn the trade of coach painting and after that followed the business, together with sign painting and paper hanging, for many years, and later on was appointed postmaster of our town, and still later a justice of the peace. He was a good business man and well liked. He died some eighteen years ago. Charles Koons, soon after quitting school, went to Philadelphia, entered a wholesale dry goods house as salesman, and soon after became a partner in the dry goods house of Koons & Flickinger, located on North Third street, between Vine and Callowhill, west side. He afterwards entered the firm of Koons & Heilman, on the same street, but lower down, and on the opposite side of the street. He died some twenty-five years ago, and was rated as a millionaire. As to Jefferson Gross, I am not so certain about him being one of the scholars, but I think he was. I remember very well about the time he was made assistant Clerk of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, when Francis R. Shunk (afterwards Governor) was Chief Clerk. He held the position for a number of years. His daughter, a Mrs. Rambo, is still living at Trappe, and a son, Charles Heebner Gross, is a noted lawyer in Philadelphia.

I will now tell what I know of the few girls. I well remember Charlotte Tyson, who was an aunt of mine. She married Jacob Foucht, a builder. She was only about three months my senior, and died a year ago last October at Reading. Mary Buckwalter became the wife of my friend Daniel Fry, and only died within the last nine months. Her remains were taken to Trappe from Philadelphia, where she died, and placed beside her husband in the old, historic graveyard. Kitty Heebner, who became the wife of Jefferson Gross, died somewhere in Massachusetts some ten years ago. Her remains were also brought to Trappe for burial. Mary Johnson, a daughter of Doctor William Johnson, married Samuel D. Allen. She died quite young away back in the thirties. Hannah Hause, I think, became the wife of William Godwin. She died many

years ago. Ann Maria Heebner, I am led to believe, was one of the pupils. She married Jacob Garber. I made a short call at their home near the Trappe some ten or twelve years ago; they were then both living, but soon afterward died near together. On my last or former visit to Trappe I walked back from the old Lutheran cemetery to the small cemetery immediately in the rear of the old graveyard, and connected with the little brick United Evangelical church building; here I saw the remains of these two old folks buried side by side. The Misses Dewees I think were scholars; one of these girls, I think, many years ago married a Mr. Hobson, and became the mother of the present Frank M. Hobson, a highly respectable citizen of Collegeville, and closely identified with the interests of Ursinus College.

While I am engaged in writing this, I have just received a letter from a friend at Trappe to whom I had written for information as to some matters connected with my work. This friend was unable in part to give me the desired information and then called on Doctor J. Warren Royer, a highly respected gentleman of Trappe, who told my friend among other things that he himself was a scholar of Jacob Fry's as early as 1824. As I have no recollection of the doctor being one of the pupils, it is more than likely it was after I had left Trappe, which was in the latter part of April, 1824.

If in my hasty account given here I have made any errors or omissions, or if this happens to fall under the eye of any one knowing of other names besides these I have given, I would esteem it a great favor to have sent me the names by mail. My address is Milton, Pa. All the persons I have named here I have no doubt have long since gone to their final resting place, together with our beloved teacher, with the two exceptions of Doctor J. Warren Royer and my humble self; and I only speak for myself when I say that it is very evident that I must soon follow, as I am now bordering on my 89th year.

The Schneiders of Falkner Swamp.

JOHANNES SCHNEIDER, THE FOUNDER.

On the 26th of 9th month, 1717, a warrant was granted by the Board of Property to Hans Snyder for two hundred acres of land in Pennsylvania. Whether this land was surveyed, and if so where located, we know not. But we do know that on December 9, 1718, Johannes Schneider purchased of John Henry Sprogell, merchant, two hundred acres of land in Hanover township (in that portion afterwards New Hanover township), subject to a yearly rent of two shillings silver money of Great Britain. This property was located at and near the place where the two Swamp churches, Reformed and Lutheran, were afterwards built.

In March, 1723, we find Johannes Schneider one of the petitioners for a road from Limerick township, through Falkner Swamp, to Oley.

In 1726 he was an appraiser of the property of Henry Grubb, deceased. In 1734 he was taxed for one hundred and fifty acres of land in Hanover township. On the 28th day of December, 1734, he died. He made a will December 22, 1734, which was probated January 17, 1735; the executors named therein were George Holebach and Bastian Raffenider; the witnesses to the signing were Daniel Schöner and Jn^o. Nice. He owned a plantation of 200 acres, which he devised to his sons, Henry Schneider and John Schneider.

Johannes Schneider's wife's name was Sophia. Their children were: Henry Schneider, Johannes Schneider, Jacob Schneider, George Schneider and Christopher Schneider.

Johannes Schneider directed in his will that his wife, Sophia, was to have the use of the plantation until the eldest son attained the age of 23, and was then to deliver up possession to their two sons, John Henry Schneider and Johannes Schneider. The sons were to be put to trades when sixteen years old. The sons, John Henry Schneider and Johannes Schneider, were directed to pay to each of their other brothers, namely Jacob Schneider, George Schneider, and Christopher Schneider, when they came to the age of twenty-one, £40. Pennsylvania money. The inventory of his real and personal estate we give verbatim, as filed in Court:

A trew & Parfect Inventory of an Estate of Johannes Snider Deceased the twenty eight day of December in the year of our Lord 1734 in New Hannover township in the County of Philadelphia farmor Leving his Wife and five sons and an Esteate as below Doth Apeare.

too Cloths	07 10 06
too New Woollen Cloth	00 17 06
too Six table Cloths	00 08 06
too four fether beds with the Civrings & three bouldsters and two Loose Civrings and five Sheets all belonging too two bedsteds	10 00 00
too one small Cloths Press and Little table	01 00 00
too Seven old books	00 15 00
too one boox Iren and hetchell	00 10 00
too three Sizzers	00 02 00
too three Spining Wheels & one Reeel	01 05 00
too one Side uper lether	00 04 00
too two Saddls and two bridls	01 10 00
too twelve Saks	01 00 00
too two Potts & one Pann	00 12 00
too one Skillet and one Skimmer two ladles one flesh fork	00 07 00
too five agers and Droying knife & brand Iren	00 08 00
too seven Shickels	00 05 00
too six Siths and one Stroy Knife	00 11 00
too one Swoord	00 02 00
too one Lantron and one Lamp	00 03 00
too two Greate Iron Chans	01 00 00
too old Shears and Colter two Claves & one how	00 05 00
too Mall Rings and 3 Wadges	00 07 00
too four Axes and one Grubing hoe	00 16 00

too two Shooffels two hees three forks one Dung hook	00 10 00
too Eight bells	00 10 00
too four Pare of trases four Collers two quilers and four Pare of hams	02 00 00
too Ploue and Ploue Irens with the Swingls	01 02 00
too one half barl with Metagium	00 15 00
too one barl two tubs and one Churn	00 08 00
too two bucets two tubs two Ceelers & one Peaf	00 04 00
too five Ridelz	00 03 00
too fifteen Swarms of bees with all the hives about the house	03 00 00
too flax too hempe fethers brake and basket	01 08 00
too two hogsheds and one tub	00 10 00
too flaxen and tooe Yarn	00 05 00
too one Grinstone	00 03 00
too four hay Rakes	00 01 00
too three hogsheds	00 03 00
too Lumber	02 00 00
too one Wadgen with the Swingels	05 00 00
too one brown Mare & three mare Colts	09 00 00
too three young Mars one bay one brown & one chestnut	10 00 00
too one bay Mare and Sorel Colt	08 00 00
too three black and one bay horses	16 00 00
too nine Milcks Cows	29 00 00
too Six heffers one three years old three two years old and two Yearlings	09 00 00
too Six Stears	09 00 00
too one bull and one yearling Stear	02 00 00
too Eight Sheep	02 04 00
too six Pidgs	00 12 00
too nine Geese	00 10 00
too Wheate in the Stroy	06 00 00
too oates in the Stroy	05 00 00
too Corn in the Ground	08 00 00
too the Plantation Containing 200 Acres	200 00 00
too Specialities	23 00 00

in all 385 07 00

Praised by us whose Names are under Writen

Jn^o. Nice

Henry Antes

Demands on the Within Said Estate In all

10 06 02

Exhibited 17 Jany. 1734.

On the 8th of July, 1760, Henry Schneider and John Schneider, sons of Johannes and Sophia Schneider, conveyed to Christian Sackreiter the plantation of two hundred acres willed to them by their father. The same day Christian Sackreiter conveyed to John Schneider one hundred acres, part of the two hundred acres; and afterwards John Schneider became owner of the other hundred acres, the remainder of the original two hundred acres owned by his father.

(To be Continued.)

Henry Antes.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

[*Concluded.*]

HIS WORK AMONG THE MORAVIANS,

covered a period of from six to eight years. A few of the principal events—those particularly interesting to us as natives or residents of Falkner Swamp—must be briefly alluded to.

Towards evening, on the 19th of July, 1742, came to the house of Henry Antes, in Frederick township, a company of fifty-six Moravians—sixteen married men and their wives and twenty-four single men—who had recently arrived at Philadelphia in the ship Catherine, and were bound for the Forks of the Delaware (Easton and vicinity). When the shadows had lengthened, and the cool western breezes fanned their brows, the weary immigrants neared their destination; the noisy mill was before them, the broad meadows of the plantation were about them, and the doors of the hospitable home were wide open. They rested here for the night. And as the voices of the night lulled them to repose, what blissful rest was there!

The second week in March, 1745, the Moravian Synod was in session at the house of Henry Antes, in Falkner Swamp. At this time Antes offered the use of his plantation, the buildings, and the mill for the use of the Brethren as a boarding school for boys. On the 3d of June following the school was opened, and it was continued until 1750, when the pupils were transferred to Oley.

Upon the establishment of the school on his property, Henry Antes and family—excepting two sons who remained as pupils—moved to Bethlehem. Here he gave his whole time to the temporal affairs of the Moravian Brethren. He had charge of the construction of mills, houses, bridges, and dams for them at their various settlements. December 15, 1745, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace of Bucks county, which then included the present Lehigh and Northampton counties. October 27, 1748, he was appointed business manager for the Brethren, taking the legal care of the community's extensive properties.

WITHDRAWAL FROM THE MORAVIANS.

In April, 1750, Henry Antes withdrew from the Moravians. This action was due to his disapproval of the introduction of the wearing of a white robe or surplice by the minister at the celebration of the Eucharist. He now returned to his Frederick township home.

On the 25th of May, 1752, he was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Philadelphia county, of which Frederick township was at that time a part.

HIS DEATH.

After his return to Frederick he declined in health. An injury received whilst superintending the building of the Friedensthal mill, near

Nazareth, contributed to his decline. In the year 1752, the Moravians wished to survey a large tract of land which they had purchased in North Carolina, and they earnestly hoped to have the benefit of Mr. Antes's experience in this work. A messenger came to his home to invite him to accompany their party. Learning upon his arrival that Mr. Antes was sick and that his recovery was doubtful, he did not deliver his message, but went away. Mr. Antes, however, who had been apprised of the coming of a visitor, inquired as to his business, and upon learning its nature, immediately sent his son Frederick after the departing messenger. He resolved to accompany the surveying party. On the 25th of August, 1752, they entered upon the long and dangerous journey. They made their way through Virginia to North Carolina. In the prosecution of their work they endured severe privations. They were all taken sick; and besides Mr. Antes suffered a great deal from a wound in the hand which he received in cutting tent-poles. Nevertheless he recovered so far that in the Spring of 1753 he was able to return home. From that time, however, he was often attacked with disease. He now gradually wasted away, until the 20th of July, 1755, when death happily relieved him of his sufferings. The decease of this distinguished man produced a deep impression throughout Pennsylvania. The Moravians especially felt profound grief. Spangenberg, at Bethlehem, exclaimed: "Oh, that Antes had died here, to have been buried in our midst!" The Brethren buried him. Ten pall-bearers from Bethlehem bore his remains to their resting-place, on Monday, the 21st of July. Services were held in German and English, and a throng of friends and relatives followed the body to the grave. He was buried on his own farm, beside his father, at the western extremity of Frederick township, not far from the silvery stream beside which he had dwelt. His sepulchre is marked by a stone placed there, it is said, by the Brethren, bearing a tribute to his memory which can scarce be surpassed in beauty, pathos and strength. The words are:

Hier ruhet Heinrich Antes: Ein Kleinod dieses Landes; Ein redlich kühner Handhaber der Gerechtigkeit und treuer Diener Vor Welt- und Gottes-Leut.

Here rests Henry Antes: An Ornament of this Land; an upright, fearless Administrator of Justice and a faithful Servant, Before the World's and God's people.

REVERENCE FOR THE PIONEERS.

Let us honor the name of Henry Antes. His character was as firm and fixed as the granite rocks of his own Frederick township. Let us cherish the memory of our forefathers, the first white dwellers in this historic region. Their task was a hard one, but grandly did they fulfil its every requirement. They hewed homes out of the forest solitudes; they were faithful to every duty—to the State and to God. They ennobled by their worth this the place of our birth. Let us feel a just pride in it.

Let us rescue from forgetfulness, so far as we may, the events in the lives of the primitive colonists, recount them to our own generation, and record them for the edification of posterity. Thus shall we convince the world that no people more upright, more heroic, more deserving of veneration than these our ancestors came to the shores of this glorious land.

Marriages by Rev. George Wack.

COMMUNICATED BY W. H. REED, PH. G., M. D., OF NORRISTOWN.

(Continued.)

- | | | | |
|-------|-----------|-----|--|
| 419. | October | 11. | James Baker and Cathrine Dorworth. |
| 420. | October | 14. | John Schwartz and Cathrine Overholtzer. |
| 421. | October | 28. | Andrew Tyson and Elizabeth Reiff. |
| 422. | November | 8. | Jonas Godshalk and Cathrine Zieber. |
| 423. | November | 8. | Joseph McCombs and Cathrine Hartel. |
| 424. | November | 18. | Jacob Dorworth and Anna Rittenhause. |
| 425. | November | 22. | James Carson and Elizabeth Walker. |
| 426. | November | 25. | Mathias Booz and Christina Ache. |
| 427. | November | 27. | Joseph Markley and Hannah Gotwaltz. |
| 428. | December | 2. | Israel Thomas and Elizabeth Hoffman. |
| 429. | December | 6. | Abraham Hendrix and Mary Stoeyer. |
| 430. | December | 13. | Peter Heines and Cathrine Wierman. |
| 431. | December | 25. | Michael McGill and Mary Schlater. |
| 1828. | | | |
| 432. | January | 6. | John Metz and Elizabeth Boier. |
| 433. | January | 8. | Henry Stem and Mary Lukens (widow). |
| 434. | January | 24. | Thomas Baker and Susanna Wolmer. |
| 435. | January | 24. | Edward Tumlinson and Elizabeth Hunter. |
| 436. | January | 24. | David Bleyler and Maria Kneedler. |
| 437. | February | 3. | Henry Snyder and Sarah Rittenhause. |
| 438. | February | 14. | J. Adam Roman and Herriett Sholl. |
| 439. | March | 9. | Samuel Huster and Fulmina Drake. |
| 440. | May | 4. | Michael Shumaker and Elizabeth Lethero. |
| 441. | June | 1. | Jacob Culp and Cathrine Hunsicker. |
| 442. | July | 10. | Epraim Miller and Charlotta Casselberry. |
| 443. | August | 10. | John Heiser and Elizabeth Funk. |
| 444. | September | 11. | James Woodruff and Eliza Bodgers. |
| 445. | September | 8. | Peter Mattis and Elizabeth Watts. |
| 446. | October | 14. | Abraham Heckler and Sarah Shudel. |
| 447. | October | 21. | George Moyer and Minna Markley. |
| 448. | November | 16. | Jacob Keyser and Hellena Godshall. |
| 449. | December | 4. | John Sherer and Elizabeth Engert. |
| 450. | December | 4. | William Moore and Hannah Drake. |
| 451. | December | 9. | Benjamin Keyser and Elizabeth Detterer. |

452. December 11. Jacob Hendrix and Anna Wisler.
 453. December 11. Abraham Oberholtzer and Elizabeth Benner.
 454. December 21. James Peters and Elizabeth Schlaugh.
 455. December 25. Josiah Evans and Elizabeth Frank.

1847.

456. January 15. Enos Frantz and Sarah Summers.
 457. March 17. Abraham Ziegler and Elizabeth Hunsicker.
 458. May 12. Isaac Raser and Magdalena Hunsperger.
 459. June 9. Frederick Schmied and Margareth Shiedle.
 460. July 12. George Brooks and Mary Rittenhause.
 461. July 16. Abraham Garner and Elizabeth Davis.
 462. July 28. John Springer and Maria Reinwald.
 463. August 9. Henry Pennebacker and Cathrine Hamshier.
 464. August 25. Abraham Krapp and Maria Funck.
 465. August 16. Wm. W. Cloward and Lydia A. Casselberry.
 466. August 16. Henry Johnson and Maria Davis.
 467. September 10. Thomas J. Weber and Elizabeth Stroud.
 468. September 10. Tael Brown and Ann Phipps.
 469. September 30. Thomas White and Mary Speice.

By Rev. C. Wack.

470. October 1. Ezekiel Rhoades and Eliza Moore.
 471. October 11. Jesse Cassel and Cathrine Calp.
 472. October 18. George Shumaker and Elizabeth Hallman.
 473. October 21. Samuel Summers and Ann King.
 474. November 5. Samuel Earnest and Martha Ottinger.
 475. November 15. Henry Undercoffer and Cathrine Solomen.
 476. November 15. Enos Ratzel and Cathrine Cassel.
 477. November 19. John White and Mary Jordan.

(Colored people.)

478. December 1. Anthony Custer and Mary Bromback.
 479. December 6. Abraham Rittenhause and Elizabeth Metz.

(To be Continued.)

Treasured Volumes.

Journal of a Visit to South Africa, in 1815 and 1816. With Some Account of the Missionary Settlements of the United Brethren, near the Cape of Good Hope. By the Rev. C. I. LaTrobe. London: Published by L. B. Seeley, 169, Fleet Street, and R. Ackermann, 101, Strand. 1818. 4to, 406pp. Owned by Madame Mary Cecilia Godet, the author's granddaughter, Neuchatel, Switzerland.

This work is dedicated "To my dear Children, Charlotte Louisa, Peter, Anna Agnes, John Antes, Charles Joseph, Benjamin Frederic. It contains a map of the Southern Division of the Cape of Good Hope, engraved for this book, also sixteen full-page illustrations in colors, principally from original sketches by the author.

The Perkiomen Region, Past and Present.

Perkiomen Publishing Co.,
1605 N. THIRTEENTH STREET,

Henry S. Dotterer,
EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 15, 1900.

Howard C. Hillegas.

It affords us great pleasure to note the signal success of Oom Paul's People, the work from the pen of the writer whose name heads this article. As a worthy son of Goshenhoppen, the entire Perkiomen country honors him.

Our brilliant journalist and author is a lineal descendant of John Frederick Hillegass, who came to our shores in the year 1727, and settled in the northern point of the present Montgomery county.

Correction.

In the article on The Trappe School, in our last number, two errors occurred which are much regretted. The maiden name of the mother of Mr. Frank M. Hobson was Bringham, not Dewees; and in the list of girl pupils the last name should have been Anna Maria Heebner—Garber was the name of her husband, to whom she was married long after.

Where They Came From.

JOHN SCHEIDEL.

John Scheidel made a will in 1764. He was a native of Eich, in the Palatinate, in Germany.

JOHN CRESS.

Johannes Cress was from Steinau an der Strasse. He announced that about the end of March, 1784, he intended to sail from Philadelphia for Holland and thence up the Rhine and Mayne rivers to Frankfort, Hanau, Gelnhausen, Schluechtern and Steinau an der Strasse, which was his home. His charge for taking letters was half a dollar each.

Recent Publications.

The Cuttalousa and its Historical, Traditional and Poetical Associations. By William J. Buck. 90pp.

Cuttalousa is the Indian name of a small stream in Bucks county, tributary to the Delaware river. Around this little river, and the woodlands and meadows through which it flows, cluster interesting traditions and historical associations, which Mr. Buck has diligently collected and lovingly described. The work was first published in 1873, but recently a limited new edition has been issued.

Annual Register of the Hartford Theological Seminary for the Sixty-Sixth Year, 1899-1900.

This handsomely printed pamphlet of seventy-two pages sets forth the scope of this vigorous New England institution. It is illustrated with views of the several buildings, and of a number of rooms, used in the work of the Seminary. A new feature is announced—the establishment of a special course in Foreign Missions, to begin in September, 1900. The Board of Instruction is headed by Chester David Hartranft, D. D., President, Professor of Christian Theology, on the Riley Foundation, and Instructor in Encyclopedia and Methodology.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

CHARLES BISON.

Charles Bisson, by act passed February 16, 1813, was granted forty dollars gratuity and forty dollars annuity from January 1, 1813. Elizabeth Bison, of Montgomery county, widow of Charles Bison, a soldier of the Revolution, was granted by act of Legislature approved April 13, 1827, a gratuity of forty dollars, payable immediately, and an annuity of forty dollars, payable half yearly during life, to commence January 21, 1827.

Judge Pennypacker's Germantown.

The Settlement of Germantown, Pennsylvania, and the Beginning of German Emigration to North America. By Hon. Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker, LL. D., President Judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, No. 2, and Senior Vice President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. William J. Campbell, Philadelphia, 1899. Large 8vo; 317 pp.

The appearance of Judge Pennypacker's sumptuous work has excited a high degree of interest among the students and friends of Pennsylvania local history. There is a sincerity and a conscientiousness in all that comes from the pen of the gifted author that wins the sympathy and regard of the reader. His fixed aim is to ascertain to the uttermost the pregnant facts of history and to present them with judicial impartiality. It is peculiarly fortunate for Pennsylvania that one possessing the learning, the taste for research, and the lofty ideals of this author, has taken for his subject the initial settlement here of emigrants from the Continent of Europe.

The scope of this volume can be best gathered from the list of its several chapters: 1, Crefeld and the Mennonites; 2, The Frankfort Land Company; 3, Francis Daniel Pastorius; 4, Letter from Francis Daniel Pastorius, March 7, 1684; 5, Kriegsheim; 6, The Growth of the Settlement; 7, The Op den Graeff Brothers and the Protest against Slavery; 8, William Rittenhouse and the Paper Mill; 9, Peter Cornelius Plockhoy, of Zierik Zee—His Communal Plans and Settlement on the Hoorn Kill; 10, The Pietists; 11, The Indians; 12, Germantown as a Borough, and its Book of Laws; 13, The Significance of the Settlement.

Some of the sub-divisions in this list have been treated before by the Judge in his long list of published works. In the present instance, however, the results of a persistent and marvellously successful search for Americana in the book marts of the world are utilized to amplify and

enrich what had heretofore been given to the public.

To most American readers the story of Plockhoy's communal experiment on the Delaware will be new. In Holland the record of this unfortunate enterprise has been better preserved. There is now residing in Delfthaven, a suburb of Rotterdam, one who claims kinship to the adventuresome leader of that colony, in the person of F. B. Plukhooij, head master of the High School and professor of languages.

A conspicuous feature of Judge Pennypacker's work is the abundance of illustrations. The numerous fac-similes of title pages, autographs, and manuscripts add vastly to the enjoyment and impressiveness of the text. Indeed, next to the delight experienced in handling in the old libraries of Europe the rare volumes themselves in which they originally appear, is the opportunity to see them faithfully reproduced.

This work demonstrates clearly that the German and Dutch immigrants were men of high intelligence, and moved by noblest aspirations. It cannot fail to correct the pernicious representations made regarding them by unenlightened and unprincipled writers.

The entire edition has been quickly taken. Every copy has been sold. A large premium is offered by belated collectors anxious to buy. We rejoice in the abundantly deserved appreciation of Judge Pennypacker's work manifested by the discriminating public.

Revolutionary Pensioners

NANCY MAYBERRY.

January 30, 1833, Governor George Wolf approved a bill granting an annuity of forty dollars to Nancy Mayburry, widow of Joseph Mayburry, deceased, late of Montgomery county, a Revolutionary soldier.

NANCY STACKHOUSE.

of Bucks county, widow of a soldier of the Revolutionary war, was granted a gratuity of forty dollars, and an annuity of forty dollars from January 1, 1823, by act of the State Legislature.

Letter of Benjamin Henry Latrobe.

Benjamin Henry Latrobe, son of Rev. Benjamin La Trobe and Anna Margaretha Antes, and grandson of Henry Antes, the prominent citizen of Pennsylvania in the Colonial period, wrote the following letter to his uncle, Colonel Frederick Antes, of Revolutionary fame. Benjamin Henry Latrobe achieved a reputation as a leading architect of the United States.

Philadelphia, April 8, 1798.

My dear Uncle,

Since my arrival in America, two years ago, it has been my particular wish to see you. Expecting to arrive in Winter, I took my passage in a ship bound to Virginia, and intended to travel through the more southerly States previous to my settling in Pennsylvania. A great variety of public business which was offered me, rendered it impossible to accomplish my desire of settling near you. I came to Philadelphia about a fortnight ago, partly upon business entrusted to me by the Executive of Virginia, partly with the intention of spending a week with you. I have, however, found it out of my power to take a journey to so great a distance, without staying so long away from my engagements in Virginia as to run the risk of their suffering injury in the meantime. I must therefore postpone the pleasure of seeing you till another opportunity, which I shall endeavor to procure as early as possible.

I have been extremely fortunate in meeting my cousin, Mr. Snyder, here; he will tell you how much I am interested in becoming acquainted with a branch of my family, the only one now remaining. My father, when he died in 1787 . . . a single relation on his side but his children. I have two brothers, one elder and one younger than myself. The elder is married and has two or three children in England, the younger is a physician in Russia. I have also two sisters, the elder of whom is married to a Mr. Foster and has four children, whether the younger is yet married I cannot tell, it was expected she would be when I last heard from her. I myself was married

seven years ago, but had the misfortune to lose my wife before we had lived three years together. Her loss so afflicted my mother that she survived her not quite a month. I have two children, a boy and a girl. The latter is the eldest and is now six years old. They are in England with my sister. I have written to you at least three letters, but I fear you never received them. I entrusted them to private hands, not knowing how to direct to you by post, and suppose my friends either neglected or found themselves unable to gain intelligence of your abode. I hope to correspond in future with you, whenever it may be convenient to you. I shall be happy to receive a line from you, but shall think it my duty to write to you as frequently as possible.

Having received a literary education I turned my thoughts early to the study of architecture and to receive instruction necessary to an engineer, and having improved myself by having travelled through a great part of Europe, I commenced business in England a little before my marriage, and was engaged in many public and private works, having been architect to the Police of Middlesex and Westminster, and engineer to three or four canals and harbours. The loss of my wife made business irksome to me, and I therefore resolved to leave a country where everything reminded me how happy I had been and how miserable I was. On my arrival in Virginia, however, I so far recovered my spirits and health as to have resolved to recommence my professional pursuits. I am at present engaged for twelve months by the State of Virginia, but though I have purchased land in that State I have bought a lot in the city of Richmond. I have seriously thought of settling in Pennsylvania. I will take the liberty of consulting you upon the subject whenever it becomes a more immediate object to me. In the meantime I hope you will believe that the affection which my mother taught me to bear to you by her frequent and affectionate mention of you remains undiminished and can only be increased by a personal acquaintance of your charac-

ter. I beg you to give my best love to my Aunt and Cousins and all my relations when you see them, and to believe me, very truly,

Your affectionate Nephew,

Benjⁿ. Henry Latrobe.

Superscription:

Colonel Frederic Antes,
Northumberland County,
Pennsylvania.

An Old Scrap of Paper.

Thomas Addis was a farmer of Frederick township as early as 1732, in which year he died. He owned a plantation, which was appraised at £160 Pennsylvania currency, but where it was located remains to be found out. He had planted twelve acres of winter grain, and owned three old horses, one mare and two colts, five cows and two heifers, one riding horse, sixteen sheep, one Negro girl—showing that he was a considerable farmer for those times. That he was a worthy man is proven by his bequest of a small sum of money to St. James Episcopal church, at Perkiomen (Evansburg). A fuller account of his property may be seen in the Schwenksville Item, April 3, 1885, in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania rooms, Philadelphia.

Among the papers of this estate was a scrap—a mere memorandum without heading or explanation, probably a list of his creditors—of which this is a copy:

Mary Davids	01 01 08
Cooks	00 01 08
Dewald End	00 07 06
George Pennsell	00 12 00
Daniel Gilsell	00 12 00
Mary Snider	00 07 02
Daniel France	01 00 00
Jacob Hoback	01 16 00
Michael Herger	02 01 00
Leonard Ax	00 14 05
Frederick Antess	00 15 00
George Hofsback	00 03 00
too the Glayser	00 06 00
Jn ^e . Pauling	00 04 00
Marthin Shoemaker	01 02 06
Juliann Taterer	00 16 00
Lodwiz Taterer	00 03 00
Mary Hobach	00 09 00
George Adams	00 03 00
Mary Adams	00 02 06
George Sproffell	00 01 05
Joseph Groat, 8 Bushels Key.	12 18 08

Old-Time News.

SAILING OF EMIGRANT SHIPS.

Rotterdamse Dingsdaegse Courant, No. 19. June 24, 1738: Gistern avond arriveerde in Goeree . . . de Koningin Elisabeth, de Tressel, de Olivier, de Winter, en de Glasgow, alle vijf na Pensilvanien.

[Last evening arrived at Goeree (near Rotterdam), the Queen Elizabeth, the Thistle, the Oliver, the Winter, and the Glasgow, all for Pennsylvania.]

The passengers of the Winter Galley qualified at Philadelphia September 5, 1738; the Glasgow, September 9, 1738; the Queen Elizabeth, September 16, 1738; the Thistle, September 19, 1738.

Rotterdamse Saturdaegse Courant, July 19, 1738: Rotterdam, den 18. July. Uijt Goeree was gezeld Charles Wheare en George Rodgson na Pensilvanien.

[Rotterdam, July 18. Sailed from Goeree, Charles Ware and George Hodgson for Pennsylvania.]

The passengers on Captain Charles Ware's Snow Fox qualified at Philadelphia October 12, 1738, and those on Captain Hodgson's ship Elizabeth, October 30, 1738.

Gleanings in Old Fields.

The Wochentliche Franckfurter Frag- und Anzeigungs-Nachrichten, of 1724 and later, was a newsy paper. It gives baptisms, marriages and deaths from the records of the churches, the arrival of noted persons at the gates of the city, lists of articles for sale and wanted, notices of situations wanted, and other information affecting the good people there, quite after the manner of present-day newspapers. Here are a few items:

BAPTISMS.

Mittwoch, den 5. Januarii, 1724.

Herr Valentin Huber, Bierbrauer, einen Sohn, Johann Hector,

Donnerstags den 3. Februarii.

Johannes Muench, Weinschneider, eine Tochter, Maria Agnes.

MARRIAGE.

Montags, den 10. Januarii,

Georg Michael Sauer, Schneider, Wittib; und Maria Agnes Weissin, Wittib.

Governor Shunk's Visits to The Trappe.

BY PROF. J. FRY, D. D.

I was a lad of ten years when Francis R. Shunk was elected Governor of Pennsylvania. My father had been a scholar in his school, and was president of the convention which nominated him for Governor. It was largely through the influence of my mother's father, Samuel Gross, who represented Montgomery county in Congress, 1819-23, that Shunk was appointed to a clerkship in the office of the Surveyor General of Pennsylvania. These facts bound him to both my parents, and whenever he visited his native village, The Trappe, our house was his home. While he was Governor he spent several days every summer with us. He generally arranged to be there over Sunday, as he took great delight in worshipping in the old Augustus Lutheran church, in which he had been confirmed, and in whose school house he had taught for eight years. Well do I recall the beaming countenance of the pastor when he found the Governor of the State among his auditors, and the special emphasis and parenthetical interjection when he came to the prayer, "for the Governor of this Commonwealth (who is now among us), and for all in authority."

One Sunday morning, while waiting for breakfast, he asked my brother and me to read to him from the Bible. My brother got one the worse for wear, while I took special delight in producing a carefully preserved one that had been given me by my Sunday-school teacher. I expected the Governor to ask where I got it, but my pride was greatly humbled when he remarked, "Ah! your Bible looks as if you never used it."

His high position and honors never spoiled him. He was as humble as he was honest. When father would propose a drive about the neighborhood, Shunk would say, "Take the old dearborn." A dearborn was a light, covered conveyance, somewhat longer than an ordinary carriage. As he was very tall he could stretch out his long legs with far more comfort and ease in a dearborn, and though it lacked style, he preferred to be comfortable.

He never forgot the poor of the village on these visits, but would purchase supplies of groceries and other goods at my father's store, and have them sent to those in need. On the hill above The Trappe, in a log hut, lived an old woman named Harpel, in whom he took special interest. I recall carrying a basket of provisions he had ordered to her house, and found him sitting on the bare floor with his feet over the door-step, laughing and talking with her in Pennsylvania German about old times. He had no thought he was lowering his dignity in making her feel at ease, and himself perfectly comfortable in her humble dwelling.

Dual Letter from Wittgenstein, May 31, 1773.

WRITTEN BY SEBASTIAN AND JOHN HOMRIGHAUSEN TO THEIR BROTHER-IN-LAW, REV. JOHN PHILIP LEYDICH.

The letter has this address:

A
Monsieur
Johann Ph. Leydich
ad Friedrich Township
à Phyladelphia County
Pfarrer daselbst
Eigenhändig abzugeben.

The original of this interesting letter was found by Professor W. J. Hinke, of Philadelphia, among the papers of the late Reverend William Helffrich, D. D. We can offer no explanation as to how the letter found its way into the Helffrich papers. The genealogical information, given in the letter, can best be presented in the following summary:

I. Sebastian Homrighausen, living at Diedentzhausen. His children:

1. Maria Magdalena, married, at Christhaus.
Her children: Two sons and two daughters.
 2. Catrina Elisabeth, married, at Kriegerhaus.
One daughter.
 3. Anna Elisabeth.
 4. Johannes.
 5. Georg Wilhelm.
 6. Johann Georg.
 7. Hanna Wilhelmina.
Born 1766.
- } living at home with
their father, all single.

II. Johannes Homrighausen, a widower in 1773 at Diedentzhausen.

1. Son, married, living with his father. His children:
 - a. The oldest had died.
 - b. A son and a daughter, still living.
 2. Son, married, living at Berleburg, a school teacher.
 3. Son, married, " " "
 4. Son, single, " " "
 5. Daughter, single, " " "
- } both living at home.

III. A sister, married at Wunderthausen.

Having one married daughter and a grandson.

The letter also refers to Maria Catharina Homrighausen, the wife of Reverend Leydich and to two married sisters, Elisabeth Gertrude Homrighausen and Maria Magdalena Homrighausen, living in Pennsylvania, after whom two of the daughters of Reverend Leydich were named.

THE LETTER.

Die Gnade Gottes und Christus Jesus unser Mittler und Erlöser sey mit und bei Euch und uns in unser aller Herten. Sinn und gedanken. leben und sterben stets unser Trost. Amen.

Mit Wünschung alles Gutes, lieber Herr Schwager und Schwagerin und Schwätern, Kindern und alle Blutsverwandten, ich wünsch Euch allen Gottes Gnade und segnen zuvor.

Wann Euch diese paar Zeilen bei guter Gesundheit werden antreffen, so werden sie aus treuern und aufrichtign Herzen mit Euch reden und erfreuender Liebe Euch alle küssen und hertzen. Weilen wir dieses früh Jahr aus deinem Schreiben gesehen und erfahren, dass sie noch alle bey gesundem Leben gewesen sind, das hat uns sehr erfreuet und doch absonderlich der liebe Herr Schwager und Schwester Maria Kattarina so in ihrem Alter noch mit ihren lieben Kindern ihre Haushaltung so vergnügt führen und erfreulich leben. Ueber Schwester Liesegetteraud (Elisabeth Gertrude) und Schwester Maria Magdalena haben wir uns nicht vergnügen können, weilen wir keine Nachricht konnten haben und wie viel Kinder sie haben oder ob sie in erfreuender Liebe leben und in vergnügten Ehestand sind und wie weit sie von einander wohnen und eins das andere in Betrübniß und Traurigkeit erlangen kann, denn auf Sonnenschein folget Regen und auf Regen Sonnenschein. Es wechselt auf und ab im Ehestand. Doch was hilft alles, die Freude in dem Herrn ist das beste Leben. Was uns anbelanget sind wir Gottlob noch alle frisch und gesund; wir leben auch noch in einem vergnügten Leben mit unsern Kindern und haben unser Haus noch nicht bestatt. Wir haben noch drei Söhne und zwei Töchter bey uns und zwei Töchter haben wir aus bestattet (verheirathet). Unsere älteste Tochter Maria Magdalena in Christhaus hat zwey Söhne und unser Catterliese (Catharina Elisabeth) in Kriegerhaus hat eine Tochter. Meine Schwester Anliese (Anna Elisabeth) zu Wunderthausen und sein (ihr) Mann und ihre Tochter sind auch noch gesund und ihre Tochter hat auch einen Erben und sie wollen dieses früh Jahr eine Scheuer bauen. Unser Landesherr (Fürst von Witgenstein-Berleburg) ist gestorben und auch seine Gemahlin und haben wieder den jungen Erherr, aber wir sind noch in schwerer Dienstbarkeit und unruhigen Leben und der Process ist noch nicht zu Ende und wer weiss kommt er zu Ende.

Der Dielemann ist auch gestorben dieses früh Jahr und seine Hausfrau vorn Jahr und er hat sein Haus und Gut vermacht aus Christhaus einem und aus Kriegershaus einem, aber die andere Freunde wollen protestiren dagegen, wie aber zu Ende gehet weiss ich nicht. Uns Scheuer Haus auf dem Reine (Ackergrenze), das grosse neue Haus ist auch verbrannt dieses früh Jahr, ging einen Sonntag unten an und an Kriegers Schmiede verbrannte das Dach und am Haus brannte ein Loch ins Dach, aber Gott der allmächtige steuerte dem Brandt, sonst hatten wir uns alles ergeben. Wann der Ueberbringer kommt der kann Euch alles mündlich erzählen, wie es hier und um uns stehet. Weiter will ich vor dies mahl nichts schreiben, als seydt von mir und meiner lieben Hausfrau und meinen lieben Kinder und Eyden (Eidamur-Schwiegersöhnen) viel tausentmahl gegrüsset und grüsset mir meine lieben Geschwistern und Schwagern und alle Blutsverwandten und gute Bekannten und schliesse Euch alle in den Schutzz und Schirm des Allerhöchsten. Adje. Ich muss noch dieses melden dass wir hier dieses früh Jahr einen grausamen tiefen

Schnee gehabt und hat gelegen 4 biss 5 Tage und noch länger. Grüsset mir auch den Henrich Benner von Allentshausen noch vom Zimern her und alle gute Bekannte. Johannes Dienst und seine Frau zu Wundertshausen in Liende Haus lassen den Herrn Schwager und seine Frau und Kinder auch vielmahl grüssen.

N. B. Ich muss ihn bitten, wann sichs vor ihn schicken kann, dieser Bursch, der den Brief hat mitgenommen, der heisst Johann Justus Bäste, der ist noch ein hinterlassener von dem Böhre Willm und er und sein Bruder haben sich von Jugend auf bei uns im Haus gehalten. Seine Bruder Wilhelm hat das Schneiderhandwerk gelernt und sind bey uns bey 15-16 Jahr im Haus gewesen und sie sind treu und kann nichts verspüren, dass sie uns was verwendet haben, der hält an bey ihm ein Knecht zu seyn, wann er so gut wollte sein und ihn vom Schiff loss machen. Er wollte so lange ihm dienen, als ers begehrt. Er wollte gerne wieder bey die Freundschaft. Im Aekern und mähen und hacken und hauen und dreschen ist er gut, aber sähen hat er noch nicht geprobirt, wann es halb gehen will, so helffe ihm doch, er ist ein armes Waisen Kind, die weder Vater noch Mutter haben, wir haben sich (uns) ihrer auch erbarmet und der Kleine, wann der dann bey einen Schneider könnte kommen, er kann auch arbeiten.

Uebrigens seit noch von uns allesamt gross und kleine, junge und alte vieltausendmal gegrüsset und befehle Euch alte und junge in den Schutz Gottes und seiner Gnade. Adje.

Ich verbleibe Euer getreuer Bruder und Schwager biss in den Tod,

Datum:
Diedentzhausen den
31ten May 1773.

Sebastian Homrighausen.

Das Gewitter hat zu Klein Klattebach in diesem Monath May 1773 Jahr eingeschlagen und sind 6 Häuser und 6 Scheuern verbrannt.

N. B. Ich Johannes Homrighausen und alle meine Kinder, wünschen Euch viel Glück und segen und Gottes Gnad und Jesu trostvollen Beistand an Leib und Seele. Gott gebe dass diese paar Zeilen Euch noch bey gesunden Leben antreffen, so wird es mir eine freude seyn. Was mich belanget, bin ich und die meinigen noch Gottlob frisch und gesund. Ich bin nun ein alter Wittwer, mein ältester Sohn den ich bey mich bestatt (verheirathet) habe, hat zwey Kinder, ein Sohn und eine Tochter, die älteste sind ihm gestorben, zwey haben nach Berleburg gefreiet, der . . . hat die Mädchen Schule und auch das Vorsingen in der [Kirche?] der frantz hat in Bäckers Haus gefreiet, noch einen ledigen habe ich bey mir und das jüngste ist eine Tochter. Ich habe sie alle das Schneiderhandwerk lernen lassen. Nun grüsset mir alle meine Geschwister, Schwagern und alle ihre Kinder. Ich befehle Euch allesamt in den Schutz Gottes und seiner Gnade. Amen.

Ich verbleibe Euer getreuer Bruder und Schwager biss in den Tod.

Diedentzhausen,
den 31ten May 1773.

Johannes Homrighausen.

Sebastian Homrighausen. Ich muss noch etwas erinnern, wie meine Kinder heissen, die ich noch bey mir hab, das älteste ist eine Tochter, heisst Ann Liese und der älteste Sohn Johannes und der ander Georg Wilhelm, der dritte Johann Georg und das jüngste ist eine Tochter, heisst Hanna Mina (Wilhelmina) hat unsers Pfarrherrs Tochter aus der Taufe gehoben ist 7 Jahr alt. Wir sind noch in einem guten Wohlstand, am zeitlichen haben wir auch Nohturf (Nothdurft), gott gebe uns nur das Ewige. Lieber Herr Schwager und Schwestern wir werden uns nun wohl in dem zeitlichen nicht wieder sehen. Gott der Allmächtige wolle uns alle mit einander aus Barmhertzigkeit seine Gnade und heiligen Geist schencken und mittheilen. Der uns leite, regiere und führe auf ebener Bahn.

Ach Herr zeige uns deine Wege, lehre uns deine Stege, leite uns in der Wahrheit und lehre uns. Amen.

N. B. Wann uns Gott die strafe mit der feuerbrunst nicht abgewendt hätte, so hätten wir alle kommen müssen. Aber Gott sey Lob und Dank dafür.

TRANSLATION OF THE LETTER.

The grace of God and Christ Jesus, our Mediator and Saviour, be with you and us, in our hearts, minds and thoughts, living and dying, ever our consolation. Amen.

With wishes for every good, dear brother-in-law, sister-in-law, sisters, children and all blood relatives, first of all I wish you all God's grace and blessing.

If these few lines meet you in the enjoyment of good health, they will speak to you from true and sincere hearts, and kiss and embrace you all with rejoicing love. It pleased us much to see and learn from the letter which you wrote us in the Spring that you are still living and well; and particularly that our dear brother-in-law and sister, Maria Catharine, in their old age, are comfortably continuing housekeeping and living delightfully among their dear children. Concerning sister Elisabeth Gertrude and sister Maria Magdalena we could not feel thus gratified, because we were not informed how many children they have, or whether they live in comfort, whether they are happily married, and how far they reside from each other, and whether they can visit each other in affliction and sorrow; for after sunshine comes rain, and after rain sunshine. Wedlock has its changes. When all else fails, a life of joy in the Lord is best.

As for ourselves, we are still, thank God, all hearty and well; we also live in comfort with our children, and have not relinquished our home. We have still with us three sons and two daughters, and two daughters have married. Our eldest daughter, Maria Magdalena, in Christhaus, has two daughters and two sons, and our Catharine Elisabeth, in Kriegerhaus, has one daughter. My sister, Anna Elizabeth, at Wunderthausen, and her husband and their daughter, are also well, and their daughter also

has an heir; and they intend building a new barn this Spring. Our ruler, Prince of Witgenstein-Berleburg, has died, as has also his consort, and we have now a young proprietor; but we are still under severe burdens and an unquiet life; and the contention is not yet over, and who knows when it will come to an end?

Dieleman died this Spring and his wife last year, and he bequeathed his house and estate in Christhaus to one, but the other relatives will contest; but what the result will be I know not. Our barn and house on the clearing—the large new house—was burnt in the Spring; it took fire at the lower part one Sunday, and burnt the roof of Krieger's smithy, and also burnt a hole in the roof of the house, but Almighty God checked the flames, otherwise we should have lost everything.

When the messenger reaches you he can tell you everything, how matters stand here and around us. More I will not write at this time.

With many thousand salutations from myself, and my beloved housewife, and my dear children and sons-in-law, and with greetings from me for my dear sisters, and brothers-in-law, and all relatives, and good acquaintances, I commend you all to the care and protection of the Most High. Adieu.

I must mention that we had here this Spring a terribly deep snow, which lay four to five days, and longer. Greet for me also Henry Benner from Allentshausen, formerly from Zimern, and all good acquaintances. Johannes Dienst and his wife, of Wunderthausen in Liende Haus, also, desire to send many salutations to brother-in-law and his wife and children.

N. B. I must request you, if it can be arranged, [to employ] the lad who takes this letter. His name is John Justus Bäste. He is one of the survivors of the Böhre Willm; and he and his brother have from their youth up made their home with us. His brother William has learned the tailor trade. They have been with us some fifteen or sixteen years, and they are faithful, and I cannot perceive that they have taken anything. He [the lad] would like to be your servant. If you will kindly free him from the ship [by paying his passage], he will serve you as long as you desire. He would like to remain with our family. He is good at plowing, and mowing, and chopping, and hewing, and threshing; but sowing he has not tried. If you give him half a chance, he will accept it. He is a poor orphan child, who has neither father nor mother. We ask your sympathy for him. And the small one, if he could get employment with a tailor, he could also work.

With many thousand greetings from us all to large and small, young and old, and committing you, old and young, to the care of God and His grace. Adieu.

I remain your faithful brother and brother-in-law unto death,

Dated

SEBASTIAN HOMERIGHAUSEN.

Diedentzhausen,
31st May, 1773.

Lightning struck at Klein Klattebach, in this month of May, 1773. and six houses and six barns were burned.

N. B. I, John Homrighausen, and all my children, wish you much success, and blessing, and the grace of God, and the comforting help of Jesus in body and soul. God grant that these few lines may find you enjoying life. This will be a gratification to me. As regards myself, I and my family are, God be praised, hearty and well. I am now an old widower. My eldest son, who is married, has two children, a son and a daughter. His eldest children died; two have gone to Berleburg. . . . (son) has the girls' school, and also is the chorister in the church. Francis has gone to Bäckershaus; and another, unmarried, I have with me; and the youngest is a daughter. They all learned the trade of tailoring. Now, salute for me all my sisters, brothers-in-law, and all their children. I intrust you all together to the care of God and His favor. Amen.

I remain your faithful brother and brother-in-law unto death,
Diedentzhausen,
31st of May, 1773.

JOHANNES HOMRIGHAUSEN.

Sebastian Homrighausen. I call to mind something more: the names of the children which I still have living with me. The eldest is a daughter; her name is Anna Elizabeth, and the eldest son's name is John; and the other George William; the third, John George; and the youngest is a daughter, named Hanna Mina (Wilhelmina), for whom our pastor's daughter was sponsor at baptism; is seven years old. We are prosperous; we have all we need in this life. May God give us eternal life.

Dear brother-in-law and sisters, we may not see you again in this earthly life. May the Almighty God in His mercy grant us all His favor and His Holy Spirit, to guide us, control us, and lead us into smooth pathways.

O, Lord, show us Thy ways, teach us Thy paths, guide us in the truth, and enlighten us. Amen.

N. B. If God had not averted the chastisement of fire we should all have been obliged to come [to Pennsylvania?]. To God be praise and thanksgiving for this.

GOLD MINE IN FALKNER SWAMP.

Hazard's Register, August, 1831, (Vol. VIII, page 106): Pottstown, July 9. A gentleman has left in our possession a specimen of ore found in the mine on the premises of Mr. Brendlinger, in New Hanover township, Montgomery county, which will be shown to persons anxious to examine it by calling at this office. They are now busily engaged in taking out old pump stocks, tools, and other nuisance, which have been found exactly as stated by a person on his death-bed several years ago, who formerly worked in the mine.

Primitive Settlers of Falkner Swamp.

FREDERICK ANTES.

Frederick Antes came from the old village of Freinsheim, in the Palatinate. In the records of the Reformed church there we find mention of the baptism of his children. Philipp Friederich Antes and wife Anna Katharine had:

1. Johann Henrich Antes, baptized 17 Juli, 1701.
2. Johann Jakob Antes, born October 17, 1703.
3. Johann Sebastian Antes, born September 14, 1706.
4. Konrad Antes, born August 25, 1709.
5. Marie Elisabeth Antes, born March 29, 1711.
6. Johannes Antes, born in 1716.

The date of his coming to Pennsylvania is not at hand. As was the case with many German immigrants, he made a short stay in Germantown before selecting land for a home. He purchased a tract in the valley of Swamp creek, in what was afterwards Hanover, and later New Hanover, township.

On the 20th of February, 1723, Frederick Antes (written in the records Anttos), of Germantown, bought of Henerick Van Bebber 154 acres, situate in Philadelphia county, part of 500 acres bought by said Van Bebber on the 4th of November, 1718, of John Henry Sprogell, being part of the "tract of 22377 acres in Mahanitania." Frederick Antes paid £38 5 0 Pennsylvania money, and the purchase was subject to a yearly quit rent of one shilling sterling money of England for every hundred acres, and one-fourth of all minerals. This tract was described as "beginning at a post by a corner of Philip Renhart Ehrhart in the line of Daniel Stoner, thence northeast 194 perches by the same line to a post; thence southeast 127 perches to a black oak tree; thence southwest 194 perches to a white oak tree; thence northwest 127 perches to the place of beginning." The deed was sealed and delivered in the presence of Henry Pannebecker, Abraham Roeler and David Hey. November 27, 1746. Henry Pannebecker, of Providence township, gent, before Owen Evans, Esq., one of the Justices of the Peace, etc., came and affirmed that he was a witness to the sealing and delivery of the above Indenture.

In the Notes of the Land Commissioners, recently published, we find this entry:

7th, 14. 1724.

Agreed with Frederick Antes for the Land called Darby Greens, in Limerick, about 300 and odd acres, at £22 p. Acre; £30 to be paid next 3 mo., and Interest for the rest till paid.

In his native land he had been taught in the Reformed faith. In the New World he did not neglect the Church. He was an officer of the Falkner Swamp Reformed congregation during John Philip Boehm's pastorate—both before and after Boehm was ordained. In July, 1728, he was one of the consistory of this church, who petitioned the Reformed

Classis of Amsterdam that Boehm might be ordained, and his previous acts as a minister be made valid. Under a commission dated in Pennsylvania, November 4, 1729, he was authorized as Elder of the Reformed church at Falkner Swamp to go to New York to complete the formalities of the ordination of Boehm, and on the 18th of November, 1729, as Commissioner from Falkner Swamp, he signed the instrument by which the Pennsylvania churches at Falkner Swamp, Skippack and Whitemarsh accepted, approved and adopted the action of the Classis of Amsterdam.

On the 9th of April, 1742, according to the record of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, Frederick Antes and Elizabeth Nayman were married. Concerning this marriage nothing further than the mere record is known. Frederick Antes was naturalized at a court held in Philadelphia, April 24, 1742.

Henry Antes, the eldest son of Frederick Antes, resided in Frederick township, and was a conspicuous figure in the Colonial time. Elizabeth Antes, the only daughter, was the wife of John Eschbach, of Oley, a prominent man in the religious activities of his time. The other four children—Jacob, Sebastian, Conrad and John—do not appear to have come to America.

(To be Continued.)

The Schneiders of Falkner Swamp.

[Continued.]

HENRY SCHNEIDER, ELDEST SON OF JOHANNES SCHNEIDER, THE FOUNDER.

At the time of his father's death, near the end of 1734, Henry Schneider was about seven years of age. At the age of twenty-four he married. The pastor of Falkner Swamp Reformed church performed the ceremony and made this entry in the church book:

1751, December 19, Johann Henrich Schneider and Catharina Reinert were married.

Concerning the children of Henry and Catharine (Reinert) Schneider we have this:

1. Johann Jacob Schneider, born October 26, 1752; baptized December 10, 1752,—sponsors, Diederich Bucher and wife; confirmed June 13, 1767; married, June 6, 1780, Magdalena Gerhart.

2. Johannes Schneider, born July 11, 1756; confirmed in 1771; married, December 14, 1784, Susanna Schmidt.

3. Magdalena Schneider, born September 27, 1759; baptized November 18, 1759,—sponsors, John Weicker and wife Magdalena; confirmed June 3, 1775; married Peter Reichert.

4. Elizabeth Schneider, born December 8, 1767; confirmed in 1783, aged 15.

Henry Schneider and family were members of the Falkner Swamp Reformed church.

In 1779, Henry Snyder, farmer, of New Hanover township, was taxed for 140 acres of land, 4 horses, 4 cows.

October 20, 1802, Henrich Schneider was buried, aged 75 years. October 13, 1803, Catharina Schneider was buried, aged 73 years, 3 months and 19 days.

Henry Schneider having left no will, letters of administration were taken out (the widow, Catharine Schneider, renouncing her right of administration) in favor of John Schneider and Peter Reichert. Appraisement of his estate was made, November 12, 1802, by Henry Gilbert, Jr., and Jacob Rawn. It amounted to £266 19 4.

In former times it was more the custom than now for friends and relatives to serve as sponsors at the baptism of children. Incidental light is thrown on the family histories of those days by the study of the record of baptisms in the church books. Henry Schneider, before and after marriage, was called upon to perform the office of sponsor in a number of cases. Appended are several copied from the records of the two congregations of New Hanover township:

October 27, 1751, John Henry Schneider and Catharine Bitting (Reformed Church) were sponsors for Catharine Binder, daughter of Moses and Anna Binder, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

December 29, 1751, John Henrich Schneider and wife were sponsors for John Henrich Schneider, son of Johannes and Catharine Schneider, baptized by the pastor of Falkner Swamp Reformed church.

March 14, 1762, John H. Snider and wife were sponsors for John Henry Gilbert, son of John Henry Gilbert and wife Anna Christina, christened by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

April 11, 1762, Henry Schneider and wife (Reformed Church) were sponsors for Catharine Reifschneider, daughter of Sebastian and Ursula Reifschneider, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church. April 22, 1764, the same persons were sponsors for John Henry Reifschneider, son of the same parents, baptized by the pastor of the same church.

September 22, 1765, Henry Snider and wife Catharine (Reformed Church) were sponsors for Henry Heppenheimer, son of George and Catharine Heppenheimer, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

October 10, 1779, Henry Schneider and wife Catharine were sponsors for Henry Reichard, son of Peter and Magdalena Reichard, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

December 17, 1780, Henry Schneider and wife Catharine were sponsors for Catharina Reichert, daughter of Peter and Magdalena Reichert, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

June 4, 1786, Henrich and Catharine Schneider were sponsors for Catharine Schneider, daughter of Jacob and Magdalena Schneider, bap-

tized by the pastor of Falkner Swamp Reformed church. December 3, 1786, the same were sponsors for Catharina Schneider, daughter of Johann and Susanna Schneider, baptized by the pastor of the same church.

PETER RICHARDS.

Peter Reichert (anglicized Richards) the son-in-law of Henry Schneider, was a man of prominence in his time, and an important actor in the Revolutionary struggle. H. M. M. Richards, Esq., of Lebanon, Pa., kindly furnishes the following extract from the manuscript Richards family genealogical data:

George Peter Richards (son of Matthias Richards, born January 9, 1719, died March 28, 1775), born July 22, 1755, baptized August 24, 1755, (sponsors Peter Hillegass and wife,) died October 21, 1822.

He was a prominent and influential man. He was a farmer, surveyor, scrivener, part of the time a store-keeper, and in the iron business. During the Revolutionary war he was Major 6th Battalion, Philadelphia County Militia, April 3, 1779, and, on October 4, 1779, was chosen, by the General Assembly, a Sub-Lieutenant of Philadelphia and commissioned as such with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He was subsequently a Justice of the Peace, both while he lived in Berks county (Dale Forge and Furnace) and in Pottstown, Montgomery county. He married Magdalena Schneider, daughter of Henry Schneider, of the Swamp. He and his children were Lutherans. He died of fever at Pottstown, where he lived, and lies buried in the Lutheran and Reformed graveyard of that place. The epitaph on his tombstone reads:

Sacred to the memory of Peter Richards, who departed this life October 21. 1822, aged 67 years, 3 months.

(*To be Continued.*)

Norristown in 1816.

A communication in the Norristown Register of September 18, 1816, says: Norristown at present contains 1 church, 1 meeting house, a court house, a jail, a bank, a post-office, an academy, 3 schools, and about 100 dwellings, 3 physicians, 5 lawyers, 1 clergyman, 2 printers that publish weekly papers, 1 register and intelligence office, 1 clock and watch maker, 4 master carpenters, 2 hatters, 2 cabinet makers, 1 woolen manufactory, 2 merchant mills, 5 taverns, 5 stores, 2 master plasterers, 1 master mason and bricklayer, 1 Windsor chair maker, 1 millwright, 1 saddler, 4 boot and shoe makers, 3 master tailors, 3 blacksmiths, one of whom manufactures screw augers; 1 cedar cooper, 2 oak coopers, 1 apothecary, 1 pottery, 1 brick yard, 1 lumber yard, 1 coach maker, 1 tanner and currier, 1 milliner, 3 butchers, 1 baker, 1 barber. A daily stage runs from Norristown to Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia, Reading and Northumberland stage passes daily through the borough.

Marriages by Rev. George Wack.

COMMUNICATED BY W. H. REED, PH. G., M. D., OF NORRISTOWN.

(Continued.)

480. December 13. John Moyer and Barbary Hallman.

481. December 31. Silas Garner and Lidia Martin.

1830.

482. January 12. Jacob Wismer and Hettie Rosenberger.

483. January 17. James Pannabecker and Elizabeth Koons.

484. January 21. Isaac Tyson and Ann Wismer.

485. January 21. Jas. H. Tompson and Temperance A. Perry.

486. February 7. Henry Rile and Margareth Convear.

487. February 28. Joseph Rittenhause and Cathrine Cassel.

488. February 28. Joseph Shearer and Elizabeth Hoover.

489. March 4. Benjamin Godshall and Barbara Hallman.

490. March 18. Samuel Linton and Maria Hoover.

491. April 8. Samuel Rowland and Jane McKinsey.

By Rev. C. Wack.

492. April 8. John Masterson and Elizabeth Zern.

493. April 25. Henry Bozard and Susannah Teany.

494. May 25. Jacob Sine and Delila Barnes.

495. July 1. Frederick Klair and Margareth Rile.

496. August 3. William Gartly and Herrietta Saylor.

497. August 15. Abraham Schneider and Susanna Buchamer.

498. October 14. John McKinsey and Sarah Love.

499. October 31. Benjamin Spere and Mary Vanfossen.

500. November 7. Isaac Staufer and Barbara Hoffman (widow).

501. November 9. John Lach and Cathrine Delp.

502. December 19. Henry Tyson and Barbara Godwaltz.

503. December 26. Peter Bowman and Elizabeth Thomas.

504. December 28. Hiram Hendricks and Elizabeth Freas.

505. December 28. Jesse Warner and Abigail Knipe.

506. December 30. Jesse Heaton and Ann Everhart.

1831.

507. January 13. Jacob Pennebecker and Mary Saylor.

508. January 20. Henry Roman and Ann Carney.

509. February 3. Dewald Warner and Barbara Hoot. ✓

510. March 8. Samuel Werkheiser and Elizabeth Fetter.

511. March 17. Henry Frick and Cathrine Vanfossen.

512. April 12. Ferdinand H. Potts and Sarah Ann Saylor.

513. April 17. John Maybury and Mary Johnson.

514. June —. Jonathon Kline and Elizabeth Stong.

515. June 19. John Steiner and Anna Folmer.

(To be Continued.)

The Perkiomen Region,

Past and Present.

Perkiomen Publishing Co.,
1005 N. THIRTEENTH STREET,

Henry S. Dotterer,
EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 15, 1900.

David Shultze's Journal.

In the next number of *The Perkiomen Region* we shall commence the publication of a MS. of extraordinary historical interest. It relates especially to the early settlements at Goshenhoppen—Old and New, Falkner Swamp, Hereford, Hosen-sack, Great Swamp, Colebrookdale and Salford; but in a wider sense it furnishes a great amount of authentic information regarding the Colonial period, its people and their interests. It is the Journal kept for a series of years by David Shultze, immigrant, colonist, surveyor, scrivener, law adviser, a resident of Upper Hanover township, in the Perkiomen Valley. In his journal three languages are employed—German, English and Latin. This remarkable record has but recently come to light. Its publication in our pages is made possible by the generous favor of an eminent Pennsylvania historical researcher and author.

The Pennsylvania-German.

The first number of the new quarterly, edited and published by Rev. P. C. Croll, A. M., at Lebanon, Pa., has made its appearance. It is a welcome and worthy addition to the ranks of local historical journalism. The number is embellished with a portrait of Conrad Weiser, the Colonial Indian interpreter, as the frontispiece. The opening article is a felicitous introductory by the editor. Next is a fifteen-page paper on Conrad Weiser, the first of a series of biographical sketches of famous Pennsylvania-Germans. Under the heading *Poetic Gems*, we have several pleasing examples of the German patois

of interior Pennsylvania, and a sonnet, in English, on *The Pennsylvania-Germans*, by Rev. Matthias Sheeleigh, D. D., who is well known to our readers. Historical Pilgrimages into Pennsylvania-Germany, personally conducted by the editor, is another leading feature. The initial pilgrimage is *A Trip over the Horse-Shoe Pike*, a highway which leads out of Harrisburg. It is written in a chatty vein and copiously illustrated, and gives an amplitude of tradition, description, gossip, anecdote, reminiscence, and downright history.

We welcome Brother Croll to the editorial guild; all the more so as he is a scion of the Perkiomen Region stock. He is of the Crolls of Upper Salford; on Reading Howell's map of 1792 is marked their ancestral home-stead.

The *Pennsylvania-German* is an 8vo of 42 pages to the number; the subscription price is \$1.00 per annum, if paid in advance.

Recent Publications.

Washington's Encampment at Neshaminy, Warwick Township, Bucks County, Pa., in August, 1777. By William J. Buck. 8vo: 24pp.

This paper was originally written by Mr. Buck in 1877. Its publication brought out, as is often the case, information which further elucidated the history of Camp Neshaminy. Mr. Buck utilized this additional material in enlarging and emending his original article. Recently a small edition in its completed form was issued. It is characterized by exhaustive research, careful attention to detail, and intelligent arrangement of facts, as is all of Mr. Buck's historical work.

Our Old People.

MRS. ABIGAIL P. GERHARD.

Mrs. Abigail Pannebecker Gerhard, widow of the late Philip S. Gerhard, was born at Flourtown, Pa., January 28, 1812. Her parents were Rev. George Wack and Elizabeth Pannebecker. Her paternal grandfather was Rev. Casper Wack, of the Reformed Church, who preached at Germantown, Pa., seventeen years, and at other churches in Eastern Pennsylvania. Her maternal grandparents were Henry Pannebecker and Susanna Huber, his wife, who lived in Old Goshenhoppen. The members of this branch of the Pannebeckers entertain the belief that the family name originally was Bierman, and that it was changed to the name of the occupation of their ancestor, who was a tile-maker, which in the language of Holland is pannenbakker.

Elizabeth Pannebecker Wack died January 20, 1849, aged 67 years, 2 months and 20 days. Rev. George Wack was born March 1, 1776, and died February 17, 1856. They are buried at Boehm's church, Montgomery county, Pa.

Philip S. Gerhard, the husband of the subject of this sketch, was a prominent citizen of Montgomery county. He held the office of Register of Wills from 1858 to 1861. Mr. and Mrs. Gerhard resided at Centre Square, five miles east of Norristown. They had two children: 1, Andora E. Gerhard, who married Irwin H. Brendlinger—both deceased; 2, G. Wilmon Gerhard, who resides in Philadelphia. Mrs. Abigail P. Gerhard, now in the eighty-ninth year of her age, also resides in Philadelphia. She is in the enjoyment of fairly good health, and keeps informed of the affairs of the busy world around her by regularly reading the Church and secular papers of the day.

In another part of the present number is a declaration of the objects and methods of the Perkiomen Nation, a non-"secret society," recently brought into being. It is without a ritual, and from its operations is eliminated all that tends to money-getting or money-giving. It will be found, upon investigation and reflection, to have a tangible and a worthy purpose.

The Antes Memorial Fund.

A gentleman not a descendant of the Colonist, and not related whatever to the family, writes: "If the public at large is at liberty to contribute to the fund for a memorial to be erected to the memory of Henry Antes, I will contribute \$5.00. Name not to be published." In deference to the modesty of this worthy friend his subscription shall appear under the non-deplume "Conshohocken."

The Fund at present stands:

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mrs. M. Helen Heywood, Windermere, representing herself, Mrs. Loyd, Rev. T. A. La Trobe Foster and Thomas B. Foster, £5 . . .	\$24 35
Miss Eleanora S. La Trobe, Eastbourne, representing herself, her brother, Charles Albert La Trobe, her sisters in Switzerland (Countess de Salis, Madam Godet, and Miss Margaret Rose La Trobe, of Neuchatel), her cousin, Mrs. Pearson, nee La Trobe, and Mrs. Frederic La Trobe, of Margate, £1 17 0 . . .	9 01
Henry S. Dotterer, Philadelphia . . .	10 00
Miss Eleanora S. Latrobe, from Mrs. Maxwell, for the Bateman branch, £1 0 0 . . .	4 87
C. H. Latrobe, civil and consulting engineer, Baltimore . . .	10 00
Col. E. A. Irvin, of Curwensville, Pa.	10 00
A. E. Patton, Banker, Curwensville, Pa.	10 00
Robert Antes, Batavia, N. Y., per Frances A. Holden	5 00
William G. Antes, Batavia, N. Y., per Frances A. Holden	5 00

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Hon. John Patton, ex-U. S. Senator from Michigan, Grand Rapids, Mich.	10 00
Herman S. MacMinn, civil engineer, DuBois, Pa.	10 00
John Antes La Trobe Snyder, Sonoma, Cal.	5 00
Florence Snyder, Sonoma, Cal.	5 00
"Conshohocken"	5 00

Total. \$123 23

Revolutionary Pensioners.

JACOB SCHAEFFER.

Jacob Schaeffer, died in Upper Hanover township, on the 14th of November, 1838, aged 77 years and 5 days. He was a Revolutionary pensioner.

Days Devoted to Research Abroad.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

IX.

THE ANCIENT CITY OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

After spending a week at the towns of Laasphe and Berleburg and several of the neighboring dorts, I took train at the first-named place on the morning of March 20, 1896, for Frankfort-on-the-Main. The topography of the neighborhood of Laasphe is much like that of the upper Perkiomen valley. The railroad is built close to the headwaters of the river Lahn, which finds its winding way through the narrow valley between the steep hills and mountains of this district. Forges abound here, although rather small to American eyes. Only a mile or two south of Laasphe is the Amalien-huette; farther on the Ludwigs-huette, the Wilhelms-huette and the Carls-huette. The blaze from these furnaces, and the sudden swing of the train around sharp curves, make a Pennsylvanian feel quite at home in this mountainous region. Marburg, with its imposing castle, seen unobstructedly from the train, was reached at 9.22. Before coming to Giessen, the next considerable town, fifty minutes later, two castles on adjacent eminences met the view. The valley of the Lahn now broadened. It was a mild, somewhat hazy day. Farmers were at work in the fields. Women, too, could be seen doing the lighter work—leading plough horses, harrowing, and digging garden with spades. Now and then more castles were discernible on the points of the distant mountains. At Butzbach (10.45 a. m.) an old church attracted notice. At this station a lad offered for sale artificial flowers, bright red and green. At Friedberg town walls and tall towers were conspicuous. As we approached Frankfort, the usual indications of a large city near at hand, and the evidences of growth and prosperity, presented themselves.

After finding a recommended hotel near the great station, and taking a hasty lunch, I made my way to the City Library—the Stadtbibliothek. As may be

inferred, this is an institution commensurate with the wealth and culture of Frankfort. It is located at the point where the eastern city walls formerly stood, and faces the river Main. The street which runs alongside the river is named Schöne Aussicht, and on the north side of this handsome avenue stands the library building.

Upon making known to the head librarian the object of my coming, I was placed in charge of an assistant who was more familiar with the English language than was his chief. This gentleman took me to the reading room on the second floor where many tables are provided for the accommodation of students and writers, and a number of them were in use at the time.

The library has three bound files of old newspapers; one goes back to 1720, another to 1680, and the third still farther. Extracts from these papers have appeared in the Perkiomen Region. It was too late in the day to get out these volumes. But on my arrival the next morning at the library, the three files, complete, were stacked upon the table reserved for me. To have thoroughly examined them, unindexed as is usual in the case of newspapers, would have been a matter of probably three months' work. It is at moments like these, when thus confronted in the great libraries of Europe by an excess of historical material, that one feels overwhelmed and undone. This, however, was not my first experience of this kind. The proper thing to do under such circumstances is "to take pause;" think for a moment what most desired information one came for, and restrict search to that. Very fortunately, after a short examination, matters of interest met my eye; and it was possible for me to make copies of some of them. It happened to be a Saturday on which day the library closes at one o'clock. On Sunday it is not open. But another opportunity to make use of the precious time presented itself. The rooms of the City Archives in another part of the city, are open from 3 to 6.

The two hours between the closing of the library and the opening of the ar-

chives I spent profitably in strolling on the Schöne Aussicht, noting the quays along the Main, until the old bridge, which connects the city of Frankfort and the small town of Sachsenhausen, was reached. This is said to be the oldest structure of the kind in Germany. It was built one hundred and fifty years before Columbus discovered America; that is to say, in the year 1342. Then turning at a right angle away from the river, a walk of a hundred yards or so brought me to the Dom, or Cathedral, standing in the centre of a spacious yard. Proceeding a few steps westward I was in the Roemerberg, or market place, in front of the Roemer, or town hall. Bending my steps again towards the river front, I became interested in the preparations making for the annual Spring fair, to open in a week or ten days. The material for the booths in which the nomadic merchants, who come to Frankfort twice a year, to trade for a fortnight with the common people in the old-fashioned way, was lying in piles at points in the Roemerberg and the diverging Gassen. The fair period is a semi-holiday time, in whose pleasures the high and the lowly participate. The oldest buildings of Frankfort are in the Roemerberg. Some of them are brightly painted; others show every sign of their great age, but are carefully protected from decay. In the Roemer is the great hall in which the Emperors of Germany were crowned in ancient times. Observing that three o'clock was near at hand, I wended my way to the Archives, in close proximity, in a building itself old and historical.

Dr. R. Jung is the Archivar. He is an accommodating and help-giving gentleman, rather young in years—not over thirty-five, certainly. He knew in a moment what my desire was. (I fancy telephone communication between the Stadtbibliothek and the Stadtarchiv had something to do with this.)

One of the needs of Pennsylvania history is fuller information as to the transactions of the Frankfort Company,—the purchasers of more than 25,000 acres of land from William Penn at the inception

of the settlement of Pennsylvania. Frankfort-on-the-Main was the domicile of this company, and several of the capitalists interested in the enterprise lived there. Daniel Behagel was one of these. Upon informing Dr. Jung that I had particular interest in knowing more about the Frankfort Company and about Behagel, he placed before me an article written by himself and printed in the *Archiv fuer Frankfurts Geschichte und Kunst*, issued by the *Vereine fuer Geschichte und Alterthumskunde zu Frankfurt am Main*. (The Behagel name is now written Behaghel.) In the article in question, which is entitled *The Beginnings of the Manufacture of Porcelain in Frankfort o. M.*, the Behaghels are traced back to the year 1562, when the founder of the Frankfort branch was driven by religious persecution from the vicinity of Lille.

Dr. Jung gave me the name of a gentleman who has the *MS. Behaghel Chronik*, and of a lady who has a *Behaghel Stammbaum*. There is a house in the porcelain business at the present time in Frankfort, which is given in the city *Adressbuch* thus:

Behaghel, J. M. & Sohn, Beersen-str. 1 p. (first parterre), deutsch, englisch, französisch. Porzellan, Steingut, Glas, etc. F. Emilie Weichand, gb. Behaghel.

This firm is engaged in the purchase and sale of porcelains but not in its manufacture. I visited the establishment,—an extensive one, in the heart of the present business section,—and asked to see samples of their former manufactures. I was shown a china plaque dated 1711, bearing the Behaghel coat-of-arms.

When six o'clock was reached I bade goodby to Dr. Jung. On the occasion of a second visit, in July, 1896, lack of time prevented my making further investigations. There is, in all probability, somewhere in Frankfort a record of the Frankfort Company's transactions. Our persistent historians will, it is to be hoped, find it later on.

(To be continued.)

Historian William J. Buck is spending the Winter at Jenkintown, Pa.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

CHRISTIAN MOSER.

In the cemetery of Centre Square Lutheran church, Whitpain township, are buried the remains of Christian Moser, a Revolutionary soldier. The words on his gravestone are:

IN MEMORY

OF

CHRISTIAN MOSER,

An American Patriot and Soldier, who periled life and fortune in the eventful struggle of the Revolution to secure the Independence and Liberties of America.

He personally shared in the sanguinary conflicts at the Paoli Massacre, and at the taking of Stony Point; and was also in the battle of Germantown and several other engagements during the Revolutionary War. After an exemplary life of 83 years, 10 months and 12 days, he was called from this sublunary sphere December 22nd, 1838.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their Country's wishes blest.

The headstone on his wife's grave bears this inscription:

IN MEMORY

OF

MARGARET MOSER,

wife of Christian Moser,

who departed this life

April 14th, 1830,

aged 75 years.

PETER SMOLL.

On February 16, 1830, the State granted to Peter Schmull, of Montgomery county, a soldier of the Revolution, a gratuity of forty dollars, payable immediately, and an annuity of forty dollars during life, payable half yearly, to commence January 1, 1830. Tradition says that he was a teamster; that it was thought he not was entitled to pension, but the public records show that one was granted him. He lived near Perkiomenville at the time of his decease.

He was the grandfather of Peter Smoll, now deceased, who lived on Thirteenth street, near Poplar, Philadelphia.

HENRY BARNHART.

In a list of United States pensioners residing in Pennsylvania, issued January 31, 1825, is the name of "Henry Barnhart, Pennsylvania Line." (Compare Perkiomen Region, Volume One, p. 167.)

Where They Came From.

George Graemeling and Jacob Graemeling came from Sennfeld, near Adelsheim, in Baden, in the year 1752. George Graemeling (in the public record, George Henrich Graemlich) came on the ship Brothers, from Rotterdam, and qualified at Philadelphia, September 22, 1752. He lived at Welker's mill, in Skippack, in 1757. Jacob came in another ship and landed in Maryland. Neither brother knew the whereabouts of the other. Under date of Philadelphia, November 10, 1757, George Graemeling inserted the following advertisement in the German-town paper published November 26, 1757:

Georg Graemeling von Sennfeld bey Adelsheim ist vor 5 Jahren ueber die See und zu Philadelphia angekommen, und sein Bruder Jacob Graemeling ist in einem andern Schiff in Meriland angekommen. Der Georg wohnt in Schipach in Welkers Muehl, und verlangt zu wissen, wo sein Bruder Jacob ist; wan er das erfuehrt, so soll ers ihm zu wissen thun, wo er aufhaelt. Er kan ihm schreiben, und den Brief nach German-town senden an den Drucker hirvon.

Thomas Miller, Millwright.

In the minutes of the Board of Property is recorded: Signed a Warrant to Thomas Miller (Millwright), for 200 acres of Land on a Branch of Manatawney Creek, for which he is to pay £27, Money of this Province, for the whole, and one Shilling Sterling quitrent for each Hundred acres. Dated 20th 3d month, 1719.

Colonial Supper.

The ladies connected with the Historical Society of Montgomery County have an agreeable way of obtaining funds towards payment of the remaining debt on Historical Hall. They announce a Colonial Supper and Musicales in City Hall, Norristown, on Washington's Birthday. The profits from this entertainment will be applied to liquidating the debt. They have done this for several years past, and the sums secured by this means have been gratifyingly large.

The Author of Oom Paul's People.

Howard C. Hillegas was born December 30, 1872. After attending the public schools of Upper Hanover a few years, he entered Perkiomen Seminary, at Pennsburg, where he was prepared for college. When about eighteen, he was matriculated at Franklin and Marshall college, Lancaster, Pa. The latter part of his college course he was editor-in-chief of the *Hulla-baloo*, the Franklin and Marshall students' journal. After he was graduated he became the editor of the *Kutztown Patriot*, then in its infancy, and in six months trebled its circulation. At the end of eighteen months he left the *Patriot*, which was then one of the best and most popular weeklies of Berks county. For the next six months he was editor of the *Bloomsburg, Pa. Daily*. He then took up his residence in New York, and became a reporter on the *New York Times*. After a short service, he accepted a similar position on the *New York Evening World*. His next move was a trip to South Africa, which occupied about one year. Upon his return he was offered the city editorship of the *New York Journal*, and he accepted the position. At the beginning of July, 1899, he resigned his editorial position, and began to write the book, *Oom Paul's People*, besides contributing to the magazines and newspapers articles on the Boer question. Early in December he sailed for England, and the next day he was married, and the next day he sailed for South Africa. It is reported in Philadelphia that he goes, under a lucrative contract, as special correspondent of one of New York's foremost journals.



HOWARD C. HILLEGAS.

The portrait of Mr. Hillegas we are able to present to the readers of *The Perkiomen Region* through the courtesy of Messrs. Charles Q. Hillegas and Robert L. Singer, editors and publishers of *Town and Country*, Pennsburg, Pa.—the former gentleman being the brother of our accomplished author and journalist.

HIS ANCESTRY.

John Frederick Hillegass¹, the Immigrant,

Born November 24, 1685.

Died January 6, 1765.

Wife, Elizabeth Barbara ———.

Died March 4, 1759.

George Peter Hillegass ² , (Frederick ¹) Born February 2, 1735. Died September 24, 1810.	Adam Hillegass ² , (Frederick ¹) Born January 5, 1717. Died March 12, 1779.
Wife, Anna Barbara Homecker, Born in 1731. Died March 14, 1812.	Wife, (first) ———— Wife, (second) Catharine Bitting.
	John Hillegass ³ , (Adam ² , Fred ¹ k ¹) Born June 6, 1743. Died March 4, 1803.
	Wife, Anna Maria Gery, Born October 25, 1746. Died March 28, 1795.
John Hillegass ³ , (George Peter ² , Frederick ¹) Born February 11, 1775. Died October 11, 1851.	
Wife, Catharine Hillegass ⁴ , (John ³ , Adam ² , Frederick ¹) Baptized June 7, 1775. Confirmed at Whitsuntide, 1790.	
Peter Hillegass ⁴ , { John ³ , George Peter ² , (Catharine ⁴ , John ³ , Adam ² , { Frederick ¹) Born February 26, 1804. Died April 13, 1883.	
Wife, Mary Gery, Born February 28, 1804. Died March 11, 1876.	
John G. Hillegass ⁵ M. D., { John ⁴ , George Peter ² , (Catharine ⁴ , John ³ , Adam ² { Frederick ¹) Born October 26, 1828. Died December 5, 1898.	
Wife, Catharine Ann Ziegler, Born January 2, 1834. Died April 26, 1896.	
Howard C. Hillegas ⁶ , (John G. ⁵ , Peter ⁴ , { John ³ , George Peter ² , Catharine ⁴ , John ³ , Adam ² { Frederick ¹) Born December 30, 1872.	
Wife, Eda Marvell.	

The Perkiomen Nation

is an association of persons, who, being identified with the Perkiomen Country by ancestry, birth or residence, wish to stimulate interest and research in its history and genealogy.

Admission will be granted upon presentation of the written pedigree of the applicant, from his immigrant ancestor to himself.

The affairs of the association will be conducted mainly in the simple manner of the aboriginal dwellers in the Perkiomen Country: there will be no written constitution, rules or laws; no records will be kept; no fees or dues will be required: no salaries, rents or other expenses will be incurred.

The Schneiders of Falkner Swamp.

[Continued.]

JOHN SCHNEIDER, INN KEEPER, SECOND SON OF JOHANNES SCHNEIDER,
THE FOUNDER.

As stated in a former article (page 144), John Schneider, son of the founder, became owner of the two hundred acres of choice land located along both sides of Minister's creek, a tributary of Swamp creek, which was sold, December 9, 1718, by John Henry Sprogell to the elder Schneider. John Schneider, the son, established an inn on this property, on the main road running through Falkner Swamp, which became famous throughout the land. In the Colonial days the inn-keeper was a man of influence in his neighborhood. Although he died rather young, John Schneider became possessed of wealth. After his death his widow, a woman of unusual strength of character, maintained for years the good reputation of the hostelry, the conduct of which devolved upon her at her husband's death.

John Schneider, son of Johannes and Sophia Schneider, was born about 1728; and married (by the pastor of Goshenhoppett Reformed church) Catharine Deringer, daughter of Henry and Christina Deringer. Their children were:

1. Maria Sophia Schneider, born July 11, 1750; baptized, by the pastor of Falkner Swamp Reformed church, August 5, 1750—sponsors, Maria Sophia Bucher and her husband; married, December 8, 1767, John Henry Antes (his second wife), son of Henry and Christina Antes; died December 29, 1824.

2. John Henry Schneider, born December 9, 1751; baptized December 29, 1751—sponsors, John Heinrich Schneider and wife; confirmed a member of the Reformed Church, June 13, 1767; married, May 30, 1775, Susanna Matthew.

3. John Jacob Schneider, born April 15, 1756; baptized May 9, 1756—sponsors, Heinrich Dieringer and wife; confirmed 1771, aged 15; died March 25, 1772.

4. Catharine Schneider, born about 1758; confirmed on Whit-Sunday, 1773, aged 15; married, February 18, 1783, Frederick Conrad, of Worcester township.

5. Anna Maria Schneider, born April 22, 1760; baptized August 10, 1760, "aged about fourteen weeks"—sponsors, Henry Deringer, Jr., and wife; confirmed June 3, 1775; married, March 16, 1783, Georger Freyer; died December 19, 1787.

6. John Schneider, born September 6, 1764; confirmed February 25, 1779, aged 15; married, March 17, 1791, Catharine Dengeler; died January 15, 1797.

7. Maria Christina Schneider, born June 22, 1767; baptized September 21, 1767; confirmed 1783; married, December 16, 1788, George Bucher; died March 24, 1839. George and Maria Christina (Schneider) Bucher were the maternal grandparents of General John F. Hartnaff.

HIS LAND OWNINGS.

Regarding the purchase of land by John Schneider, and the steady growth of his estate, the public records furnish these particulars:

The acquisition of the the two hundred acres owned by his father has already been adverted to. August 16, 1763, he bought of Philip Freed the 200 acres of land in New Hanover township, formerly the property of John Behner, tanner, deceased. February 2, 1764, John Snider, innkeeper, and Catharina, his wife, sold 100 acres of this tract to Jacob Van Buskirk, minister, for £600 Pennsylvania money.

June 25, 1765, John Ringer and Mary, his wife, conveyed to Matthias Hollenbach and John Schneider, jointly, 72 acres, 100 perches of land in Douglass township, Philadelphia county. John Schneider died intestate. His widow, Catharine Schneider, and Henry Deringer, Junior, were administrators of his estate, and conveyed, June 10, 1773, his moiety to Matthias Hollenbach.

March 9, 1760, he bought of Jacob Epple, 63 acres and 18 perches of land in New Hanover township. This adjoined the land of the Lutheran church.

In partnership with five other persons, he purchased a tract of 17 acres in Limerick township.

LICENSED TO KEEP A TAVERN.

June 6, 1757, the Court of Quarter Sessions recommended that a license to keep a tavern be granted to John Snider, of New Hanover township.

At the Court of Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1774, Catherine Snyder, of New Hanover, was recommended to keep a public house. September 1, 1777, she was again recommended; and again September 7, 1778. The license papers were taken out September 24, 1778. After the last date Henry Sneider's name appears and Catherine Snyder's disappears. Henry Snyder was recommended at March Session, 1779; and at the June Session, 1779. December 4, 1780, he declined; and September 3, 1781, he declined. At the last named date Catherine Snyder was again recommended; also September 2, 1782. After that her name does not appear.

HIS DEATH.

John Schneider died in 1769. He left no will. June 2, 1769, letters letters of administration were granted to Catherine Schneider (the widow,) and Henry Deringer, Jr. He owned three tracts of land in New Hanover township: 1, a tract of 102 acres 138 perches; 2, a tract of 101 acres 65 perches; 3, a tract of 63 acres 18 perches. These three properties lay adjacent to each other in the immediate vicinity of the Lutheran and Reformed churches, Minister's creek running through each one. Besides these, he owned at his decease, a moiety of 72 acres in Douglass town-

ship, and one-sixth part of 17 acres in Limerick township. A jury composed of Thomas Potts, James Brooke, Jeremiah Jordan, Christopher Gerret, Valentine Geiger, Bernard Dotterer, Philip Hahn, Cassimer Mismiser, Adam Levengood, Thomas Cullen, Moses Painter (Bender), and Thomas Dewees, visited the three tracts in New Hanover township on the 17th of May, 1773, to make inquest as to the advisability of making division, and recommended that Henry Schneider, the eldest son, be privileged to purchase them in their entirety, and valued the widow's dower at £9 per annum.

THE WIDOW.

In the churchyard of the Falkner Swamp Reformed congregation is a grave which is apparently the resting-place of Catharine Schneider, widow of John Schneider. It is marked by a headstone bearing this inscription:

Hier
ruhet in Gott
Anna Catharina Schneiderin
geboren den 22ten May
im Jahr 1730
gestorben den 27ten Novem-
ber im Jahr 1802
alter 72 Jahre 6 Monat.

In the burial record of the church is made this entry: November 28, 1802, Anna Catharine Schneider, aged 72 years, 6 months, 4 days.

George Bucher was the administrator of the estate of Catharine Schneider. The appraisement was made by Dieter Bucher and Jacob Rawn, and amounted to £498 13 9. The settlement was filed January 13, 1812. In it credit is claimed for payments, May 30, 1809, of £225 0 8, and January 9, 1810, of £30 0 0, to Henry Snyder.

The father of Catharine Schneider, Henry Deringer, of New Hanover township, in his will, made October 29, 1771, directed that (the words omitted, represented by dots [. . .], were eaten away in the original by mice):

"My daughter Catharine shall have of the House wherein she liveth that part which is built of stone, and one acre of land for a garden, and that for the term of her life, and her son Jacob Shneider, shall have all the land near the Church, where his mother now dwelleth, when . . . arrives at the age of twenty-one years, but if . . . should die in his minority or die without . . . irs, then the land shall be divided in equal parts between Catharine Shneider's heirs & . . . Shneyder, or his heirs, executors, administrators, shall give her yearly and every ten pounds, current money of Pennsylvania, and keep for her one cow in fodder & pasture, and one sow to run about the place, and let her have a horse when she wants one.

SPONSORS AT BAPTISM.

John and Catharine Schneider were frequently called upon to stand as godparents, as is evidenced by the following list taken from the baptismal records:

In June, 1749, John Schneider and Catharine Diering were sponsors for John Moser, son of Bastian and Susanna Moser, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

September 10, 1749, John Schneider and Catharine Diering were sponsors for Mary Catharine Ox, daughter of Peter and Mary Elizabeth Ox, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

August 18, 1751, John Schneider and wife were sponsors for John Behner, son of John Behner and wife Barbara, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

December 1, 1753, John Sneider was sponsor for Samuel Behner, son of John Behner and wife Barbara, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

May 16, 1756, John Snider and wife (Reformed Church) were sponsors for Philip Ganzert, son of Conrad Ganzert and wife Elizabeth, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

July 18, 1756, Joh. Schneider and wife were sponsors for Johannes Schneider, son of Henrich Schneider, baptized by the pastor of Falkner Swamp Reformed church.

May 29, 1757, John Snider and wife (Reformed Church) were sponsors for Susanna Ox, daughter of Peter and Mary Elizabeth Ox, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

September 3, 1758, John Schneider and wife (Reformed church) were sponsors for Christina Rothermel, daughter of Daniel and Barbara Rothermel, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

November 26, 1763, John Snider and wife Catharine (Reformed Church) were sponsors for John Hart, son of Felix Hart and wife Elizabeth (Reformed Church), baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

December 20, 1787, Catharine Schneider, the grandmother, was sponsor for Catharine Conrad, daughter of Frederick and Catharine Conrad, baptized by the pastor of Falkner Swamp Reformed church.

December 13, 1789, M. Cath. Schneider was sponsor for Maria Catharine Bucher, daughter of George and Christina (Schneider) Bucher, baptized by the pastor of Falkner Swamp Reformed church.

NOTES.

The dwelling place of Johannes Schneider in Falkner Swamp was well-known in 1757. On December 10, 1757, Thomas Foerster advertises in the Germantown paper that he makes his home with Johannes Georger (Yerger), one mile from Johannes Schneider.

In September, 1760, was appointed an overseer of highways of his township, John Schneider.

John Henry Antes left Falkner Swamp and settled in Northumberland county just before the Revolutionary war. He erected Antes Fort in 1776 for the protection of the inhabitants from the attacks of hostile

Indians. He was a colonel of militia in 1778, sheriff of the county from 1782 to 1786, and held other civil offices. He was an Indian scout and Indian fighter. The posterity of Sheriff John Henry Antes and Maria Sophia Schneider is numerous and honorable.

Frederick Conrad and Catharine Schneider were the parents of: 1, Elizabeth Conrad, married Jesse Weber; 2, Mary Conrad, married Philip Hoover; 3, Catharine Conrad, born June 23, 1787, married Frederick Foust; 4, Frederick Conrad, married Elizabeth Anslee; 5, Henry Conrad, married Elizabeth Kendall; 6, Susan Conrad, married Abraham Wanner; 7, Christiana Conrad, married John Kline. Frederick Conrad, husband of Catharine Schneider, held a number of political positions in Montgomery county, and was elected a member of Congress, in 1803, on the Federal ticket.

George Freyer and Anna Maria Schneider were married by the pastor of Falkner Swamp Reformed church. Their children were: Henry Freyer, born June 9, 1784; George Freyer, born November 1, 1785; Catharine Freyer, born December 16, 1787,—lived but a few hours. George Freyer, widower; married (second) Maria Dotterer, daughter of George Philip and Elizabeth (Antes) Dotterer.

(To be Continued.)

Primitive Settlers of Falkner Swamp.

FREDERICK ANTES.

[Concluded.]

Frederick Antes made a will, of which the following is an abstract :

The 15 Day of August, 1746. I Frederick Antes of New Harover Township in the county of Philadelphia, yeoman, being aged and infirm in Body but thro the Mercy and Goodness of God of sound and well disposing Mind and Memory And I do nominate and appoint my dear Wife Elizabeth Catherina and my son Henry to be the Executors of this my last Will and Testament. And I do give and Devise unto my said son Henry all that my Messuage Plantation and Tract of Land, situate in the said Township together with the Appurtenances Provided that my said Wife shall have Eight Bushels of Wheat and Seven Bushels of Rey delivered to her use yearly . . . and to have one Cow and Two Sheep kept yearly on the said Plantation for her use and Priviledge to Raise a Calf to her use till it be one year old. My said Wife is only to help with her own Labour to make hay for the keeping of said Stock. My said Wife shall have one quarter of an acre of Land Sowed with flax . . . every year . . . and . . . shall have one third parte of the fruits of the Orchard and one fourth parte of the Ground in the Garden to be to her use yearly . . . and my said Wife Shall have my Lodging Room to Dwell in and her Necessary use of the fire place

During all the Term of her Natural Life if she so long continuing Sole and unmarried To which End I would have the Plantation Let to farm from year to year or otherwise to the best advantage in the Discretion of my said son Henry or his heirs. But if my said Wife *Sall* marry again then within Six months after such her future marriage I do Give unto her my said Wife the Sum of Ten pounds in Lieu of her Dower or any other parte of my Estate. And I Do Give and bequeath unto my Daughter Anna Elizabeth the Sum of fifty pounds to be paid in Twelve Months Next after my Decease As for and concerning all the Cattle and Live Stock with the Corn that shall be found upon the said Plantation at the time of my Decease, whether in Field or Barn I Give the one full Moiety thereof unto my said Wife Elizabeth Catherine and the other moiety unto my said son Henry. Moreover I Give unto my said Wife the Bed whereon we lie with ye Furniture belonging to it my Round Table my brandy Still my Great Iron Kettle my Great German Bible and Great Hanging Presse And I Give to my said son Henry all my Implements of Husbandry Whatsoever and my Great Copper Kettle. And as for and concerning all the Rest of my Household Goods and all other my Goods Chattels Effects and Estate Whatsoever I Give and bequeath the one full moiety thereof unto my said Wife Elizabeth Catherine and the other moiety thereof unto my said son Henry

(signed in German) FRIEDRICH ANTES.

Signed in the presence of

Jost Bitting

Jacob Bauman.



November 26, 1746. Jost Bitting and Jacob Bauman, the witnesses, declare, the first on his solemn affirmation and the other on his oath that they saw and heard the testator sign seal publish and declare the above to be his last will and testament.

Frederick Antes is buried, probably, in the private burial place, on the property owned by his son, Henry Antes, located in the western corner of Frederick township, on the banks of Swamp creek, not far from the Bertolet Mennonite meeting house.

The latter years of his life, he was not identified with the Reformed church near his home. This was due, doubtless, to an estrangement which had grown up between the pastor of the church, Rev. John Philip Behm, and Henry Antes, son of Frederick Antes. Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the pastor of the Lutheran church at New Hanover, states that the elder Antes was an attendant upon his services. In the reports to the Halle Church authorities Mr. Muhlenberg wrote concerning this and the last illness, death and burial of Frederick Antes, as follows :

An intelligent old Reformed man in New Hanover, whose son is a noted Moravian Brother and at present Justice of the Peace at Bethlehem, namely Henry Antes ;—this aged man attended our services diligently and

listened eagerly to the Word of God, seeming not unaffected thereby. As often as opportunity offered I had intercourse with him, in which he confessed himself a great sinner before God, and acknowledged the need of sincere repentance and the new life. I had however not sufficiently intimate relations with him to prove and discern the sure evidence of a complete conversion. He was struck down at last by a severe illness, and desired my attendance. But as the Moravian Brethren were about him and attended him, his request was not made known to me. After his decease counsel was held whether I should bury him. The Brethren, however, arranged that I should not be present at the funeral, and buried him themselves. I afterwards asked his son whether he thought his father had died happy. He replied that he had observed in his father during the last two years of his life a perceptible change, and believed he had expired blessed in the wounds of the Saviour.

The original German of this report as taken from Muhlenberg's MS. and printed in a note to the new edition of the *Hallische Nachrichten*:

“Ein alter vorständiger reformirter Mann in Neu Hannover, dessen Sohn der bekannte mährische Bruder und nunmehrige Friedlenrichter bei Bethlehem ist, nämlich Heinrich Antes—dieser alte Mann kam fleissig in unsere Versammlungen, und hörte mit Begierde Gottes Wort, schien auch nicht ohne Rührungen zu sein. So vielmal ich Gelegenheit hatte, mit ihm umzugehen, bekannte er sich als ein grosser Sünder vor Gott und erkannte die Nothwendigkeit einer wahren Busse und Erneuerung: habe aber nicht so genauen Umgang gehabt, dass die untrüglichen Kennzeichen einer gänzlichen Bekehrung hätte prüfen und unterscheiden können. Er verfiel endlich in eine schwere Krankheit und hatte meiner Zuspruch begehrt. Weil aber die mährische Brüder um ihn waren und aufwarten, so wurde mir sein Verlangen nicht kund gethan. Nachdem er gestorben, wurde Rath gepflogen, ob ich ihn begraben sollte. Die Brüder hatten aber besorgt, ich möchte nicht zu Hause sein, folglich begruben sie ihn selber. Ich frug hernach den Herrn Sohn, was er gedächte, ob sein Vater selig verstorben wäre. Er antwortete, dass er bei seinem Vater in den zwei letzten Jahren ein merkliche Veränderung gespürt und glaubete, er wäre in den Wunden des Heilandes selig verschieden.”

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Instances of successful American electrical enterprises are afforded by the Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Pretoria street railways. It is a marvellous revelation to find Philadelphia-made electric cars in the streets of Cape Town, condensing engines from New York State in Port Elizabeth, and Pittsburg generators and switch-boards in the capital of the Transvaal, which less than fifty years ago was under the dominion of savages.

—HOWARD C. HILLECAS, in *Oom Paul's People*.

Commissioners of Montgomery County.

Our friend, Dr. W. H. Reed, of Norristown, Pa., furnishes us in the following list of Commissioners who served Montgomery county from the date of its organization, 1784, to 1790. After this period a complete list is found in Bean's History of Montgomery County. Pennsylvania, p. 322:

- 1784—Christian Scheid
John Mann
Frederick Conrad
- 1785—John Mann
Frederick Conrad
Benjamin Markley
- 1786—Frederick Conrad
Behjamin Markley
Abraham Lukens
- 1787—Benjamin Markley
Abraham Lukens
Henry Kooken
- 1788—Abraham Lukens
Henry Kooken
Christian Scheid
- 1789—Henry Kooken
Christian Scheid
Nathan Potts
- 1790—Christian Scheid
Nathan Potts
John Mann

The above list was taken from the old county assessment books, which are still in existence and well preserved in the Court House at Norristown.

Relic of the Campaign of '41.

In the Fall of 1844 the Democrats of New Hanover and Frederick township erected a "Liberty pole" on the Township Line road, about half-way between New Hanover Square and Schneider's mill, at the entrance to the lane leading to the house of the late Henry Keyser. The flag which floated from the top of the tall pole could be seen for several miles from the picturesque Deep Creek Valley. Half-way up the pole was affixed a board bearing this lettering:

18	:	JEAMS. K. POLK	:	44
		GEORGE. M. DALLAS		
		FRANSAS. R. SCHUNK.		

A few years ago this curious relic was found among some debris in the house formerly owned by Henry Keyser.

Marriages by Rev. George Wack.

COMMUNICATED BY W. H. REED, PH. G., M. D., OF NORRISTOWN.

(Continued.)

- | | | | |
|------|----------|-----|--|
| 516. | August | 21. | Henry Stauffer and Susannah Kassel. |
| 517. | August | 30. | Jobe Snyder and Susannah Wiegner. |
| 518. | October | 9. | Joseph Tyson and Anna Booze. |
| 519. | October | 13. | Joseph Moyer and Deborah Rhoades. |
| 520. | October | 20. | Isaac Cassel and Mary Heebner. |
| 521. | October | 20. | John Bodey and Mary Bishop. |
| 522. | November | 3. | George Sechler and Elizabeth Scheetz. |
| 523. | November | 20. | Henry Dettwiler and Margareth Ziegler. |
| 524. | November | 24. | Henry Garner and Margareth Bean. |
| 525. | December | 8. | Henry Bodey and Hannah Watts. |
| 526. | December | 22. | Philip S. Kirk and Elizabeth McKann. |
| 527. | December | 25. | George Summerlot and Margareth Bennet. |

1832.

- | | | | |
|------|-----------|-----|--|
| 528. | January | 5. | Jacob Kropp and Magdalena Hunsicker. |
| 529. | January | 12. | Charles Stout and Barbara Hoffman. |
| 530. | February | 12. | Samuel Ashenfelter and Rebecca Miller. |
| 531. | February | 19. | Charles Newman and Mary Jeffries. |
| 532. | February | 19. | Henry Peters and Mary Lehman. |
| 533. | March | 4. | John Hartle and Susannah Schlaugh. |
| 534. | March | 22. | Samuel Summers and Elizabeth Whitby. |
| 535. | March | 25. | Charles Butterswa and Susanna Mashman. |
| 536. | March | 29. | Samuel Kugler and Elizabeth Kugler. |
| 537. | May | 20. | Isaac Spere and Mary Vanfossen. |
| 538. | August | 21. | David Jeffries and Sarah Meyers. |
| 539. | September | 9. | William Ebert and Elizabeth Rittenhause. |
| 540. | September | 13. | John Snell and Caroline Carr. |
| 541. | September | 18. | Thomas Dorworth and Sarah Kline. |
| 542. | September | 23. | Andrew Denner and Sibilla Stauffer. |
| 543. | October | 2. | Charles Dickey and Mary Ann Boier. |
| 544. | October | 7. | Henry Fox and Christina Hoffman. |
| 545. | October | 7. | Jacob Markley and Maria Wagner. |
| 546. | October | 11. | Risdon J. Perry and Dorcas Price. |
| 547. | October | 14. | William Johnson and Mary Hallman. |
| 548. | October | 21. | John Unstad and Susanna Young. |
| 549. | November | 4. | Aaron Leidy and Rachel Cassel. |
| 550. | November | 6. | Isaac Snyder and Christina Henning. |
| 551. | November | 6. | Abraham Wiegner and Magdalena Cassel. |
| 552. | November | 18. | Samuel Williams and Lida Tyson. |
| 553. | December | 6. | Jacob Alderffer and Mely Dettwiler. |

(To be Continued.)

The Perkiomen Region,

Past and Present.

Perkiomen Publishing Co.,
1605 N. THIRTEENTH STREET,

Henry S. Dotterer,
EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 15, 1900.

End of Volume Two.

With the present Number the Second Volume of The Perkiomen Region is completed. We furnish with this number a title page and an index. The copies left on hand we shall have bound, in the same style as Volume One, and they will be for sale at Two Dollars per copy.

Such of our subscribers as still owe us for the Volume, will confer a favor by remitting us the subscription price, One Dollar.

Number One of Volume Three will be dated May 1, 1900, and will be issued about that date.

David Shultze's Coming to America.

The first installment of David Shultze's Journal, on another page, covers the period from his birth to his arrival at Philadelphia.

The dates here given are the New Style. In Silesia the change from Old Style to New Style was made prior to 1717; in Pennsylvania, upon his arrival in 1733. Mr. Shultze found the Old Style still in vogue. The father of David Shultze wrote his family name—Scholtze. The son adopted the spelling—which is found in numberless places in our public offices where the papers which he prepared are filed or recorded—Shultze.

We gather from this portion of the record this interesting information:

George Scholtze, David Shultze's father, was born February 15, 1674. Anna Huebner, David Shultze's mother, was born in the year 1680. George Scholtze and Anna Huebner were married January 15, 1704. Their children were:

Melchior Scholtze, born March 15, 1706.
Christoph Scholtze and George Scholtze, born January 3, 1711.

David Shultze, born September 13, 1717.

In the year 1726, on the 27th of April, (Saturday after Easter,) in the evening, we moved out of Silesia, from Harpersdorf in the principality of Lignitz to Hennersdorf near Goerlitz.

April 12, 1730, we moved from Hennersdorf to Herrnhut.

June 20, Christoph Scholtze journeyed to Altonau, and reached there June 30; came July 18 to Amsterdam; found only on August 14, Hl. de Bertry, and sailed October 16, with him from Amsterdam to East India.

October 3, 1730, George went to Wisenburg and came back December 7.

April 17, 1731, was Vendue or Auction at Lehman's in Herrnhut.

April 20, George and Lehman and Poets people moved to Holland from Herrnhut.

April 24 the Count journeyed to Denmark.

May 8 Kensch moved toward Altona; afterwards to Berlin.

May 16 Melchior moved from Herrnhut to Holland.

June 13 they went from Altonau toward Amsterdam.

In the year 1731, June 16, we moved from Herrnhut to Bertholdsdorf, to the upper manor.

August 11, 1731, Poet arrived at Amsterdam.

October 8, 1731, Frederick Wagner and Maria Meischter and Anna were conducted to Janer. November 21, the same Maria died at Janer, viz: on the day of the offering of Maria, after many wonderful

occurrences happened to her. She had many visions, also many foretellings, etc.

December 20, 1731, were received six casks of herring from Amsterdam.

From Berthelsdorf we travelled April 19, 1733; to Magdeburg, April 29; we arrived at Hamburg, May 8; we sailed from Hamburg, May 10; May 16, at night, we reached Amsterdam; the 19th came to Haarlem; May 28, Melch'r Krauss died; June 16 we sailed from Haarlem; June 17, at 2 p. m., 1733, came to Rotterdam; June 24, sailed from Rotterdam via Gravendeel, not far from Dordrecht; remained there until July 3. July 5, went to sea, during the dog-days. July 13, arrived at Plymouth; 21st, left Plymouth; 23d, saw for the last time the shores of England. September 28, we arrived at Philadelphia, after having seen no land for nine weeks and two days, except the mountains of the Azore islands.

Tests, by A. L. A. Himmelwright, C. E., M. Am. Soc. C. E.

Tests of the Roebling System of Fire-proof Construction. Illustrated with Drawings, Photographs, and Sketches. The Roebling Construction Company, 121 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y. 8vo; pp. 175. Price, \$2.

Fire-proofing has been a subject of study by builders, engineers and scientists for many years. A system of fire-proof construction has been put upon the market by the Roeblings—the famous engineers of the bridge over East river which connects the cities of New York and Brooklyn. To demonstrate the fire-resisting qualities of the new material to the Building Department of the New York City authorities, and to the public, A. L. A. Himmelwright, a native of that portion of the Perkiomen Region anciently known as Great Swamp, was detailed by the Roeblings. This work is the report in fullest and minutest detail of the results of the conclusive and decisive tests made under Mr. Himmelwright's supervision.

The subject matter in the reports has been prepared exclusively by Mr. Himmelwright, at the expenditure of a great amount of time and labor. The book

represents work in an original field. The engineering publications, which are competent authority in the case, speak in high commendation of Mr. Himmelwright's convincing and successful tests in this matter so important to the building and underwriting interests.

The Antes Memorial Fund.

The relationship between the honored Colonist to the new subscribers whose names we add to lengthening list of supporters of the proposition to erect an appropriate and permanent monument to Henry Antes, runs thus:

Mrs. Margaretta Warner Perkins, of The Lindens, Litchfield, Conn., is the daughter of Davis Henry Dotterer (born December 4, 1806) and Annie Emlen Warner (born April 11, 1810); the granddaughter of Henry Dotterer (born July 25, 1762) and Ann Davis (born November 14, 1765); the great-granddaughter of Elizabeth Antes (born January 29, 1734) and George Philip Dotterer (born August 30, 1729; great-great-granddaughter of Henry and Christiana (Deweese) Antes.

W. L. Youngman, of W. L. Youngman & Co., 79 Worth street, New York, N. Y., is the son of George W. Youngman, attorney at law and extensive manufacturer of Woolens, late of Williamsport, Pa.; the grandson of Amelia Antes (born October 20, 1795) and Elias P. Youngman, Esq., late of Youngmans-town, now Mifflinburg, Pa.; the great-grandson of John Henry Antes, Jr., (born April 17, 1757) and Ann Elizabeth Shoemaker; the great-great-grandson of John Henry Antes (born October, 5, 1736) and Anna Maria Paulin (born March 14, 1737); great-great-great-grandson of Henry and Christiana (Deweese) Antes.

Mr. Youngman, under date of New York, March 7, 1900, makes this practical proposition: I would cheerfully become a contributor to a fund to be held in trust for the purpose of caring for the grounds forever, and while it is necessary and proper that a monument should be erected it is also necessary to provide for the proper care of the grounds itself.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Mrs. M. Helen Heywood, Windermere, representing herself, Mrs. Loyd, Rev. T. A. La Trobe Foster and Thomas B. Foster.	£5 . . . \$24 35
Miss Eleanora S. La Trobe, Eastbourne, representing herself, her brother, Charles Albert La Trobe, her sisters in Switzerland (Countess de Salis, Madam Godet, and Miss Margaret Rose La Trobe, of Neuchatel), her cousin, Mrs. Pearson, nee La Trobe, and Mrs. Frederic La Trobe, of Margate.	£1 17 0 . . . 9 01
Henry S. Dotterer, Philadelphia.	10 00
Miss Eleanora S. Latrobe, from Mrs. Maxwell, for the Bateman branch.	£1 0 0 . . . 4 87
C. H. Latrobe, civil and consulting engineer, Baltimore.	10 00
Col. E. A. Irvin, of Curwensville, Pa.	10 00
A. E. Patton, Banker, Curwensville, Pa.	10 00
Robert Antes, Canandaigua, N. Y., per Frances A. Holden.	5 00
William G. Antes, Canandaigua, N. Y., per Frances A. Holden.	5 00
SUBSCRIPTIONS.	
Hon. John Patton, ex-U. S. Senator from Michigan, Grand Rapids, Mich.	10 00
Herman S. MacMinn, civil engineer, DuBois, Pa.	10 00
John Antes La Trobe Snyder, Sonoma, Cal.	5 00
Florence Snyder, Sonoma, Cal.	5 00
"Conshohocken"	5 00
Mrs. Margaretta W. Perkins, Litchfield, Conn.	15 00
W. L. Youngman, New York, N. Y.	10 00
Total,	\$148 23

Major Henry Antes.

Major Henry Antes (born February 13, 1766) was the son of Colonel Frederick Antes (born July 2, 1730) and Barbara Tyson (born November 6, 1732); and grandson of Henry and Christiana (Deewes) Antes.

An account of his death appeared in The American Daily Advertiser, Philadelphia, Wednesday, July 17, 1805. Mr. John W. Jordan, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, has kindly copied the item for The Perkiomen Region. It was as follows:

Northumberland, Penna., July 12. The following fatal accident happened in this

town on Monday last in the afternoon.

Major Henry Antes went up into a cherry tree in his garden to gather fruit. When at the height of perhaps thirty feet from the earth, the forked limb on which he stood snapped short and he fell head foremost to the ground. Two persons who were sitting under the tree, who had the moment before been joking and laughing with a valued friend, heard the crash, they flew to the spot—but Henry Antes was no more.

Historian Buck's Address.

On the afternoon of Washington's Birthday, 1900, Mr. William J. Buck delivered a historical address in the Reformed Church at Schwenksville, upon the subject, Camp Perkioming, or Washington's Encampment near Schwenksville. Although the weather was somewhat unfavorable about three hundred persons were present. The closest attention was paid to the recital of the events which transpired along the Perkiomen during the period when Washington and his army twice rested upon its banks. Mr. Buck has made a close study of that time and place, and he has had the advantage of efficient aid from persons to the manor born. We look forward, with great interest, to the publication of his paper in extenso. We understand it will be issued in pamphlet form in the course of the current year, and that it will be illustrated with one or two maps. Mr. Buck's latest contribution to our local history cannot fail to enlarge and clarify our knowledge of the story of Washington in the Perkiomen valley.

Old-Time News.

WHALES AT CAPE MAY.

New York Post-Boy, April 27, 1752: Philadelphia, April 23. We hear from Cape May, that they have taken Six Whales there this Spring.

The Colonial supper in aid of the Historical Society of Montgomery county, on Washington's birthday, netted over \$500.

Days Devoted to Research Abroad.

BY HENRY S. DOTTERER.

IX.

THE ANCIENT CITY OF FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN.

(Concluded.)

The day following my visit to the Archives was Sunday, the 22d of March, 1896, mild and clear, and unmarked by any of the questionable practices popularly associated in the American mind with the Continental Sabbath.

My first morning call was upon Mr. Ferdinand Hillengass, of the firm of C. Ritz, O. & F. Hillengass, proprietors of the Frankfurter Hof, one of the leading hotels of the city. My object was to find trace of the origin of the Hillengass family, prominent in the history of the Perkiomen region, and of our State and nation. Mr. Hillengass is a young man, not above thirty years of age at the time of my visit, agreeable and refined in manner, and a fluent conversationalist in the English language. Although my visit was unexpected and unannounced, and upon a subject not at all related to the business of conducting one of the largest and most popular hotels in Europe, he manifested an interest in my statements as to the Hillengass contingent in America and the high position held by members of it. He gave me such information as he had at command regarding his ancestry, and told me where his forefathers lived as far as his knowledge extended. He also imparted to me the name of a member of the family who was in possession of the Hillengass coat of arms. It gives me pleasure to state that the information thus obtained has led to interesting correspondence between the American and German Hillengasses, and to important heraldic developments.

My next visit was to a distant part of the city, in the residence portion, which was reached by horse-car, after considerable pains on my part to make myself intelligible to the conductor. In good time, I found the home of Otto Doderer, on Lenaustr., the gentleman I desired to see. Mr. Doderer was also entirely unaware of my coming. This, however,

was no obstacle to our getting at once to the business which brought me to his house. My object was to ascertain whether kinship could be traced between him and myself. He is a young man, with a family consisting of a wife and son, and holds a government position in the postoffice. He knew very little concerning his ancestry, but referred me to his father, residing at Wiesbaden. Later on I opened correspondence with the latter gentleman, and still later visited him at Wiesbaden, and since my return to Philadelphia have been in receipt of valuable genealogical information from him.

Sunday afternoon I spent at the famous Palm Garden. It was a special occasion. There was a remarkably fine display of blooming flowers in the Palm house. Thousands of families came out to enjoy the floral show and the band concert in the music hall.

The Anthes family is largely represented in the city of Frankfort. In the directory for the year 1896, thirty-one persons of the name appear. Heinrich Anthes, architect and builder, is quite prominent in his line of business. His name appeared on a number of new mansions in the aristocratic portion of the city. If time had permitted, I should have called upon him, to learn whether he is of the same stock as Henry Antes, who had so worthy a career in Pennsylvania in the early times.

On Monday morning at 9 o'clock I took the train at Frankfort for Paris, and reached that destination at midnight, a journey occupying fifteen hours.

Travellers in Europe can avoid the high rates of the prominent hotels, and the perpetual annoyance of feeling attendants, by stopping at the houses of the Union of International Pensions. These houses are of the character of private hotels and the large boarding houses in America. The charges vary from one dollar a day upward. Our friends can obtain lists of these comfortable abiding places, by applying to the editor of The Perkiomen Region.

Our Revolutionary Sires.

GEORGE FREDERICK BEITEMAN, M. D.

George Frederick Beiteman, son of George Frederick and Margaret (Gilbert) Beiteman, was born August 17, 1754 (the church register gives it August 23, 1754); married, June 1, 1779, Maria Reichert, daughter of Matthias and Margaret Reichert. Their children were:

1. John Beiteman, born January 10, 1782; never married; became rich; lived and died at Hamburg, Pa.

2. Jacob Beiteman, born May 17, 1784; had son Major J. Alfred Beiteman, who resided at Bridgeport, Pa.

3. George Frederick Beiteman, born April 14, 1787, lived in Falkner Swamp.

4. Maria (Polly) Beiteman, married — Reifschneider; died at Hamburg, Pa.

5. Hannah Beiteman, born February 14, 1796; died September 24, 1801; buried at New Hanover Lutheran church.

6. — Beiteman, married George Miller.

7. Mathias Beiteman, born May 20, 1800; died September 17, 1801; buried at New Hanover Lutheran church.

8. — Beiteman, married Peter Miller.

Dr. Beiteman resided in Douglass township, Montgomery county. He was a successful physician, a courteous, upright man, beloved by the people of the neighborhood and a member of the Lutheran church. He was a man of medium height, but of full habit and fine appearance. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War for a short period.

The late Henry Yerger, of New Hanover Square, related this anecdote of Dr. Beiteman: The Doctor was called to attend a man who had opened his mouth so far that he could not close it. The doctor told the unhappy patient to sit on a chair. As he sat down the doctor drew away the chair, the man dropped with a thump to the floor, his jaws closed, and he was cured.

Dr. Beiteman presided at the banquet given at Swamp celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of our National independence, held on Saturday, July 15, 1826. This was a memorable occasion. The surviving soldiers of the Revolution-

ary war participated in it, and were made the recipients of special attentions. Upwards of three thousand volunteers and citizens assembled at the public house of Conrad Feger, and nearly two hundred sat down to the first table. After two or three tables full had dined, the cloth was removed and the Declaration of Independence was read in English and German. Jacob Snyder, Esq., John Royer and Dr. William B. Hahn were chosen vice presidents. Thirteen regular toasts were proposed. Volunteer toasts, also, were offered by Dr. Frederick Beiteman, Jacob Snyder, Esq., the Committee, General Philip Boyer, Col. H. Schneider, Col. W. Powel, Col. J. Royer, Maj. Basher, Jr., Maj. Shiveley, Capt. Buskirk, Capt. Dewees, Capt. Wartman, Lieut. Weidner, Lieut. Kendall, Henry Kerr, Daniel Boyer, Esq., Joseph Royer, John Wambach, George Richards, Esq., John Fetter, Geo. L. Leaf, Dr. Wm. B. Hahn, Adam Wartman, David Hartman, William Bunn, Jacob Wesler, John Henricks, Petter Bechtel and Matthias Yerger. "The day was spent in the greatest conviviality and pleasure," says the local newspaper of that day, "and with the great concourse of people there was not an angry word spoken, nor was there any person intoxicated. All went off with the greatest harmony and good will. [See Perkiomen Region, Vol. One, page 184.]

Mrs. Jacob Renninger, who was the daughter of Christian Specht, a Revolutionary soldier, and who lived at Perkiomenville in 1880, said: "On the occasion of the semi-centennial at Swamp, held July 15, 1826, twenty-six Revolutionary survivors were in the parade. They had badges on their hats. They went to the Lutheran church, in which Rev. Jacob Miller preached that day." She also said, "The old soldiers, when they were together, talked about the war of Independence."

At the Montgomery County Centennial Celebration in 1884, a portrait of Dr. George Frederick Beiteman was exhibited by his grandson, J. A. Beiteman.

Doctor Beiteman and wife are buried at New Hanover Lutheran church. Their gravestones have these inscriptions:

Hier
ruhen in Gott
die Gebeine des gewesenen
Georg F. Beitemann.
Er wurde geboren den 17ten
August im Jahr 1754
und starb den 16ten Septem-
ber im Jahr 1826, ist al-
so alt worden 72 Jahre
3 Wochen und 8 Tage.

Hier
ruhet der Leib
der verstorbenen
Maria Beitemann.
Sie war eine gebohrne Reichert
gewesene Ehefrau von
Friederich Beitemann.
Sie wurde auf dieser welt geboren
den 17ten tag January im Jahr
1762, und ist gestorben den 7ten
Tag April im Jahr 1816 ist
alt worden 54 Jahre 2 Monath
2 Wochen und 6 Tage.

Muster Roll of Captain Frederick Beiteman's Company of Militia, divided into Eight Classes, November 26, 1781.

FIRST CLASS.

Captain, Joseph Sigfrid.
Lieutenant, William Kepner.
Ensign, Barnard Freyer.
Privates.—John Londes, Jun., John Stouffer, John Eagley, Mathias Wordman, George Seyrirt, George Swinehart, Henry Geiger, Jacob Engley, John Moyer, Abraham Panle (cancelled), Peter Gerhart.

SECOND CLASS.

Captain, John Missimer.
Lieutenant, Henry Mowren.
Ensign, Ulrich Stolz.
Third Serjeant, George Dengler.
Third Corporal, Conrad Knetz.
Privates.—Leonard Neidig, Martin Bowman, Michael Albrecht, Michael Frederick, Isack Bowman, Davit Yearger, Henry Engley, Philip Emrich, Fred^s. Zern, Jacob Bowman.

THIRD CLASS.

Captain, Fred^s. Beiteman.
Lieutenant, John Smith.
Ensign, Jacob Miller.
First Serjeant, George Gilbert.
First Corporal, George Stichter.

Privates.—John Londes, Sen^r., Conrad Yeager, Barnard Gilbert, Henry Gilbert, Paul Linsenbigler, Michael Konrtz, Henry Slonecker, Jacob Gilbert, Peter Smoll, Valentin Huneter, Michael Hoffman, Lodwick Bender, Jun., Martin Sensesenterfer.

FOURTH CLASS.

Captain, Benjⁿ. Merkeley.
Lieutenant, Adam Gilbert.
Ensign, Peter Lower.
Second Serjeant, John Dengler.
Second Corporal, Adam Gilbert, Jun^r.
Privates.—John Bowman, Conrad Smith, Peter Steltz, Lodwick Zerley, Wentel Fesher, Michael Slonecker, John Fox, John Witman.

FIFTH CLASS.

Captain, John Shouler.
Lieutenant, John Yost. ✓
Ensign, Henry Bernhart.
Privates.—John Bickle, George Sneyder, Davit Zerly, Leonard Gresinger, Barnard Hunether, Joseph Brintlinger, Henry Jacob, Andarey Hunether, Henry Young, Jacob Stichter, Isack Moyer, Jacob Huber, Frederick Wise.

SIXTH CLASS.

Captain, Philip Cougler.
Lieutenant, Henry Sneyder.
Ensign, James Jack.
Privates.—Abraham Bob, John Frederick, George Long, Leonard Wisner, Jacob Bickle, Peter Hunether, Jacob Bender, John Bender, George Emrich, Jacob Dengler, Mathias Hass, Adam Fox, John Miller, Philip Miller, Peter Egner.

SEVENTH CLASS.

Captain, Jacob Wetzel.
Lieutenant, Jeremiah Wisser.
Ensign, John Jahn.
Privates.—John Mock, Michael Huber, Abraham Londes, Cristian Stouffer, George Beiteman, John Gerber, John Stofflet.

EIGHTH CLASS.

Captain, Isaiah Davis.
Lieutenant, Nathy Chils.
Ensign, Jacob Long.
Privates.—George Mock, John Armbrister, Mosis Kail, Lodwick Shick, Anthony Bender, Jacob Zerley, Peter Rudolf, Lodwick Frankenberger, Emanuel Callor, George Eagley.

David Shultze's Journal.

[This journal consists of entries made in a Schreib-Kalender—an almanac provided with blank spaces for the registry of notable events for each month. The Schreib-Kalender from which the following records are copied was published by Johannis Neubarth, at Breslau, Silesia, and was issued for 1717—the year of David Shultze's birth. It is 8½ inches by 6½ inches in size, bound in paper. The front cover is illustrated with emblematic figures and forms, and a view of the fortified, multi-spired city of Wratislavia, the Latin name of Breslau. A few of the entries, as will be indicated by the dates to which they refer, were necessarily inscribed by older hands than David Shultze's; but the others are nearly all in the familiar handwriting of the former conveyancer. The words and sentences enclosed in brackets [] have been supplied by the transcriber. The New Style of reckoning time is used in the Breslau almanac of 1717.]

[January, 1717.]

Nuptials Patris mei d. 15. Januar 1704.

War alt 30 Jahr et Mater 23 Jahr.

Anno 1674 d. 15. Februar ist mein Vatter

George Scholtze gebohren. und ist Anno

1746 d. 15. Februar nun 72 Jahr alt.

Meine Mutter Anna, geb. Hübnerin is geboren Anno 1680.

Tageslänge 9 stund 14 Minuten.

Tagesl: 7 st... 47 m:

Unterschied 1 st: 27 m:

Anno 1706 d. 15. Mertz ist mein bruder Melchior geboren.

Christoph und George sind gebohren d. 3. Januar 1711.

et Ego d. 13. Septemb 1717.

[February.]

d. 12. Februar Anno 1715 nehmlich an einem
Dienstag 7 Wochen nach dem Christag, nehmlich

d. 1. Febr. nach dem alten Calender, ist in
Schlesien ein sehr überaus grosser Sturm Wind
gegangen, welcher viel Schaden gethan, welches
itzund Anno 1739 Febr. eben 24 Jahr sind.

[March.]

Anno 1726 d. 27. Aprill (Samsstag nach
Ostern) sind wir aus Schlesien gezogen
von Harpersdorf aus dem Fürstenthum
Lignitz biss nach Hennersdorf bey Goerlitz
(brandt daselbst den 30. April.)

Anno 1730 d. 19. Aprill sind wir von
Hennersdorf nach Hernhuth gezogen
in margine steht d. 9. May.

D. 20. June ist Christoph Scholtz nach Altonau gereiset.

und kommt dahin d. 30. June. Komt d. 18. July nach Amsterdam, findt erst d. 14. August d. Hl. de Bertry und fährt d. 16. October mit von Amst: nach Ost-indien.

[April.]

1730. d. 3. Octobr. reiset George nach Wisenburg, und kam wieder d. 7. Decembr.

1731. d. 17. Aprill war die Vendue oder Auction bey Lehman in Hernhut.

d. 20. Aprill ist George und Lehmann und Poets Leuthe nach Holland zu gezogen von Herrnuth.

d. 24. April reisst der Graff nach Dännemark. d. 8. May zog Keusch nach Altona zu Hernach nach Berlin.

d. 18. May zog Melchior von Herrnuth nach Holland.

d. 13. Junii sind sie von Altonau nach Amsterdam zu.

[May.]

Anno 1731. d. 16. Junii sind wir von Herrnuth nach Berthelsdorf gezogen auf den ober Hof.

d. 11. August, 1731, ist Poets erst nach Amsterdam kommen.

1731. d. 8. October ist Fridrich Wagner und die Maria Meischterin und Anna nach dem Jauer geführet worden. d. 21. November ist dieselbe Maria zum Jauer gestorben, nehml. am Tage Maria Opferung, nachdem viel wunderl. Dinge mit ihr vorgang. Hatte viel gesichte gehabt anch viel Prophezeit, etc.

[June.]

1731. d. 20. Decembr. haben wir 6 Tonnen Hering bekommen von Amsterd.

[September.]

Ich David Shultze bin geboren d. 13.
Septembr Anno 1717 als unten gemelt.

Ein Knabe gebohren denn 13 Herbstmonat
der heisset David.

Welcher d. 2. 7br American

Almanacks Anno 1738. 21 Jahr alt ist

Anno 1785.

[October.]

1726. d. 27^e April abends sind wir aus Schlesien gezogen.

1730. d. 9. May nach Herrnhuth.

1731. d. 16 June nach Berthelsdorf.

Von Berthelsdorf sind wir abgereiset

1733. den 19^e April; zu Magdeburg den 29 April;

zu Hamburg ankommen d. 8. May;

von Hamburg abgefahren d. 10. May;

d. 16. May zu nacht in Amsterdam ankommen;

d. 19. nach Haarlem kommen;

d. 28. May Mehr Krauss gestorben;

d. 16. June von Haarlem abgefahren.

[November.]

den 17^e June 2 hora post meridiem

1733 nach Rotterdam kommen.

d. 24^e June von Rotterdam abgefahren

bey Gravendeel ohnweit Dort, bleiben biss July 3^e.

July 5 in See gefahren über den tolln Hund.

July 13 nach Plymouth kommen.

d. 21. von Plymouth abgefahren.

den 23. das letztmal die Küste von England gesehen.

den 28. Septembr sind wir zu Philadelphia areviret.

Nach wir 9 wochen 2 tag kein Land

gesehen, als die Azorischen Insul. berg.

(To be Continued.)

See 3/10

Revolutionary Pensioners.

ADAM HAMSHER,

of Montgomery county, was granted forty dollars by the act of February 18, 1834. (Compare Perkiomen Region, Volume One, page 135.)

The Schneiders of Falkner Swamp.

(Continued.)

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, FOURTH SON OF JOHANNES SCHNEIDER, THE FOUNDER.

George Schneider and Rosina Hollebach, daughter of Matthias and Anna Maria Hollebach, were married about the year 1757. Rosina Hollebach was born about 1741. They had one child:

Mary Eve Schneider, who married, about the year 1780, Emanuel Frantz, clerk, of Northampton county, Pa.

George Schneider resided in New Hanover township, and at the time of his death he owned eighty acres of land, lying between the Lutheran and Reformed churches. Minister's creek flowed through his farm. He died in the year 1769.

HIS ESTATE.

On the 20th day of May, 1769, personally appeared before Frederick Antes, Justice of the Peace, Henry Deringer, Jr., and George Dietrich Bucher and qualified as appraisers of the estate of George Schneider, of New Hanover township, Philadelphia county, lately deceased.

Rosina Schneider, the widow, renounced her right of administration in the following letter:

Mr. Benjamin Chew, May y^e 30th 1769.

I hereby Inform you that my Husband George Snider Died Intestate upon that account I Give up the administration upon my Husbands Estate unto Henry Snider and Ludwig Bickle. They Finding Security for the Same. I am your Hum. Serv^t.

Rosina Schneyderin.

Rosina Schneider signed her name in German.

On the 2d of June, 1769, letters of administration upon the estate were granted to Henry Schneider, brother of George Schneider, deceased, and Ludwig Bickel, friend of the deceased. The bond given was for £2000. The sureties were Henry Dering, Jun^r, and George Ditrich Bucher. The signatures of Henry Schneider and Ludwig Bickel were written in German, and those of Henry Dering, Jr., and George Ditrich Bucher in English.

In the absence of extended information concerning George Schneider, let us scan the accounts of his estate, to learn, as far as we may, what he had and what he was.

The inventory and appraisement of his real and personal property was made May 25, 1769. It amounted to £651 19 4, and was increased by additional receipts to £784 5 2. From the inventory we select a few items:

70 acres of land,	£400	0	0	Notes,	4	2	0
A Bible,	2	0	0	Cash,	13	11	11
Sundry books,	0	18	0	The sign,	0	1	6
Book debts,	102	8	3				

He had horses, cattle, farming implements, household goods, store goods, lumber, liquors, hemp, and hatchets. Evidently he was a dealer in certain kinds of merchandise. The inventory does not indicate that he

kept a general store; for nothing is said of dry goods and groceries. He had a "sign," but what was upon it is not stated.

The administrators made final settlement May 22, 1772. The estate netted £39 2 3½ over and above the real estate, which was appraised at £400. As stated above, the book accounts due the estate amounted to £102 8 3. This shows that he sold on credit to his customers—an absolute necessity in those times, when business was mostly done, not for cash, but by the exchange of commodities. On the other hand he owed, as ordinarily a dealer in good credit in those times must, a considerable number of persons, some of them merchants in Philadelphia. Among the larger creditors of the estate were:

The Estate of Margt Dutrow,	£24 19 0	Wm. Hoffman,	10 0 0
Doctor Bideman,	3 11 6	William Attmore,	11 0 0
Mathr Holobach,	32 14 2	Andrew Smith,	17 11 0
Catherine Snyder,	12 0 0	Peter Paris,	0 7 3
Rose Snyder,	3 2 0	Andrew Smith,	6 0 0
Philip Rushoe,	0 5 6	Anthony Bitting,	4 15 6
Jacob Gross,	52 6 3	Christa Sacriter,	5 9 3
Paris & Will,	39 6 6½	Provincial Tax,	0 18 0
Christopher Sower,	0 16 9		

HIS WIDOW AND DAUGHTER.

In 1776, Mary Eve Schneider chose as her guardian William Schæffer, of Upper Milford township, Northampton county. Between June 12, 1780, and July 17, 1780, she became the wife of Emanuel Frantz.

In 1779, Rosina, widow of George Schneider, was the wife of Philip Kehl, and resided in Upper Milford township, Northampton Co., Pa.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER AND WIFE AS GODPARENTS.

May 31, 1753, Hans Georg Schneider, Elizabeth Schæffer and Elizabeth Bender were sponsors for Elizabeth Graff, daughter of George and Anna Maria Catharina Graff, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

June 7, 1756, George Snider, Reformed Church, and Rosina Hollebach were sponsors for Rosina Herring, daughter of Ladwig and Christina Herring, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran congregation.

November 23, 1760, George Schneider and wife were sponsors for John George Scheitel, son of Martin and Christina Scheitel, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

March 1, 1761, George Snider and wife were sponsors for Rosina Margaretta Epply, daughter of Jacob Epply and wife Eva, christened by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

May 6, 1764, George Snider and wife Rosina, were sponsors for Rosina Gresch, daughter of George Gresch and wife Esther, christened by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

April 7, 1765, George Snider and wife Rosina were sponsors for George Heppenheimer, son of David and Catharine Heppenheimer, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

December 16, 1765, George Snider and wife Rosina, were sponsors for John George Dachebach, son of Martin Dachebach and wife Mary Margaret, baptized by the pastor of New Hanover Lutheran church.

(To be Continued.)

William Dewees, Paper Maker.

Quite unexpectedly has come to light a manuscript in which mention is made of business transactions with William Dewees, paper maker, on the Wissahickon, as far back as the year 1710. It is the record of the personal accounts of Rev. Paulus Van Vlecq, Dutch Reformed minister in Pennsylvania. These business entries are scattered through the Church record of the congregations served by Van Vlecq. The transcript from the original has been made by Prof. Wm. J. Hinke, whose decipherings of antiquated manuscript may be depended upon as unerringly accurate. We append the entries in the language of the original record, and add a translation:

Anno 1710 den 18 December aen Willem	
DeWees geleent 5 pondt light gelt	
om in 't eerst van Mey anno 1711	
weder te geven	: 5 : — : — :
Ontfangen 2 pondt 7 schel. en	
10½ swaer gelt.	
Anno 1710 Den 18 December aen	
Pieter Van Hooren geleent	
2 pondt 8 schel. 6½ pens swaer	2 : 8 : 6½
geldt om in 't laest van	
April weder te geven.	
Ontfangen van Willem de	
Wees 2 schel.	— : 2 : —
4 boek papier à 7½ pens per boek	— : 2 : 6
4 schel 6 pens an pastorijs	— : 4 : 6
fijn papier 10 à 9 pens per boek	— : 7 : 6
5 boek papier à 6 pens per boek	— : 2 : 6
5 boek papier à 7½ pens per boek	— : 3 : 1½
Dilbeeck debet voor een psalm	
boek 2 schel.	
an Willem de Wees over betaelt	
2 schel : 10 pens.	
nogh 12 tinne lepels	p. : — : 6 : —
Rest van 't oude nogh 6 schel : 9½ pens.	

TRANSLATION.

18th December, 1710, loaned William Dewees
5 pounds light (paper?) money, to be
returned on 1st of May, 1711

£5 0 0

Received £2 7 10½ in heavy money (coin?)	
18th December, 1710, loaned Peter Van Horn £2 8 6½ heavy money, to be returned on the last of April.	£2 8 6½
Received from William Dewees, 2 shillings	.. 2 0
4 quires of paper @ 7½d. P quire	.. 2 6
4 shilling 6 pence (paid) to Pastorius	.. 4 6
fine paper 10 @ 9d. P quire	.. 2 6
5 quires of paper @ 6d. P quire	.. 2 6
5 quires of paper @ 7½d. P quire	.. 3 1½
Dilbeek Debtor for one Psalm Book, 2 shillings.	
Paid over to William Dewees	
2 shillings 10 pence.	
also 12 tin (or pewter) spoons	£ .. 6 0
Balance of the old 6 shillings 6 pence.	

COMMENTS.

Here is an instance of a pastor who was in a position to lend his parishioners money. It will be found upon examination that, including the payment to Pastorius, (made no doubt by William Dewees for credit of Van Vleecq) the entire loan of Five Pounds was repaid by William Dewees. This is the only instance of sales of paper by Dewees that has come to our notice. The concluding items relating to William Dewees must remain unexplained.

Population of Norristown in 1820.

Males, under 10 years of age,	- - - - -	107
“ between 10 and 16 years,	- - - - -	49
“ “ 16 “ 26 “	- - - - -	115
“ “ 26 “ 45 “	- - - - -	110
“ upwards of 45,	- - - - -	49
		<hr/> 430
Females, under 10 years of age,	- - - - -	103
“ between 10 and 16 years,	- - - - -	47
“ “ 16 “ 26 “	- - - - -	88
“ “ 26 “ 45 “	- - - - -	74
“ upwards of 45 years,	- - - - -	35
		<hr/> 347
Colored, of different ages,	- - - - -	50
		<hr/> Total, 827

Philip Reiff's Charges Against Sebastian Keely.

Philip Reiff, of Oley, Berks county, makes a statement in the *Philadelphische Correspondenz*, of December 14, 1784, of a wrong done him by Sebastian Keely, merchant, residing on Race street, corner of Fourth, in Philadelphia. Philip was in the city about the end of the preceding October, for the purpose of enjoyment and of driving away melancholy, having a short time before been unwell and under the doctor's care. He became the debtor of Keely for certain small matters in the sum of three pounds, fifteen shillings. Keely desired a note payable to his order for this sum, which Reiff consented to give. Keely sat down to a table and began to write; finally he jumped up, and desired Reiff to sign the writing, saying he must at once return to his store in Water street, and wished not to be detained. Willing to accommodate, Reiff signed the paper, without reading its contents. Four weeks later, he found that instead of signing a note for three pounds, fifteen shillings, he had put his name to a judgment bond for five hundred pounds. What the outcome was, is not stated.

Selecting a Capital for Montgomery County.

When a county-seat was being selected for the new county of Montgomery, Farmer's Mill, in Whitemarsh township, was a rival of Norristown for the honor. A writer who signed himself *Montgomeriensis*, in the *Pennsylvania Gazette* of March 16, 1785, states that nineteen of the twenty-eight townships of the county had, at a public meeting, declared for Farmer's Mill, and then goes on to say concerning the place of his preference: "Said spot could not fail of giving satisfaction to the county at large, as the different roads through the county meet there. The eligibility of the spot, in point of situation, fruitfulness of soil, continually supplied with every kind of marketing, it is needless to make any comment thereon."

Where They Came From.

MATTHIAS BAYER AND MICHAEL BAUER.

Matthias Bayer, drayman (*Kärcher*), and Michael Bauer, linen-weaver (*Leineweber*), were both natives of Leibenstadt, near Heilbronn. They came to this country about 1754. Philip Bayer, living with Mr. William Jones, in Jersey, two miles from Philadelphia, inquires for them in the *Philadelphische Correspondenz*, December 14, 1784; at which date Matthias Bayer was supposed to live in Philadelphia and Michael Bauer in New England.

ANDREW WEILER.

Andreas Weiler, residing in Douglass township, Philadelphia (now Montgomery) county, was from Sprenglingen, two hours (six miles) from Creuznach. He advertised, in March, 1784, that he contemplated a visit to his native land, in the following month of May.

Marriages by Rev. George Wack.

COMMUNICATED BY W. H. REED, PH. G., M. D., OF NORRISTOWN.

(Continued.)

- 544. October 7. Henry Fox and Christina Hoffman.
- 545. October 7. Jacob Markley and Maria Wagner.
- 546. October 11. Risdon J. Perry and Dorcas Price.
- 547. October 14. William Johnson and Mary Hallman.
- 548. October 21. John Umstad and Susanna Young.
- 549. November 4. Aaron Leidy and Rachel Cassel.
- 550. November 6. Isaac Snyder and Christina Henning.
- 551. November 6. Abraham Wiegner and Magdalena Cassel.
- 552. November 18. Samuel Williams and Lidia Tyson.
- 553. December 6. Jacob Allderffer and Mely Dettwiler.
- 554. December 13. Joshua Heebner and Elizabeth Williams.
- 555. December 20. Mark Widger and Hester Ann Drake.
- 556. December 23. Lewis Pergenot and Herriet Gehry.
- 557. December 23. Joseph Tohan and Sarah Bechtel.

1833.

- 558. January 27. Jesse Frantz and Margaret Greenwald.
- 559. February 17. Peter Dager and Elizabeth Saylor.
- 560. February 21. Andrew Crawford and Elizabeth King.
- 561. February 28. Jacob Hauss and Ann McVay.
- 562. March 3. John Fry and Mary Stong.
- 563. March 24. William Hopkins and Ann Smith.
- 564. March 7. Owen M. Evans and Martha Potts.
- 565. April 30. Jacob Kramer and Ann Bergstreser.
- 566. August 25. Abraham Krop and Susannah Johnson.
- 567. September 15. George Butz and Elizabeth Levan.
- 568. September 26. Jacob S. Tyson and Susannah Dettwiler.
- 569. October 15. Benjamin Beyer and Fannah Cassel.
- 570. October 27. Reas Butterswa and Margareth Hall.
- 571. October 29. Jacob Wanner and Ann Derick.
- 572. October 27. Peter Maust and Ann Unruh.
- 573. October 31. Jacob Schunied and Rachael Davis.
- 574. November 17. Philip Stong and Sarah Fry.
- 575. November 7. Christopher Heebner and Ann Mitchell.
- 576. November 20. Thomas Clark and Rebecca Slough.
- 577. November 21. Peter Wagner and Margaret Lebold.
- 578. November 26. John L. Adamson and Mary Ann Hooth.
- 579. November 26. Abraham Dettera and Mary Hart.
- 580. December 12. Nathan Moore and Elizabeth Pannebecker.
- 581. December 17. Andrew Hyser and Rebecca Custer.
- 582. December 17. Henry Nungesser and Mary Ann Byer.

583. December 22. Joseph Fretz and Maria Markle.
 584. December 25. Wells Tomlinson and Hannah Artman.
 585. December 26. Isaac Cassel and Elizabeth Ruth.

1834.

586. January 12. John Detteree and Mary Boyer.
 587. January 30. Benjamin Jones and Margareth Shambo.
 588. February 27. Jonas Ashenfelter and Margareth Davis.
 589. March 18. Henry Allebaugh and Hester Hunsicker.
 590. May 20. Joseph C. Fronfield and Eilen Boier.
 591. July 3. George Tarrence and Clarissa Davis.
 592. September 7. John Kneezel and Eliza Rhoads.
 593. September 11. John Matlock and Cathrine Fight.
 594. September 14. Isaac Yost and Mary Reiff.
 595. October 9. Peter Mundshower and Loisa Steward.
 596. November 9. Henry Harley and Anna Kolp.
 597. November 16. Peter Johnson and Elizabeth Custer.
 598. November 23. David Hamer and Mary Dewees.
 599. November 29. Jacob Singer and Mary Ann Thomas.
 600. December 4. Samuel Klaire and Hester Martin.
 601. December 25. Joshua Beal and Elizabeth Eberhard.

1835.

602. January 12. Abraham Klaire and Veronica Koogler.
 603. January 15. Alexander Gray and Cathrine Drake.
 604. January 18. Benjamin Baker and Mary Ann Hoover.
 605. February 22. Jacob Detteree and Ann Place.
 606. March 5. Michael Longenfield and Christiana Deishlay.
 607. March 15. Thomas Wowel and Elizabeth Rambo.
 608. March 15. Charles Walker and Ann Koch.
 609. April 9. Charles Smith and Ann Spere.
 610. April 16. Othniel Sands and Cathrine Wisner.
 611. May 5. John Ashenfelter and Cathrine Johnson.
 612. June 21. John Custer and Sarah Custer.
 613. July 6. William Baker and Susannah Funk.
 614. July 19. Philip Stong and Sophia Fry.
 615. August 9. James Farley and Hannah Cassel.
 616. August 11. Henry Clemmer and Margareth Harley.
 617. August 11. Abraham Fly and Elizabeth Meyers.
 618. August 29. Mahlon Weber and Ellen Matilda Burn.
 619. September 5. Samuel Fenstermacher and Lidia Metz.
 620. December 28. Conrad Boose and Sarah Ann Ward.

1836.

621. January 3. Aaron Frantz and Sophia Wanner.
 622. February 18. Joseph Fetter and Cathrine Walker.

(To be Continued.)

INDEX.

- Addis, Thomas, 152.
 Affe, Elias, 21.
 Alsatian Folk-Song, 54.
 American Manufactures in So. Africa, 178.
 American Royalty in Europe, 19.
 Annumann, Hans Ulrich, 8.
 Antes, C. H., 3.
 Antes, Frederick, 54, 160, 176.
 Antes, Colonel Frederick, 151.
 Antes, Henry, 46.
 Antes, Major Henry, 183.
 Antes, Henry, The Grave of, 12.
 Antes, Henry,—His birthplace, 106; migrates to Pennsylvania, 107; his marriage, 108; settles in Falkner Swamp, 123; he disagrees with his pastor, 123; his strong religious convictions, 124; "The Pious Layman of Frederick-town," 124; Whitefield preaches at his house, 124; he seeks Church Unity, 125; he becomes acquainted with Count Zinzendorf, 125; becomes a Moravian, 145; appointed Justice of the Peace, 145; is the manager of the business affairs of the Moravians, 145; his death, 145.
 Antes, Philip Frederick, the Founder, 107.
 Antes, William,
 Antes Memorial, The,—H. S. MacMinn, C. E., 3; John F. Meginness, 3; Mrs. Margaretta W. Perkins, 3; Rev. Edwin MacMinn, 3; Antes Snyder, 3; Countess de Salis, 3; F. Antes Snyder, 3; Miss Amelia P. Berg, 3; Charles H. Latrobe, 3; Robert Rau, 3; Joseph Fornance, 3; C. H. Antes, 3; Hon. John Patton, 3.
 Antes Memorial, The Henry, 54, 73, 80, 102, 135.
 Antes Memorial Fund, The, 166, 182.
 Anthes, Heinrich, 184.
 Assessment of Providence Township for 1776, 47.
 Audubon, 118.
 Author of Oom Paul's People, 170.
 Barnhart, Henry, 169.
 Bauer, Matthias, 194.
 Bayer, Michael, 194.
 Bean, Eleanor, 137.
 Bean, William, 110.
 Bechtel, John, 42, 61.
 Bechtel, John, Interesting Letter by, 64.
 Behagels, The, 10.
 Beiteman, George Frederick, M. D., 185.
 Beiteman, Frederick, 54, 98.
 Benner, John, Tanner, 78.
 Benner, John, Jr., 81.
 Berg, Amelia P., 3.
 Berne, and its Library, 87.
 Bertolet, Johannes, 122.
 Bertolet, Samuel, of Frederick Twp., 96.
 Bertolet Family, 53.
 Beyer, Heinrich, 98.
 Bigonet, Jean, 22.
 Bishop, Jacob, 54.
 Bison, Charles, 149.
 Bitting, Anthony, 54.
 Behm, Anthony William, (Anton Wilhelm) 19.
 Behm, Rev. John Philip, 42, 59, 61.
 Bringham, Wright A., 76.
 Bromer, Albert, 87.
 Brooke, John, 54.
 Brunner, Felix, 82.
 Brueckmann, Georg, 20.
 Buck, William J., 153, 183.
 Bucks County Strassburgers, The, 90.
 Car, Christopher, 112.
 Cassel, Abraham H., 113.
 Celebration of American Independence, 185.
 Certificate of Marriage, 130.
 Christmas, 125.
 Church at Market Square, The, 9, 30, 39, 59, 74.
 Coggins, Samuel, 129.
 Colonel Swenk's Reminiscences, 69.
 Colonial Church Builders, 94.
 Commissioners of Montgomery Co., 179.
 "Conshohocken," 166.
 Continental Emigrants, 119.
 Cousty, Hugh, 110.
 Crefeld, the Town of the Weavers, 121, 136.
 Cross, John, 149.
 Croll, P. C., 118, 165.
 Cutalossa, The, 149.
 Daniels, Samuel, 24.
 Dannehower, George, Sr., 138.
 Darby Greens, 105.
 David Shulze's Coming to America, 181.
 Davis, Isaiah, 98.
 Days Devoted to Research Abroad,—L., 5;

- II., Freinsheim, in the Palatinate, 20;
 III., The Upright Haarlem Courant, 36;
 IV., Records Discovered at The Hague,
 55; V., Neustadt at the Foot of the
 Hardt Mountains, 71; VI., Berne, and
 its Library, 87; VII., Pennsylvania
 Family History Found at Neuchatel,
 103; VIII., Crefeld, the Town of the
 Weavers, 121, 136; IX., The Ancient
 City of Frankfort-on-the Main, 167, 184.
- Defrehn, Peter, 8.
- Dehaven, Jonathan, 38.
- DeHaven Club, The, 86.
- De la Plaine, James, 39.
- Deweese, Cornelius, 39.
- Deweese, David, 58.
- Deweese, Garret, 39.
- Deweese, Samuel, 18.
- Deweese, William, 31, 39.
- Deweese, William, Paper Maker, 192.
- Dilbeck, Isaac, 11, 30.
- Doderer, Otto, 184.
- Dotterer, Henry S., Contributions by, 5,
 9, 20, 30, 36, 39, 55, 59, 71, 74, 87, 90,
 103, 106, 124, 122, 136, 145, 167, 184.
- Dotterer, Michael, 54.
- Dotterer, Mrs., 5, 6, 55.
- Dual Letter from Wittgenstein, 154.
- Dunkell, Johannes, 138.
- East Greenville, 33.
- Editorials, 1, 17, 33, 53, 69, 85, 101, 117,
 133, 149, 165, 181.
- Egg, Rudolf, 137.
- End of Volume Two, 181.
- Evans, Walter, 112.
- Family Reunions, 69.
- Fegeley, John, 7.
- Fine Pennmanship, 134.
- Fire in Whitemarsh, A., 134.
- Fornance, Joseph, 3.
- Fragments of Family History,—Peter De-
 frehn, 8; Peter Tyson, 22; The Maurers
 of Goshenhoppen, 68.
- Francis, Arnold, 54.
- Frankfort-on-the-Main, The Ancient City
 of, 167, 184.
- Frantz, Emanuel, 191.
- Freed, Philip, 81.
- Freinsheim in the Palatinate, 20, 106.
- Freshet in the Schuylkill, A. S.
- Freyer, Henry, 138.
- Fry, Daniel, 128.
- Fry, Jacob, Jr., 26, 139.
- Fry, Jacob, Sr., 129.
- Fry, John, 127.
- Fry, Prof. J., D. D., Contribution by, 153.
- Fry, Samuel, 128.
- Fryer, Jacob, 82.
- Garber, Henry, 38.
- Gankler, Johann Georg, 8.
- Geissenhainer, Rev. Frederick, 127.
- General Society Sons of the Revolution,
 133.
- Generous Briton, A., 17.
- Gerhard, Abigail Pannebecker, 164.
- German Immigration, 19.
- German Reformed Church of German-
 town, The,—Its Beginnings, 9; Isaac
 Dilbeck, 11; William Dewees, 31; Hen-
 drick Pannebecker, 39; Rev. Samuel
 Guldin, 40; a congregation formed, 41;
 Rev. George Michael Weiss, 42; John
 Bechtel, 43; a church built in 1733, 43;
 purchase of land on Market Square, 43;
 Rev. John Philip Boehm's activity, 45;
 Rev. Mr. Dorsius's report to Holland,
 45; Affairs in 1740, 45; 1742 a turbulent
 year, 46; Rev. John Philip Boehm's
 statement of 1744, 59; Boehm and Bech-
 tel compared, 61; names of members
 in 1744, 62; the Whitemarsh congrega-
 tion is partly merged into the German-
 town, 62; Rev. Michael Schlatter can-
 vasses the congregation, 62; members
 in 1752, 74; the church renovated in
 1762, 74; chartered in 1771, 74; it plays
 a part in the Revolutionary war, 75;
 Washington worshipped in it, 75; Rev.
 Jacob Helfenstein takes the congrega-
 tion over to the Presbyterians, 75; the
 spacious and beauteous church edifice
 of to-day, 76.
- German Sectarians of Pennsylvania, The,
 133.
- Germantown, 150.
- Gilbert, George, 98.
- Gleanings in Old Fields, 4, 22, 82, 94,
 111, 152.
- Glenn, Thomas Allen, 4.
- Gold Mine in Falkner Swamp, 159.
- Goodwin, Joseph, 57.
- Governor Shunk's Visits to the Trappe, 153.
- Graemeling, George and Jacob, 169.
- Great Swamp, The, 137.
- Gross, Samuel, 24.
- Guldin, Rev. Samuel, 40.
- Haarlem Courant, 36.
- Hahn, Philip, 54, 98.
- Haldeman, Matthias, 38.
- Hansher, Adam, 189.
- Harpel, John, 112.
- Hartford Theological Seminary, Annual
 Register of the, 149.
- Hartman, Frantz Thomas, 21.
- Hartraut, Chester D., D. D., 134.
- Hartraut Statue, The, 17.
- Heany, John, 82.
- Heebner, Jacob, 25.
- Helfenstein, Rev. Jacob, 75.
- Heywood, Helen, 54.
- Hioster, Daniel, 54.
- Hill Family, The, 86.
- Hillegas, Howard C., 101, 149, 170.
- Hillengass, Ferdinand, 184.
- Himmelwright, A. L. A., 182.
- Hinke, Rev. Prof. Wm. J., 3, 154, 192.
- Historian Buck's Address, 183.
- Historical Society of Montgomery County,
 2, 169, 183.
- History of the Reformed Church in the
 United States, 133.
- Hobson, F. G., 4, 52.

- Holden, Frances A., 87.
 Honnrichhausen, Sebastian and John, 154.
 Hoot, John, 18.
 Hopkins, Moses, 110.
 Hoxworth, Enos, 119.
 Hunsicker, John, 129.
 Indians Falsely Accused, 117.
 Interesting Confirmation, An, 19.
 Jacobs, John, 110.
 Jeffries, David, 129.
 Johnson, Jacob, 86.
 Johnson, William, 77.
 Jones, Mons, 135.
 Jordan, John W., Communication by, 89.
 Jost, Johannes, 98.
 Journal of David Shultz, 187.
 Judge Pennypacker's Forthcoming Work, 69.
 Jung, Dr. R., 168.
 Keely, Joshua, 110.
 Keely, Kilian, 105.
 Keely, Sebastian, 194.
 Kehl, Philip, 191.
 Keim, DeB. Randolph, 4.
 Keit, Wendel, 138.
 Kendall, Joseph, 76.
 Kichlein, Andrew, 82.
 Kline, Henry, 77.
 Koons, Philip, 127.
 Koons Family, The, 127.
 Knauss, Sebastian Henry, 89.
 Kulls of Philadelphia, The, 68, 113.
 Kuhns, Prof. L. Oscar, 132.
 Latrobe, Benjamin Henry, 151.
 LaTrobe, Charles Albert, 102.
 Latrobe, Charles H., 3, 73.
 LaTrobe, Eleanor S., 54.
 Leidy, Jacob, 34.
 Letter of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, 151.
 Letters of a Visit to South Africa, 143.
 Letters to My Children, 111.
 Leydich, Rev. John Philip, 154.
 Lower, Peter, 54.
 McCallister, John, 70.
 MacMinn, Rev. Edwin, 3.
 MacMinn, H. S., 3, 73.
 Manatawney Tract, The, 108.
 Marekley, Benjⁿ, 98.
 Marekley, Jacob, 99.
 Markley, Benjamin, 54.
 Markley, Jacob, 54.
 Marriages by Rev. George Wack, 16, 27, 66, 83, 89, 115, 130, 147, 164, 180, 195.
 Matrimonial, 118.
 Mamer, Heinrich, 99.
 Maurer, Henry, 54.
 Maurers of Goshenhoppen, The, 68.
 Mayburry, Nancy, 150.
 Meels, Hans Hendrick, 40.
 Megginness, John E., 3, 101.
 Military Trainings, 77.
 Miller, Thomas, Millwright, 169.
 Minnich, Michael Reed, Contributions by, 34, 68, 113.
 Minnich Family, The, 132.
 Montgomery County, selecting its Comm-
 ty-Seat, 194.
 Moravian Immigrants, 8.
 Moravian Notes, 89.
 Moser, Christian, 169.
 Muhlenbergs, The, 54.
 Murphy, Francis, 110.
 Muster Roll of Captain Frederick Beite-
 man's Company, 186.
 Myers, Albert Cook, 101.
 Neisser, Augustine, 89.
 New Goshenhoppen, 33.
 Norristown Gazette, 58.
 Norristown in 1816, 163.
 Norristown, Population of, 1820, 190.
 Norristown Library, 99.
 Norriton Presbyterian Church, 22.
 North, Roger, 18.
 North Virginia Church History, 143.
 Notes, 2, 129.
 Nuremberg Rhyme, A, 7.
 Nyce, George S., 1.
 Old Goshenhoppen Church, 94.
 Old Letters, 133.
 Old Scrap of Paper, An, 152.
 Old-Time News, 8, 19, 70, 105, 117, 134, 152, 183.
 Original Official Document of 1776, 1.
 Our Kinsfolk and Acquaintance, 34, 68, 113, 162.
 Our Old People, 166.
 Our Revolutionary Sires,—John Fegely, 7; Roger North, 18; Samuel Dewees, 18; John Hoot, 18; John Sallade, 18; John McCallister, 70; Jacob Johnson, 86; Henry Shantz, 86; Samuel Smith, 112; John Harpel, 112; Christopher Car, 112; Walter Evans, 112; Frederick Zeafoss, 119; Enos Hoxworth, 119; Jonathan Potts, 119; John Titlow, 119; John Freyer, 138; George Danne-
 hower, Sr., 138; Charles Bison, 149; Christian Moser, 169; Peter Smoll, 169; Henry Barnhart, 169; George Frederick Beiteman, M. D., 185.
 Overman, Dr. L., 55.
 Palatine Debtors, 82.
 Pannebecker, Hendrick, 39.
 Pastorius, Francis Daniel, 9, 30, 44.
 Patton, Col. E. A., 86.
 Patton, Hon. John, 3, 18, 73.
 Payments for Land in the Perkiomen
 Country, 23, 63, 84, 100, 114.
 Pennypacker, Ollie, 110.
 Pennsburg, 33.
 Pennsylvania Ancestry, 69.
 Pennsylvania Dutchman, The, 101.
 Pennsylvania Family History Found at
 Neuchatel, 103.
 Pennsylvania-German, The, 118, 165.
 Pennsylvania History in Foreign Parts,
 70.
 Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution, 53.
 Pennypacker, Isaac R., 53, 54.
 Pennypacker, Hon. Samuel W., 101, 102,
 150.
 Pennypacker's Mills, 53.

- Pensions in Europe, 184.
 Perk, Rev. Dr., M. A., 55.
 Perkins, Mrs. Margaretta W., 3, 182.
 Perkiomen Nation, The, 171.
 Peterman, Jacob, 54.
 Peterman, John, 77, 99.
 Poetry—A Nuremberg Rhyme, 7; Alsatian Folk-Song, 54; Christmas, 125.
 Poley, David, 38.
 Popular Medicines in 1784, 8.
 Post Offices in 1816, 111.
 Potts, Jonathan, 119.
 Presbyterian Historical Society, The, 4.
 Presents to Indians, 77.
 Primitive Settlers of Falkner Swamp—Elias Affe, 21; Daniel Schener, 35; Kilian Keely, 105, John George Wanner, 138; Wendel Keit, 138; Johannes Dunkell, 138; Frederick Antes, 160, 176.
 Providence Township, Assessment of, for 1776, 47.
 Queries, 117.
 Rau, John Adam, 8.
 Rau, Robert, 3.
 Recent Publications—Masonic Address, 4; The Keim and Allied Families, 4; Addresses on Local History, 4; The American Genealogist, 4; Town and Country, 18; Oration by Hon. John Patton, 18; Annual Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, 73; Snyder County Marriages, 101; The Pennsylvania Dutchman, 101; The History of the Wagenseller Family in America, 101; The Origin of the University of Pennsylvania in 1740, 102; History of the Reformed Church in the United States, 133; General Society Sons of the Revolution, 133; The German Secretaries of Pennsylvania, 133; The Cutalossa, 149; Annual Register of the Hartford Theological Seminary, 149; Washington's Encampment at Neshaminy, 165.
 Records Discovered at The Hague, 55.
 Reed, Jacob, 54.
 Reed, W. H., Ph. D., M. D., Communication by, 16, 27, 66, 83, 88, 115, 130, 147, 164, 180, 195.
 Reed, W. H., M. D., 8, 179.
 Reformed Church, Origin of, 9.
 Reformed Church History, 17.
 Reformed Church in America, The, 10.
 Reformed Church of the Netherlands, Archives of, 6.
 Reiff, Philip, 194.
 Reinberry, John, 82.
 Relic of the Campaign of '44, 179.
 Remminger, Mrs. Jacob, 185.
 Report on Pennsylvania, 95.
 Revenstock, John, 40.
 Revolutionary Incident, 8.
 Revolutionary Pensioners, Eleanor Bear, 137; Nancy Mayberry, 150; Nancy Stackhouse, 150; Jacob Schaeffer, 166; Adam Hamsher, 180.
 Rheiner, Johannes, 137.
 Richards, John, 54, 98.
 Richards, Peter, 54.
 Richards, Peter, Sub-Lieutenant, 98.
 Richardson, William H., 4.
 Rieger, Rev. John Bartholomew, 44.
 Road to Manatawny, Petition for a, 135.
 Royer, Joseph, 26.
 Ruff, Michael, 24.
 Sackman, Johannes, 99.
 Sailing of Emigrant Ships, 152.
 Sailor, Conrad, 76.
 Sallada, John, 18.
 Schaeffer, Jacob, 166.
 Scheidel, John, 149.
 Schlatter, Rev. Michael, 62.
 Schmid, Adam, 82.
 Schneider, George, 190.
 Schneider, Henry, 161.
 Schneider, Jacob, 54.—
 Schneider, Johannes, 142.
 Schneider, John, Innkeeper, 172.
 Schneiders of Falkner Swamp, The, 142, 160, 172, 190.
 Schener, Daniel, 33, 35.
 Scholtze, George, 181.
 Schroeder, Philip, 126.
 Schuykill Navigation Company, 108.—
 Schwenk, George, 99.
 Schwenkfelders, The, 85.
 Seventeen Year Locusts, 70.
 Shantz, Henry, 86.
 Shantz, Jacob, 57.
 Shantz, John, 24.
 Sharer, John Adam, 82.
 Shervely, Matthew, 54.
 Shelley, Prof. Albertus, 6.
 Shultze, David, 181, 187.
 Shultze, David, Journal of, 165, 187.
 Shunk, Francis Rahm, 18, 126, 153.
 Silver for Virginia, 105.
 Slavery and the Bible, 111.
 Smith, John, 38.
 Smith, Samuel, 112.
 Smoll, Peter, 169.
 Snyder, Antes, 3.
 Snyder, Florence, 135.
 Snyder, Frederick Antes, 118.
 Snyder, F. Antes, 3.
 Snyder, John Antes LaTrobe, 102.
 Snyder County Marriages, 101.
 Sprozell, John Henry, 155.
 Stackhouse, Nancy, 150.
 Stage Route, Bethlehem to Philadelphia, 89.
 Stapleton, Rev. A., 3, 85.
 Strassburger, Christine, 91.
 Strassburger, Jacob, Burgermeister, 90.
 Strassburger, John Andrew, the First, 91.
 Strassburger, John Andrew, the Second, 92.
 Strassburger, Rev. John Andrew, the Third, 93.
 Strassburger, J. A., 118.
 Strassburger Ancestry, The, 118.
 Sweet Lamps, First, in Philadelphia, 103.

- Suit for a Small Debt, 21.
 Sunnyside in 1828, 22.
 Sunnyside Lottery, 113.
 Surrick, Philip, 58.
 Swenk, Jacob, Jr., 109.
 Swenk, Jacob, Sr., 109.
 Swenk, Col. Thomas, 117, 118.
 Swenk, Col. Thomas. Contributions by, 13, 24, 38, 57, 76, 99, 109, 126, 139.
 te Neues, Henry, 121, 136.
 Ten Heuven, Evert, 39.
 Tests of Fire-Proof Construction, 182.
 Titlow, John, 119.
 Todd, John, 77.
 Trappe Seventy-Five Years Ago, The, 13, 24, 38, 57, 76, 99, 109, 126.
 Trappe School, The, 118, 139.
 Treasured Volumes—Die neue Choral Harmonie, 32; Letters to My Children, 111; Slavery and the Bible, 111; Journal of a Visit to South Africa, 148.
 Tyson, Benjamin, 24.
 Tyson, Cornelius, 24.
 Tyson, Cornelius, Sr., 24.
 Tyson, Joseph, 13.
 Tyson, Peter, 22.*
 Unger, J. H. W., Archivist of Rotterdam, 5.
 University of Pennsylvania, Origin of the, 102.
 Van Vlecq, Rev. Paulus, 41, 192.
 Virginia Tobacco Crop, 8.
 Voegelé, Johannes, 7.
 Volume Two, 1.
 Wack, Rev. George, Marriages by, 16, 27, 66, 83, 88, 115, 130, 147, 164, 180, 195.
 Wagenseller, Geo. W., 101.
 Wagenseller Family, The History of the, 101.
 Wanger, Geo. F. P., 86.
 Wanner, John George, 138.
 Warships for the Mississippi Company, 103.
 Washington at Pennypacker's Mills, 53.
 Washington Encampment at Neshannony, 165.
 Weiler, Andrew, 194.
 Weisinger, Daniel, 33.
 Weiss, Frederick, 54.
 Weiss, Rev. George Michael, 42.
 Wentz, Abraham, 54.
 Whales at Cape May, 183.
 Where They Came From—Johann Adam Rau, 8; Hans Ulrich Ammann, 8; Johann Georg Gaukler, 8; Frantz Thomas Hartman, 21; Johannes Rheiner, 137; Rudolf Egg, 137; John Scheidel, 119; John Cress, 149; George and Jacob Graemeling, 169; Matthias Bayer and Michael Bauer, 194; Andrew Weiler, 194.
 Winters, John, 24.
 Whitefield Preaches at Antes's House, 124.
 Wistar, Caspar, Letter of, 119.
 Yerger, Henry, 18c.
 Yerger, (Yarager) John, 126.
 Yost, Jacob, Descendants of, 34.
 Yost, John, (Johannes Yost) 98.
 Youngman, W. L., 182.
 Zacharias, Rev. G. Merle de Fere, 2.
 Zearfoss, Frederick, 119.
 Zinzendorf, Count, 46.



